THE Farmers are reaping the largest harvest for many, many years.
"Merchants Should Make Hay While the Sun Shines."
You can reach them in THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

For The Hot Weather.

150 Umbrellas.

GOODS THAT ARE WORTH $1.50.
OUR PRICE WILL BE
98 Cents
A PIECE.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

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From $10 to Any Amount.
Any person in need of money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, etc.,
The Property to Remain in Your Possession.....
All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates.
It Pays to Borrow of Us. Loans to Salaried People, (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.
Indiana Mortgage Loan Co., Room 3, Arcade, Up-stairs. Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

TICKET NO. 2,337
GETS THE GOLD WATCH.
Ticket for Gold Watch, with every 50 cent purchase.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
Gents' Furnishers.
—80 and 80½ Calhoun Street.—

STRENGTH.
Many people go all to pieces as soon as hot weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all gone.
DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC
for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of spring medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sole agents,
Freese & RankE,
Pharmacists. 88 Calhoun St.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?
If so, call on us. We can get you money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession. Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. If you want money and desire your business done quickly, privately and confidentially, call on us.
FORT WAYNE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room No. 21 Bass Block, over First National Bank. No. 77 Calhoun street. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

IT IS SO!
Farm land is bound to raise in price before long. Now is the time to buy. I have a number of good improved farms to sell or trade. Can give possession any time. Money to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. interest. If you want to buy a home, don't forget to look at my list of houses and beautiful lots in all parts of the city.
Respectfully,
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Home Phone 622. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Block.

SALT RHEUM FOR YEARS CURED
I had Salt Rheum for years. My leg from knee to ankle was raw and swollen, and the pain was intense. I tried doctors in Hartford, Waterbury, and New Haven, to no avail. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA (ointment), and a box of CUTICURA SOAP completely cured me. GARRETT T. SAYERS, Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Salt Rheum, free.

NO BATTLE TODAY.

The Storming of Santiago May Have Been Again Postponed.

GIVING LINARES TIME TO SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—3:30 p. m.—Secretary Alger says that Santiago has not surrendered nor has a battle taken place there as yet and indicated that negotiations for a surrender are still progressing.

As a result of advices from General Shafter he expressed the opinion that no battle would take place today.

Secretary Alger and General Corbin both refused to make any further statement as to the nature of the communication they had received from General Shafter but it is understood here that the town offered to capitulate upon conditions, and that these conditions so far have not been accepted.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At 2 p. m. Secretary Alger said that the attack on Santiago had not yet begun and gave the impression that it had been postponed.

Secretary Algar based his statement on a cablegram from General Shafter received by him today which indicated that hostilities were near but had not actually opened and might be deferred.

He said that six batteries of artillery had been unloaded and gotten to the front today and that only one of the lighters sent to General Shafter had reached its destination.

The secretary added that General Shafter's dispatch said the lighters were needed to unload provisions for the troops. In view of published allegations that the troops were on short rations General Shafter was wired as to the proof of the assertion.

His telegram today said that on one day only were the troops on half rations, and on this day the only troops which suffered were a few at the furthest point from the supplies.

The general says there was considerable complaint on account of lack of tobacco but added that there was sufficient food, tobacco and other necessary supplies on the ships to last at least two months, and they will be brought ashore at the earliest possible moment.

Everything he reporten to be in a most satisfactory condition, and expected fighting would be resumed perhaps this afternoon or evening.

A BOMBARDMENT WAS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It was expected at the navy department that Sampson's big guns would begin work again at noon today on the fortifications at the entrance of Santiago harbor, though it cannot be learned that explicit notice of such a purpose has been received, the department's knowledge being confined to the fact that this was the plan of campaign arranged between Shafter and Sampson at their meeting three days ago.

The details of the plan to be pursued are not yet known either to the navy department or the war department, having been left entirely within the discretion of Sampson and Shafter. each acting in his own domain, the sold injunction laid upon them being to confer and cooperate to the single end of capturing Santiago.

The navy department is having great difficulty in communicating by wire with Sampson, though it is not known whether this arises from bad cable service or from the distance at which Sampson lies from the cable station. All that came from him last night was a brief report as to the condition of the wrecks of the Spanish vessels.

ARTILLERY REACHES GENERAL SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department is advised that Randolph's six batteries of artillery, the District of Columbia regiment and a regiment of Illinois infantry, which left Tampa several days ago, have reached Santiago.

ENEMY THINKING THE MATTER OVER.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO, July 8, 9 a. m., per the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9, 8 a. m.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 9, 9 a. m.—There has been absolutely no change in the situation at Santiago de Cuba during the past twenty-four hours. The Spanish authorities are taking time to consider the proposition to surrender and no answer will be made before noon tomorrow. Cable operators at the request of the Spanish officials have been allowed to enter Santiago, and the matter of the surrender of that city is now being considered with Madrid direct.

The general feeling among the American officers is that the surrender will be made, not necessarily tomorrow (Saturday,) but they believe that date will be the beginning of the final negotiations.

Orders have been issued that each regiment in the American lines hoist a flag on the trenches in front of the position it occupies. This gives the Spaniards an excellent idea of the extent and location of our lines, and it also makes a very imposing appearance.

This morning nearly a score of standards were fluttering at different points aloug the works, which are now nearly four miles long, and enclosing the city on two sides.

It had been proposed that a battalion of sharpshooters be formed from each regimental battalion in the army, to be commanded by officers of practical proficiency as marksmen and hunters. It is said that this battalion would be able to clear the army of the pesterforious guerrillas, who from tree tops or other covers, may make attempts, some of them successful, to assassinate wounded men as they are being carried to the rear.

During the truce, which has now lasted four days, there has been none of this murder business going on and American officers, therefore, conclude that the guerillas have been engaged in this miserable work under the direct order or control of the Spanish leaders. Several commissions from Spanish authorities to act as guerilla leaders have been picked up on the battlefields of San Juan and El Caney.

The story published by a New York paper to the effect that the Spanish prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans, who killed them, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

No prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans at any time.

GENERAL MILES SAILS FOR CUBA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—The transports Yale and Columbia. having on board the commanding general of the army, Nelson A. Miles and staff, and 1,700 men, intended as reinforcements for General Shafter before Santiago, got away at 2 o'clock this afternoon. General Miles and staff are on the Yale.

CATALONIA IN PORT.

Steamer on Which A. D. Craig Sailed Reaches Liverpool.

An Associated press cable to THE SENTINEL announces the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer Catalonia. This is the vessel on which A. D. Craig embarked from Boston one week ago today en route to London to attend the international Sunday school convention. The announcement made in another paper a day or two ago that Mr. Craig was feared to have been among the hapless passengers of the ill-fated LaBourgogne was altogether without foundation. Mr. Craig wrote a letter to the Sentinel on board the Catalonia as she left port, and it was sent to shore by a pilot boat. The letter was published in due time in these columns.

FIRST NEW WHEAT.

The Tresselt mills today bought the first load of new wheat brought to Fort Wayne. It was harvested by Cornelius Levy, a Marion township farmer, and is of a very high grade. Mr. Levy's wheat averaged thirty bushels to the acre. Fred Tresselt brought a sample of the wheat to THE SENTINEL and the farm editor is in raptures over it, while the "devil" ate nothing else but wheat for dinner.

Crash and Duck Trousers at cost.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

Dallas F. Green, the Arcade jeweler, received word today that a residence property owned by him at Port Huron, Mich., had been destroyed by fire. The property was insured.

JUST THINK
Patterson is discounting that 50c balbriggan underwear 10 per cent.
Crash Suits at cost, from $2.40 up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Present Situation in These Islands.

Spanish Faith Has Never Been Kept.

Germany's Interests are Very Small.

Aguinaldo Favors Adoption of English Language and Customs--Some Interesting Facts.

Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 9.—One of Aguinaldo's leaders in the last Philippine revolt is living incognito in London and practically acting as Aguinaldo's agent, being in receipt of constant telegrams and letters from Cavite. Questioned on the Philippine situation by a representative of the Associated Press, he said:

"The Philippine republic was proclaimed in October, 1896, and its first president was Andreas Bonifacio. When he died over a year ago Aguinaldo was elected president and commander-in-chief. On the arrival of Captain General Primo de Rivera that officer adopted a policy of bringing the revolt to an end by means of concessions, force having failed.

"Our leaders were approached and the result was the 'pact of Biaonabato,' so-called from the village where it was signed on December 14, 1897.

"Senor Sagasta the other day denied that in that 'pact' General Rivera has promised any reforms. Here is an official copy of that 'pact' wherein is promised the banishment or at least the disbanding of the religious orders; Philippine representations in the cortes; the same administration of justice for the native as for the Spanish; unity of laws between the Philippines and Spain; the natives to share the chief offices of the Philippine civil government; re-arrangement of the property of the friars, and of the tax in favor of the natives; recognition of the individual rights of the natives with liberty of public meeting and of the press; and a general amnesty. These sum up the native grievances and are what we shall expect the Americans will institute.

"For these reforms Aguinaldo and the other leaders promised that if Rivera carried out the 'pact' they would expatriate themselves for three years and foment no movement against Spanish authority during that time. Upon the rebels surrendering their arms, ammunition, forts, etc., Aguinaldo was to receive 400,000 pesetas. This money Aguinaldo deposited in the Hong Kong and Shanghia bank at Hong Kong, not for his personal use, but as a fund, the interest of which, in case the captain-general carried out his part of the 'pact,' was to be devoted to the education of natives in England. In case the 'pact' was not fulfilled by the Spaniards the money was to be used for arms and to carry on the rebellion. The captain general never proclaimed a general amnesty, denied the existence of the "pact," and shot several rebel leaders who returned to Manila on the strength of it.

"Since the renewal of the rebellion under the inspiration of Admiral Dewey's victory, the present captain general has approached Aguinaldo and his leaders and promised if they would make common cause against the Americans he would carry out the reforms stated in the 'pact.'

"As a mark of bona fide, he created a legislative council to which he nominated twenty leading ministers of the Philippine republic. All overtures were scornfully rejected.

"The German pretensions are simply preposterous. They are practically little more than peddlers. All the large mercantile houses are English, who have in their hands quite three-fourths of the bulk and value of the commerce.

"The banks, railway, telegraphs, cable and local steamship lines are English; the only cotton mills belong to the English and the English control the sugar and hemp trades. The Germans are trying for some of the heavier trade, but have not capital or credit. There is only one American house in Manila. There is only one Russian subject on the island. Up to now Spanish has been the official language, but by last week's mail I learned Aguinaldo intends, as far as the republic is concerned, to substitute English.

"The root cause of the Philippine rebellion has always been the steady deprivation of the natives of their rights by the Spaniards.

"Year by year security for life and property has diminished. Particularly so as to the native friar in the Philippines. The Spanish friars, too, have sent to Spain all the monastery wealth they could dispose of, particularly that willed to the monasteries by rich natives.

"Then, too, the persecution of the Free Masons by the friars caused many resentments, 3,000 Free Masons being lodged in jail at the instance of the friars and loaded with chains. Besides no promise ever made by the Spaniards to the natives has been kept, quite."

Buy no other—the celebrated Alfred Benjamin & Co. summer clothing now at actual cost.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

THE END OF THE WAR

That is Now Believed by Diplomats To Be in Sight.

PEACE RUMORS ARE NOT YET TANGIBLE.

MADRID, July 9.—The Liberal says the cabinet is considering the signing of a ten days' armistice to facilitate the peace negotiations.

PEACE RUMORS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The belief that a peace movement will be inaugurated continues strong, but the definite announcement is made that no such movement has taken form thus far.

The state department again today authoritatively stated that no peace overtures, direct or indirect, official or unofficial, had been submitted to this government. At the same time similar statements came from authorized sources at the British, French, German and other embassies and legations. It is stated broadly in these official quarters that whatever may be the hope or expectation of Spain toward peace, the matter thus far is confined entirely to the other side of the water and has taken no form either before the authorities here, or before the foreign representatives of those powers which would be most likely to speak in the event of a peace movement.

In view of this condition officials are surprised at the explicit reports that one power or another has already taken the initiative on some branch or other of the present conflict.

One report was to the effect that the German ambassador and Russian ambassador called together at the state department yesterday, the inference being that they had an important mission relative to the Philippines.

Neither the Russian ambassador nor the German ambassador was in Washington yesterday, Dr. Von Holoben, the German, being in New York, and Count Cassini, the Russian, at Narragansett Pier.

The first secretary of the German embassy, Baron Speck Von Sternburg, called yesterday and today, his visits being frequent, but with authority the statement is made that his calls had no reference whatever to the subject of peace or the Philippines. It is regarded as unaccountable that reports of such importance should be published when both ambassadors are away and no action of the character stated is on foot. Another report states that Great Britain is moving, one version being that Sir Julian Pauncefote has made overtures to the president; another that Drummond-Wolfe, the ambassador at Madrid, has received the Spanish proposition and has transmitted it to the United States ambassador, Mr. Hay, at London.

As to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the ambassador himself authorizes the most explicit and sweeping denials.

He has not seen the president for a month, and he has not approached any official of this government, officially or unofficially, on the subject of peace. As to Sir Drummond-Wolfe, there is no means here of knowing what he has done at Madrid, but the officials here, government and diplomatic, dismiss this report in view of well established facts here.

The state department has received no such proposition from Ambassador Hay and it would be advised at once if anything of this nature had come through Sir Drummond-Wolfe or any other source. That Sir Julian Pauncefote is not apprehending any such movement on the part of Great Britain is indicated by his departure today for Pequot, Conn., for the summer.

He remained, not because of the war, but because the new treaty of reciprocity relating to the British West Indies had advanced to a stage where only two or three minor points remained open. With the adjournment of congress the senate was not here to ratify the treaty, even if completed, so there is no further urgent demand for his presence in Washington. The treaty goes over, probably until autumn.

While making it clearly understood that no peace movement whatever has been inaugurated, the officials continue to believe that some movement may assume definite form at any moment.

Such a movement would be of such supreme importance that the officials deprecate the reports that it has actually occurred.

PEACE RUMORS PLENTY BUT NONE IS DEFINITE.

LONDON, July 9.—Although peace rumors are numerous and there is a general feeling that Spain may at any moment sue for peace, nothing definite on the subject is known in competent quarters. Both the officials of the United States embassy and the British foreign office say the situation is the same as yesterday, and at the foreign office it is declared that there is absolutely no truth in the story printed this morning by a New York paper to the effect that Spain has made informal overtures for peace with the United States through Sir Henry Drummond-Wolfen, the British ambassador at Madrid, and they ridicule the alleged concessions attributed to Spain by the story referred to.

BLANCO REPORTS SAMPSON'S THREAT.

MADRID, July 9, 10 a. m.—It is rumored here that the Spanish government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco announcing that Rear Admiral Sampson had sent him a telegraphic dispatch summoning the Spanish commander to order the evacuation of Cuba within forty-eight hours, and announcing that otherwise the Americans will bombard all the forts in Cuba.

SHAFTER REPORTS COMPLETE LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department received two dispatches from General Shafter over night, as follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, With Army Corps in the Field, July 9.—Secretary of War, Washington.—Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The English cable was in working order and some of the operators were in the city. General Toral wanted these there as they were the principal men. This cable has not been cut and the men I sent in have not taken it up again. English cable has been working all the time through to Havana. SHAFTER."

The other dispatch, giving some additional details of the American losses in the recent fighting, reads:

"Playa del Este, Camp near Santiago, July 9.—Adjutant-General Washington.—Complete report received today of loss on July 2 and 3: Killed, twenty-two officers, 208 enlisted men; wounded, eighty-one officers, 1,203 enlisted men; missing, seventy-nine enlisted men. The reports giving the names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared and it is hoped to get them off tomorrow. SHAFTER."

SAMPSON THINKS THE VESSELS MAY BE SAVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Admiral Sampson has cabled the navy department that in his opinion three of the Spanish vessels may be saved. The Colon is certainly in good condition, he reports, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya.

This is the only news received from Sampson in a day or more, the cable apparently being interrupted or in bad working order.

Martin Ferckel has been appointed a United States mail carrier.

Crash Suits at cost, from $2.40 up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON'S
Annual 20 per cent. discount sale begins today, (Saturday, July 9,) and closes Saturday, July 30. Nineteen days' sale without profit, but we do it once a year. All men's, boys' and children's suits discount 20 per cent. with the exception of blue and black worsteds. All furnishing goods discounted 10 per cent. (collars and cuffs being excepted.)
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Summer underwear at cost, from 18 cents per garment up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

Al. Foote, of Duluth, Minn., is in the city shaking hands with his hosts of old friends. Mr. Foote has been successful in business in Duluth and his trip to Alaska last fall has much improved his health.

Fine Negligee Shirts at actual cost, from 46 cents up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

SOLDIERS ARE PAID.

Paymasters Finish Their Work at Camp Thomas.

Payment Completed Sooner Than Was Expected.

The First Trial by Court Martial for Desertion.

All Artillery Companies Have Received Equipment and Show Fine Discipline and Proficiency.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Military Park, Tenn., July 9.—At Camp Thomas today the regular weekly inspections are being conducted in all regimental camps and a general cleaning up is taking place.

The officers are having this work done as usual and in none of the camps is the prospect of an early movement allowed to interfere with it.

The government paymasters finished their work today, the last regiment, the Third Tennessee, being paid in full. The paymasters have worked systematically and rapidly and have disposed of their big tasks in a much shorter time than was at first thought possible.

They leave tonight for camps further south.

General Brooke has put an end to the disturbances in Chattanooga caused by the soldiers. A provost guard consisting of a company of regular cavalry under Lieutenant Dandridge, during the last twenty-four hours, has searched the city thoroughly and every man without a pass has been returned to camp. Several hundred men who slipped past the guards lines and came to the city, were captured.

General H. V. Boynton, chairman of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park commission, and recently appointed a brigadier general, reported at General Brooke's headquarters today for duty.

To a reporter General Boynton stated that everything at Chickamauga park and connected therewith would move along as usual, no remarkable changes being in contemplation. He also stated that more troops would be sent to the park from time to time when they are raised, but in what numbers or how soon they would arrive, he was unable to say.

Arms, ammunition, uniforms and general supplies were again distributed in large quantities today. Several hundred wagons were issued where needed. Two car loads of medical supplies were issued to the hospitals.

A number of ambulances were turned over to the various hospital corps.

General Greely, chief signal officer of the army, arrived today and went to the park. Captain Leo, of the signal corps, has arrived from Brooklyn with a batch of sixty expert telegraph operators from the east. They were organized at Brooklyn and will be used in the field.

A number of other operators will arrive in a few days.

Perhaps the first sentence of court martial for desertion in Camp Thomas was recorded today.

A month ago Private J. William Lawson, of Company F, Third Tennessee, stole away, and by the help of his father, reached his South Knoxville home. The father declared that the boy was under age and had joined the army without his consent. When Major Brown, first battalion, arrested Young Lawson, the father tried to rescue his son on these grounds by habeas corpus proceedings. In this he has to all intent failed.

The boy was brought back and the garrison court-martial sentenced him to three months' hard work under regimental guard and a forfeit of $10 per month.

The fifteen batteries of artillery at Camp Thomas under the efficient command of General Williston are fast becoming splendid soldiers and fine gunners. Every battery is now supplied with guns and for two hours every day the men practice at high and low sighting, long range and field service.

Crash and Duck Trousers at cost.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

NAVY ARRANGES A HUNT.

All Spanish War Craft to be Captured or Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The navy is preparing for a grand hunt throughout the West Indies. A number of Spanish war craft remain scattered through covers on the Cuban coast and lying in obscure little harbors in the West Indian islands. These are to be hunted down and captured or destroyed, and the movement is to begin immediately.

Many of the little boats have been located already through the agency of the state department, and the others will be discovered by the aid of the swift little torpedo boats and auxiliary craft.

It was with this object in view that the recently constructed torpedo boats Gwinn, Morrison and others were ordered from the north to Florida waters.

Blue and black Serge Coats at actual cost, $3.25 up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

SAILING HOMEWARD.

Camara With His Fleet Re-enters the Suez Canal.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA HAS REACHED MESSINA.

SUEZ, July 9.—The Spanish fleet under command of Admiral Camara has re-entered the Suez canal.

PORT SAID, July 9.—Six of the Spanish ships have arrived here on their way back to Spain.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IS NOW AT MESSINA.

MESSINA, Sicily, July 9.—The Spanish torpedo boats Audaz, Proserpina and Osada, belonging to Admiral Camara's squadron, have arrived here from Port Said, on their way back to Spain.

AMONG THE WRECKS OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 8, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 8, 11:50 p. m.—The vessels which compose Admiral Cervera's squadron converted into wrecked charnel houses, are littering the Cuban coast, and the scenes of desolation, ruin, horror and death baffle description.

At the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies the Reina Mercedes, sunk at midnight on July 3rd.

Westward, five miles from the harbor, is a torpedo boat destroyer, stuck fast in the rocks, close in shore, and battered by the surf. Rocks jutting out of the water in front of where she lies hide her hull from view. Her davits and the top of her conning tower alone mark her resting place.

Visible from the sea a few miles further, in an inlet embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks that extend half a mile into the sea, are the remains of the twin cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, formerly the pride of the Spanish navy.

On beyond lies the Vizcaya, a mass of ruins, and forty-two miles away from Santiago de Cuba, is the Cristobal Colon helpless on her sides with her smokestacks under water.

The Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo stand upright stuck fast on the rocky shoals. All that is is left of them is their outer hulls, the heavy armor alone resisting total annihilation. Inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their boilers, engines, bunkers and magazines have been blown into unrecognizable masses of twisted, melted iron. Exploded shells, burned rifles and revolvers, pieces of yellow brass works and gold and silver coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers whose protective decks only stand in places.

But, the most ghastly, horrible sights in those silent steel coffins are the mangled, scarred and charred bodies of hundreds of brave sailors, sacrificed for their country.

Buzzards are feeding off the dead and others are hovering over the wrecks.

On the beach other flocks of vultures sit in silence, waiting for the sea to give up its dead.

Every tide adds to the tale of horror, washing up such objects, as for instance, a sleeve inclosing a wasted arm, other portions of human bodies gnawed by hungry sharks and countless relics of the battle.

Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the enemy and over 100 bodies taken from the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders.

Those which now remain are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond belief or lie in the depth of the sea. They form the food of buzzards who keep constant vigil about the wrecks.

The buried remains lie in a confused mass, unnumbered and unnamed in a huge pit dug in the sandy beach where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross from the wreckage alone marks the grave, a grave over which [Spain may well mourn.

THE REINGORCEMENTS TO GENERAL SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Some of the reinforcements for General Shafter which, according to war department advices, are scheduled to arrive at Santiago very soon, are the First District of Columbia volunteer infantry and the First regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry. The only other reinforcements due at Santiago in advance of the arrival of the troops now being embarked from Charleston and those which started from New York, are the six light batteries of artillery which left Key West on the 6th inst.

These troops embarked on slow-going steamers and are not expected to reach Santiago before Sunday or Monday.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN NAVY.

LONDON, July 9.—The weekly newspapers today, in discussing the war, all pay glowing tributes to the American navy. Even the Saturday Review says:

"It is impossible not to feel a certain pride in these achievements of men of our own race. Every Englishman, too, will remember that it was the possersion of this same quality, the fine markmanship which the Americans displayed. which gave us victories both on land and sea, from Crey to the Crimea, and something peculiar and noble happened in this fight which showed in a higher way the kinship between the two peoples: 'Don't cheer,' shouted Captain Philip, 'the poor devils are dying.' It seems to us that this expression of tender, sympathetic humanity is just as fine as the 'Kiss me, Hardy,' of the dying Nelson."

The Spectator, in a long article on the same subject, says:

"The first thought of all Englishmen is that the American fleet did its work splendidly. The whole performance of Admiral Sampson's fleet was in accordance with the best traditions of Anglo-Saxon navies and every Englishman has read of their doings with a flush of pride. There was the same old, hard pounding as the Elizabethan sea dogs used, the same curious mixture of steadiness, daring, coolness and reckless dash. The moral aspect of what was almost the first and of what may be the last fleet action between the Spanish and English races is very much alike. In both cases it was the man behind the gun who, in the last resort won the battle. The battle shows that the American navy is a most efficient fighting machine. We did not need to be told that. We knew it already and realized of what stuff the lion's whelps are made. They, however, did not know it on the continent, though they apparently know it now."

GENERAL OTIS MUST HURRY TO MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Major General Otis will hasten his departure for Manila, in accordance with instructions from Washington. He may go on either the Peru or City of Puebla, which are expected to sail not later than the middle of next week, without waiting for the other vessels now being prepared for use as transports. On reaching Manila General Otis will probably assume command of all the troops in the field, leaving General Merritt free to take charge of his duties as governor general.

It is stated that Brig. Gen. H. C. Otis will accompany Major General Otis and that General Miller will assume charge of the troops remaining here.

The Eighth California regiment is likely to be sent to Honolulu to garrison that city. It can be prepared for such service in a few days, and its departure would not weaken the Philippine expeditionary force now here.

The choice lies between this regiment and the Sixth California, supplemented by the Washington volunteers.

The arrival of fifteen recruits from Kansas will more than fill the signal corps, and it will likely go with the next expedition.

The Utah troops have received their final equipments, but are still short twenty-one horses. Strict orders have been issued for the sanitary improvement of Camp Merritt.

THE BENNINGTON TO STOP AT LADRONE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—The Examiner says that the United States gunboat Bennington will proceed to the Ladrone islands and may remain there to hold them.

It also states that Admiral Miller will go to Honolulu on the Philadelphia.

A SPANISH SOLDIER'S TALE OF STARVATION.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 8, 6 p. m.—A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

PREMO CAMARAS!

$5 to $50.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all kinds.

M. L. JONES,

41 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor.) FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

THE street fair.

IT is a good thing. Push it along.

CONGRESS adjourned with a patriotic demonstration and a fight. It was fitting, we suppose.

CAMARA will get back to Spain just in time to welcome Watson, after which Spain will be able to exhibit more seacoast and less navy than any nation on the globe.

THERE is renewed activity in behalf of the Fort Wayne street fair and carnival, and the promise of success appears brighter than for some time. The committee is working hard and should have the fullest measure of co-operation from all business interests and all citizens.

EUROPEAN sneers at the American volunteer soldier have suddenly ceased. The machine-like troops of continental powers show no more gallant work than that done by Americans who ten months ago were at home pursuing the quiet vocations of peace. Americans who can be so easily transformed into the bravest and most effective soldiers are the amazement of foreign critics.

CRITICS do not like "The Star Spangled Banner" as a national anthem. But the people, north and south, east and west, the soldiers on the battlefield and the sailors on the warships are singing it as it was never sung before. The loyal American loves it and loves to hear it. "The Star Spangled Banner" has come to stay and there isn't another national melody that has the same hold on human hearts.

SINCE the war began twelve Spanish men-of-war, formidable on paper if not in fact, have been destroyed, to say nothing of the small gunboats. The sinking of the Maine left a big score, but it certainly has been well paid. That portion of the Spanish navy which has thus far escaped destruction by wisely declining to run into danger is hardly worthy of American steel, but if Camara does not have a care his fleet will meet the same fate as Montojo's and Cervera's. It rests entirely with Spain as to whether she will have any portion of her navy still afloat.

A MANILA correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Dewey, while maintaining a most vigorous blockade, willingly gave permission to a delegation of British and German merchants to remove their families to Cavite. He ordered that place to be made sanitary, and placed Consul Williams in charge. The consequence is that wealthy Manila families, like that of the Cortes, have placed all their houses in Cavite at Dewey's disposal. He has made himself exceedingly popular among the British shipmasters. His praise is sounded in every port in the far east, and when he was in need of coal these shipmasters readily sold him 3,000 tons, so that he was well supplied.

The Ladrone Islands.

In obedience to instructions from the navy department, the cruiser Charleston on its way to the Philippine islands stopped at the Ladrone islands, owned by Spain, and took possession of them in the name of the United States.

The Ladrone or Mariana islands comprise a group of about twenty islands belonging to Spain, in the North Pacific ocean, north of the Caroline islands. They lie almost directly under the equator and have every variety of tropical products. Guahan, the largest island, has an area of only 200 square miles—nearly half the land area of the whole group. The Ladrone islands were discovered in March, 1521, by Sir Firdinand Magellan, who had left San Lucar, in Spain, in September, 1519. The food and water in Magellan's fleet of five ships was nearly exhausted, and the kind natives of the islands supplied them. The Spanish explorer and his men would have been content to remain some time at the islands but for the thievish tendency of the natives by which everything portable about the ships was carried off by the dusky islanders, and a guard had to be put over the ships. Even this was of no avail and finally after provisioning, the ships sailed away, giving the islands the name of "Ladrone" or Thieves' island.

It was many years before any attempt was made to occupy the islands, and in the meantime Magellan had been killed in a fight in the Philippine islands.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century Queen Mariana sent a number of Spanish missionaries to the Ladrones, who renamed the islands for Queen Mariana. There were about 40,000 natives on the islands at that time but these were eventually exterminated by the Spanish, and the present inhabitants are descended from Mexican and Philippine settlers.

The islands are of volcanic formation and are believed by geologists to be the remains of a mountain chain which traverses the Pacific from north to south. There are evidences on the islands of a former civilization, consisting of ruins closely resembling those found in the Greek archipelago. The islands are well wooded, watered and very fertile. Rice, corn, cotton, tobacco, indigo and sugar, and no finer coffee can be grown anywhere than in the Ladrone islands. Although so near the equator the heat is tempered by the trade winds. The harbors are good and there is a pearl fishery. There are only a few Spaniards now on the islands, but Spanish rule has blighted every industry. Still, under civilized government almost any development is possible and would make a great future possible for the islands.

Let the Boy Kick!

Our Assortment of Summer Suits is Certainly the Finest We Have Ever Shown.

+ + + + +

Your boy slides down banisters, climbs fences, falls off henroosts, and breaks up things generally and is almost always hard on clothes. Now, isn't he?

Doesn't he rip "unrippable" seams, tear out the knees and elbows of his clothes, and often require a new seat to his trousers.

But bless his heart! wouldn't it be better to have him that way than pining away on a sick bed, running up doctor's bills?

Boys will be boys, anyway. If you bring the young shaver to us, we'll put a suit on him that he won't tear in a hurry.

A nice looking suit, too; all wool, and for little money.

Lehman's 34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

A BIG LABOR DAY.

Trades Council Decides to Celebrate at Robison Park.

The Committee Authorized to Proceed With Arrangements--The Electric Light Question.

The Trades and Labor council at its regular meeting last evening practically decided to hold its Labor day celebration at Robison park. Satisfactory arrangements will be made with the street railway management to entertain the public with amusements and there will be a prominent speaker present to address the workingmen. Residents from surrounding cities will be invited to come to the city and there is every reason why the coming celebration should be one of the most successful ever held in Fort Wayne.

The delegates from the barbers' union presented a preamble and resolution favoring municipal ownership of electric light, which they had adopted at their last meeting. The resolutions were discussed by delegates, who were unanimous in their support of municipal ownership, not a dissenting voice being raised against the principle. It was deemed advisable for the council to give the matter of the local agitation some consideration and the resolutions were referred to the legislative committee.

A letter was received from W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, explaining that he was not positive that he could come to Fort Wayne on Labor day, but expressing a preference for this city. He will advise the council of his decision by the 15th inst.

The laundry workers announced that the American laundry, which is to be established by A. Powers, had determined to use the laundry workers' label from the commencement and the council decided to assist them in the matter of grievance reported. Accordingly, the organizing committee of the council was instructed to meet with the laundry workers next Monday evening.

Delegates from the stationary engineers, a new labor organization, were seated.

WILL FLY OLD GLORY.

Many Ships to Change Their Colors as a Result of the Hawaiian Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Among the vessels which will fly the American flag as a result of Hawaiian annexation are the steamships Aztec, Barracouta and San Mateo, owned by the Pacific Mail and Southern Pacific companies: the Island Steamers Mauna, Claudine, Loa and Kinaw, and the steam whaler Alexander, now in the Asiatic.

The ships Fort George, Helen Bromer, John Ena, and Hawaiian Isles will obtain American registry, as will also the barks Andrew Welch, Foohng Suey, Lola, Mauna Ala, Diamond Head, Nuana, R. P. Ritchet, Rosalie, Himalaya, Roderick Dhu and Santiago.

Of seventeen schooners to change their colors to the stars and stripes, two, the American and Honolulu, are four masted steel vessels. The others are mostly small crafts, engaged in trading among the islands.

SHOULD ACT TOGETHER.

Rosebery Advocates an Anglo-American Understanding.

LONDON, July 9.—The earl of Rosebery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial institute last night on "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American understanding, which would be fraught, he said, with the best destinies for mankind.

"We must be prepared," said Lord Rosebery, "to hold our own, though not necessarily by war, in the great struggle for the division of the world which seems pending. Naturally we look upon the United States as seeking interests and having sympathies that coincide with our own, but it is unnecessary to draw a formal bond of alliance."

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE SENTINEL sent to their address at 10 cents per week.

CAST PRIDE AWAY

And With Humble Hearts Bow at the Lord's Altar.

Sabbath Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements.

Prairie Grove chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 3 p. m.

St. Andrews chapel, South Wayne avenue—Evening service and sermon, 5 o'clock.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3 p. m.; a number of speakers will take part. Bible study at 4 p. m.

Hanna street Baptist Mission, Hartman's new hall. Sunday school, 9 a. m. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, will hold services at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning in Odd Fellows' hall, No. 19 West Berry street.

Trinity English Lutheran Church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; Luther league at 7:00 p. m. No evening service.

South Congregational church—Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Good singing.

Calvary United Brethren church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. C. U. at 7 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school at 9:30; sacramental services at 10:30; Senior league at 7; patriotic service at 8. Sermon by Rev. F. T. Simpson, presiding elder.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., paster.—Morning services at 10:45 a. m.; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. No evening service.

The service at Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday night will be a patriotic service. Patriotic songs will be sung, led by a chorus choir. A short patriotic address will be given.

In Plymouth church Rev. J. S. Ainslie will preach today upon "The Ministry for Today" at 10:45 a. m.; sermon at 8 o'clock p. m. upon "The Church for Today." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Rev. Z. A. Harris, of Hiram, Ohio, will hold services at the Christian church, corner Creighton avenue and Minor street, at 10:30; Sunday school at 9:15; Junior Endeavor at 2:30; Senior Endeavor, 6:15

Grace Reformed church—Services at 10:30 tomorrow morning; thanksgiving and prayer services in accordance with the president's proclamation at 8 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Bethany Presbyterian church, "Nebraska," George E. Davies, pastor. Sabbath school, 9 a. m. Morning worship, 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Summer Religion." Dr. D. W. Moffat will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

At the West Jefferson street church of Christ services will be held as usual at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. "Jesus' Answer to an Honest Doubter" will be the subject in the morning. The president's message will be honored at the evening service. P. J. Rice, minister.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner Jefferson and Webster streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning service conducted by Elgie M. Keyser, a student of Wittenberg seminary. Evening service by Rev. Robert Atkin. Sabbath school at 9:30 a m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton street. At 9:15 a. m. Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., German preaching, followed by a childrens baptismal service; at 7:30 p. m. the annual children's day service consisting in songs, recitations, etc. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Usual services at the Third Presbyterian church. The pastor-elect, Rev. Dr. J. A. P. McGaw, will preach in the morning at 10:45 on the subject, "Prayer Overcoming Impossibilities," and at 8 p. m. his subject will be, "Coming to Ones self." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7:15 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Sherman Powell, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; quarterly meeting services at 10:30. There will be baptism. reception of members and the Lord's supper; Epworth league at 7. At 8 there will be a gospel thanksgiving service with sermon in accordance with the president's proclamation. Subject, "Our Debt of Gratitude."

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper pastor. Tomorrow will be quarterly meeting at this church. Class meeting at 9:30; at 10:30 a thanksgiving and patriotic service in harmony with the president's proclamation will be held, and the pastor will deliver the address; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock and at 7:45 a special service will be held in which the Epworth league will take a prominent part. The pastor will administer the communion.

At the Baptist Tabernacle tomorrow morning, the pastor, Rev. L. L. Henson, will preach as usual. In the evening, in accordance with the recent proclamation of President McKinley, there will be held a special thanksgiving memorial prayer service. Patriotic addresses will be delivered by Deacon William Carter, E. G. Anderson and Captain Allan Dougall. The pastor will preach a short memorial sermon. Hymns of praise will be sung and prayers of thanksgiving will be offered. The church will be beautifully decorated for the occasion. Seats will be reserved for all old soldiers and for members of families who have boys in the present war. Baptisms will be administered at the close of the evening service.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor, Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; a special thanksgiving sermon will be delivered; there will be no evening service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45. The usual prayers that have been said in this church since the outbreak of the war for those in authority, for the army and navy, for the sick and wounded and prisoners, and thanksgiving for victory, will be used.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison and Berry streets, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Liberality and Selfishness Contrasted;" general class meeting at 11:45 a. m.; Epworth league devotional meeting, 7 p. m., T. R. Spalding leader. The evening service will be of a patriotic character and a program has been arranged for the occasion.

Services at Wayne street Methodist church, conducted by the pastor: 10:30, sermon, subject: "No Place for Jesus;" prelude to sermon, five minutes, subject, "A New America," followed by prayer of gratitude for victories; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., junior league; 7 p. m., Epworth league; 8 p. m., sermon, subject, "Wickedness of the Modern Persecutions of the Jews;" five minutes prelude, subject, "Our New America."

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a, m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

J. C. Gilmore, a fruit peddler, was arrested yesterday morning for selling fruit on the streets of the city without a license. He claims that he took out a license for six months, while the law says this cannot be done.

The little Dutch boy who stopped the leak in the dike with his finger saved his country from overwhelming destruction. You have read about him in your school readers, how he was walking along the dike when he heard a faint sound of trickling water, and knew at once that a leak had sprung in that great embankment which saves Holland from the devastations of the hungry sea. It was early in the night, and no one was near at hand. The leak was small when he found it, but he knew that the action of the water would enlarge it long before morning, and wash away the entire embankment, inundate the country and destroy his own and thousands of homes. So he bravely put his finger in the crevasse, and kept it there all the long night through, until help came and the opening was properly stopped. He had saved his country.

Equally insignificant is the entrance of disease into the human system. The beginnings of the most terrible ailments are so small they can be easily stopped at the start. Your health is a dike which keeps out and stops the inroads of dangerous and devastating disease. Whenever it breaks down, no matter how slightly, there is an opening for disease to enter. If the opening is not watched, it will grow larger, until the sweep of disease overwhelms you, and health and perhaps life is destroyed forever.

Fortify your health with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you can defy ill-health. You can make your health so strong a bulwark that disease cannot find a crevice through which it can creep. Taken in time, Dr. Pierce's remedies prevent greater and more serious troubles. Hundreds write daily to Dr. Pierce, telling him how these remedies have saved them and made them strong.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

SCATTERED HITS.

Reiman Was Effective Against the Tail Enders

And as the Hoosiers Errors Were Not Costly the Puddlers Went Down in Defeat—Notes.

The Fort Wayne braced up yesterday and won the second game of the series from the tail-enders. George Reiman was in the box for Fort Wayne and he pitched one of those games with his head, which almost always results in a chance for victory. The visitors bunched hits in only the sixth and ninth innings, but they didn't get enough runs across the plate to even frighten the Hoosiers. Heiberger pitched for the Puddlers and he started in like a winner, but in the fifth weakened somewhat and thereafter Fort Wayne's batters had no trouble scoring runs. A peculiarity of the game was that unlike most of the games participated in by the locals, the errors were not costly and had no bearing on the three runs scored by the visitors Fisher played a fast game at second base. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher, 2b	4	0	1	4	3	0
O'Meara, 1b	3	1	0	12	0	0
Campbell, c	2	1	0	2	1	0
Huston, ss	5	1	1	1	4	1
Hickey, cf	4	1	1	5	0	0
Babb, 3b	5	1	2	0	3	2
Burnett, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Belden, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Reiman, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	6	9	27	15	3

YOUNGSTOWN.

	A.B.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Miller, 2b	5	0	2	2	4	0
Cooke, lf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Gilboy, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Sechrengest, c	4	1	0	7	0	0
Steen, cf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Russell, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Pender, 3b	4	0	2	1	3	0
Esterquest, ss	4	1	1	3	2	0
Hiberger, p	4	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	37	3	8	27	10	1

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2—6
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—O'Meara, Babb, Belden, Steen. Three-base hits—Burnett, Hickey, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Campbell, 2. First base on balls—Off Reiman, 1; off Hiberger, 5. Struck out—By Reiman, 2; by Hiberger, 3. Wild pitch—Reiman. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game 1:40.

Inter-state League.

NEW CASTLE, 7; TOLEDO, 4.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 9.—Toledo's left handed twirler, Fisher, was knocked out of the box in the third inning, while "Two-Fingered" Smith pitched a superb game for the visitors. The score:

New Castle...2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 *—7
Toledo.....1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Base Hits—Toledo, 7; New Castle, 10. Errors—Toledo, 2; New Castle, 2. Batteries—Fisher, Ewing and Arthur; Smith and Zinram.

SPRINGFIELD, 10; MANSFIELD, 8.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 9—Springfield continued to play better ball than Mansfield and won again by superior fielding. The score:

Springfield...0 3 3 3 1 0 0 0 0—10
Mansfield....3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2—8

Base hits—Mansfield, 12; Springfield, 13. Errors—Mansfield, 5; Springfield, 1. Batteries—Ely and Belt; Poole and Graffius.

GRAND RAPIDS, 11; DAYTON, 8.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 9.—The visitors pounded Nonnamaker easily, but the hits were scattered and their errors costly. The score:

G'd Rapids.....0 2 2 1 0 1 3 1 1—11
Dayton.....0 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 2—8

Base Hits—Dayton, 16; Grand Rapids, 16. Errors—Dayton, 5; Grand Rapids, 1. Batteries—Nonnamaker and Cote; Bates and Donahue.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 14; Louisville, 3.
Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 11.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.
Washington, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 0.
New York, 6; Brooklyn, 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Joseph, 4; Indianapolis, 0.

ALTROCK SOLD.

Altrock, the little left-handed wonder of the Grand Rapids team, was in Fort Wayne Friday morning on route to Pittsburg, where he joined the Louisville National league team. Manager Torreyson sold the great pitcher to President Pulliam for $1,000. There is a string to the deal, however. Altrock will be tried a month and if not a success will be returned to the Wolverines. If he stays in the National league Torreyson gets $1,000. In twenty-one games Altrock lost two, tied two and won seventeen.

NOTES.

Jimmy Cooper's injuries are such that he may not be able to play again this year.

The Fort Wayne and Youngstown base ball clubs will leave for the east tomorrow evening and in consequence the game will be called at 3 o'clock.

Ralph Frary and Sam Brown will probably play with the Warren, Ind., ball team the remainder of the season. Huntington will be without a team.

A telegram from Syracuse says: "A meeting of the directors of the Eastern Base Ball league has been called for this city next Sunday. A reduction of players' salaries will be considered."

Mansfield News: "Jack Law said that Lew Whistler reminded him of Delehanty because he was so different. That's all right, but Whistler comes about as near being a substitute for Delehanty as anybody in the Inter-State league this year." Right you are.

Mansfield may get a college player named Clancey from the New England league. Clancey is a sober and hard working player. He nearly set the New England league afire this year. His preliminary base ball education was received with the Oberlin college team.

Youngstown Telegram: "Pitcher McGinty, the young Clevelander who quit the Mansfield team early last season because he could not get along with Con Strouthers, has wired for a trial on the local team. The management may give him an opportunity to demonstrate his twirling ability, as he is said to be a very promising youngster."

Outfielder Flood has been signed and Short Stop Griffin has arrived and will be in the game today.

The DeWald base ball team and the M. Frank & Co. team crossed bats at Lakeside park last evening and the DeWalds won with ease, the score being twenty-four to five. Batteries—DeWalds, Hood and Zurbuch; M. Frank, Brossard and Schnorrberger and Isadore Friend.

There is no substitute for Royal Baking Powder. Royal is Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ANNEXATION NOW A FACT.

Resolutions Signed by the President With Simple Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It was by a ceremony of the simplest character that the resolutions annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States last evening were enacted finally into law. It occurred in the cabinet room of the executive mansion and only six persons besides President McKinley were present.

At 6:40 o'clock Alonzo H. Stewart, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, arrived at the white house with the engrossed copy of the resolutions, signed by Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart. George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president, receipted for the resolutions in the usual form and then notified the president that they had arrived.

The president said simply that he would sign the resolutions immediately, and a few minutes later a little group was gathered about the cabinet table to witness the completion of this important legislation.

THE CREW SAVED.

Two-Thirds of La Bourgogne's Survivors Were Her Sailors.

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.—The Plant line steamer Halifax has arrived here having on board 162 survivors of the French line steamer La Bourgogne, which was sunk in a collision with the ship Cromartyshire, off Sable island, last Monday. On the passage from Halifax, La Bourgogne's passenger list was carefully revised and it was shown that there were 714 souls on board the steamer, of whom 550 were lost and 164 saved. Of the saved twelve were second-class, forty-seven steerage and the remaining 105 were members of the crew.

WILL BIDE THEIR TIME.

England Not In a Hurry to Force an Alliance.

LONDON, July 9.—Sir Edward Gray, radical, speaking in London on foreign affairs, said the growth of friendly sentiment between England and the United States was remarkable and was the most favorable symptom of Great Britain's foreign affairs.

"It should be the business of every government," he said, "not necessarily to force matters into an alliance, but take care to do nothing to discourage the growth of the friendly sentiment."

The Week's Deaths.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending July 9:

Clarence Kimmel, 3¼ years old, typhoid malaria.

Mayholm Probasco, 55 years old, kidney trouble.

Jerome Gillman, 45 years old, myelitis.

Raymond Ottenweiler, 2 years old, dyphtheria.

Carrie Hill, 33 years old, pyosalpinx.

Peter W. Shaden, 45 years old, drowned.

Ann Ward, 50 years old, paralysis.

Carl Sivits, 6 months old, brain fever.

Anna Cass, 26 years old, conplication.

Lottie Hoppel, 31 years old, typhoid fever.

John Wort, 64 years old, heart trouble.

Adelheit Gebhart, 6 months old, spasms.

Rose Laier, 2 months old, cholera infantum.

Robert Muehlfeith, 1 year old, brain fever.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Wheat—July, 77⅛c; Aug., 70c; Sept., 68¼c; Dec., 68¼c.

Corn—July, 32c; Sept., 32½@⅝c; Dec., 32⅞c; May, 35c.

Oats—July, 22¾c; Sept., 20⅛@¼; May, 23¼c.

Pork—July, $9.77; Sept., $9.92.

Lard—July, $5.40; Sept., $5.47@5.50; Oct., $5.52; Dec., $5.55.

Ribs—July, $5.52; Sept., $5.52@5.55; Oct., $5.57.

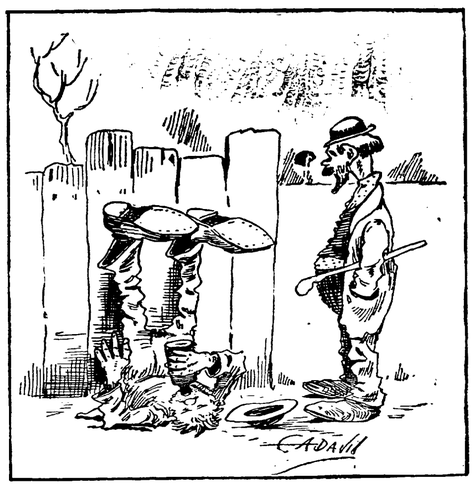
Barley—Cash No. 3, 30@35c.

Rye—July, 45⅛c; Sept., 42½c.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
26th Summer, July 1 to Sept. 1 1898. Have proved especially profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar; to young practitioners lacking systematic instruction; and to older practitioners desiring to combine recreation with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va.
m12eod13t.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

LINGERS LONGER.



Bangs—Whatcher yo' stand on yer head for when yer take er nip?
Jangs—Well, yer see de fluid has to go up hill, an' it taste good longer.

GOLD DUST THE BEST WASHING POWDER

Rocker Sale! This Hot Shot 99c Will Blockade Our Store MONDAY, JULY 11, 1898.

99c Be sure that you call early. Sale will begin at 8 o'clock, sharp, Monday morning. None sold to Dealers. Telephone or mail orders not accepted. A BARGAIN. Discount will be given on all Lawn Goods Monday.

INDIANA FURNITURE Co. FORT WAYNE IND. 166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

DISSOLUTION SALE!

GLOBE

$50,000 Finest Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

In Fort Wayne at Absolutly ACTUAL COST.

No Cheap Baits in this Sale, But Our Entire Stock At Actual Cost.

Join the Heavy Rush Before Our Best Styles Are Gone.

THE Spanish-American War

Pictured by PHOTOGRAPH and DRAWING.

Our Nation In War!

HISTORICALLY ACCURATE The Battles of Our Country ON Sea and Shore

BY PHOTOGRAPH AND DRAWING

ARTISTICALLY BEAUTIFUL

A Panoramic Story of the Battles and Heroism of American Soldiery.

Comprising a pictographic history of our country, from 1775 to 1898, in the inspiration of master painters' conceptions and the photographic art.

This is the most magnificent, most richly illuminated, and most valuable portfolio of war scenes ever published, presenting, as it does, a wealth of historic illustrations that is almost incomputable, reproduced from collections made by the government and by states at a cost of millions of dollars.

The purpose of this splendid publication is to educate, and to interest the masses in the glory, chivalry, and righteous spirit of our defenders, and to increase appreciation of the sacrifices and achievements of the nation, which have established our reputation as the grandest republic ever founded by the wisdom of man.

The War of Our Nation is published in a series of weekly numbers, 11 x 13½ inches in sizes, and each part will contain sixteen or more half-toned photographs, specially taken for the work, which will included such subjects as the following: Reproductions of the greatest paintings ever produced, picturing the most tragid events of American history in the war of revolution, of 1815; of our war with Mexico; our Indian Wars; the great civil conflict, and our battles with Spain, representing in pictographic elaboration the most thrilling incidents that have taken place in our country's history on land and sea. The publication also comprises photographs and original drawings of current scenes at the front, such as bombardments, nava engagements, acts of individual heroism, batteries in action, cavalry charges military manoeuvres, battleships, sorties, and in fact of every important phase and feature connected with the Spanish-American conflict. The complete series will therefore be the most superb pictorial history of the nation that was ever printed, the value of which is greatly increased by the graphic descriptive text that accompanies each illustration. A better idea may be obtained of the comprehensive scope and invaluable character of the work by the picture contents of Part 1, which include the following sumptuous reproductions, 8x10 inches in size.

Introduction by J. W. BUEL, Author and Historian.

WAR Map of the World, size 24 inches by 8 inches.
SECTION of a Mountain Battery.
THE First Blow for Liberty. The Battle of Lexington.
Reproduction of Painting.
THE Queen Regent and King of Spain. Portrait.
WARSHIPS of the American Navy. Group picture.
WARSHIPS of the Spanish Navy. Group picture.
THE Soldiers in Camp, Mt. Gretna.
A BATTERY in Action. Civil War Picture.
Reproduction of painting.
THE Struggle at the Stone Fence, Gettysburg.
Double page. Reproduction from painting.
CERVERA'S Fleet leaving Curacao.
DEATH of Montgomery. Attack of Quebec.
Reproduction of painting.
TROOP Transports leaving San Francisco for Manilla.
THE "Monterey" enroute to Manilla.
ENGAGEMENT between "Serapis" and "Bon Homme Richard." From painting.
A PELL-MELL Cavalry Charge. Civil War picture. From painting.
VILLAAMIL'S Fleet of Torpedo Boats.
SCENE in Turret of Battleship during an engagement.
A COMPANY of American Cowboy Calvary

-:- TERMS OF DISTRIBUTION -:-

OUR NATION IN WAR will appear weekly, and will be complete in sixteen parts or less, as may be justified by the developments of our war with Spain. Part One contains twenty large pages of illustration and letter press, on plated paper, under a handsomely designed cover; the following parts will each contain SIXTEEN LARGE PAGES and Cover. These Portfolios are offered exclusively to SUBSCRIBERS at a nominal price of Ten Cents per copy, either at the THIS OFFICE, or the same will be mailed to your address.

SHOP AND RAIL.

A Blacksmith Meets With Misfortune.

Affairs at the Depots, Offices and Shops as They Appeared to The Sentinel Reporter This Morning.

William W. Bireley is confined to his home, 143 Wallace street, with injuries received at the Pittsburg shops yesterday. He was out in the yard adjoining the blacksmith shop selecting some pieces of iron, when a pile of the metal fell over, crushing him beneath it. His left arm was frightfully cut, and his head, shoulders and back were badly bruised. The accident will keep Mr. Bireley from his work for a week or two at least. He considers himself lucky, as the pieces which struck him weighed many pounds.

General and Local Gossip.

John Lalander, a Nickel Plate fireman, is kept from his duties on the road by sickness.

General Superintendent A. W. Johnston, of the Nickel Plate, was in the city yesterday.

Henry Johnelle has recovered from a sickness and is working again at the Nickel Plate yards.

Blacksmith Joseph Carrey, of the Pittsburg shops, went to Chicago today to spend Sunday with friends.

T. S. Tutwher has been appointed chief engineer of the entire Plant system, with headquarters at Jacksonville.

Baggagemasters have been notified that they must hereafter put a revenue stamp on all receipts for excess baggage.

J. H. Lohmeyer, patternmaker at the Pittsburg shops, went to Chicago this morning to spend a few days with friends.

The Wabash has inaugurated a Saturday half-holiday for its shopmen, the same to continue during the summer months.

H. B. Nees and family will be guests of friends at Rome City for the next eight or ten days. They went to that resort today.

Mrs. J. C. Miller, wife of the Nickel Plate brakeman, is recovering from a severe illness and Mr. Miller is again on duty on the road.

A pretty baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Leussenhop yesterday. The father is the night baggagemaster at the Wabash.

C. G. Waldo states that carrying out the spirit of the new revenue law would cost the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton $25,000 a year in stamps.

L. O. Harvuot, the Wabash shopman who had his head injured a few days ago, writes from the Peru hospital that he will be home tonight and hopes to resume work next week.

The Nickel Plate employes at Stony Island raised a big American flag yesterday. The affair was made the occasion for an outpouring of the patriotic citizens of that town.

Michael Tierney, stationary engineer at the Pittsburg shops, is "taking in the sights" at Chicago, and during his absence Machinist Henry Sloat is presiding at the engine room.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lynch have gone to the Brindel farm, near Everett lake, for a week's outing. The gentlemen are Nickel Plate engineers.

The steam whitewashing machinery of the Pennsylvania company is being put in shape for the summer campaign. Next Wednesday it will commence operations in the shops in this city.

Samuel S. Metcalf, the Pennsylvania brakeman who had a difficult surgical operation performed upon his head two or three weeks ago, is slowly recovering and is believed to have passed all danger of relapse.

The work of loading a 400-horse power Bass improved Corliss engine is now in progress at the Bass works. The machine will go to White Plains, N. Y., to furnish power for operating an electric street railway.

Henry Burkenbuel, of the Bass machine shop, brought the news of the arrival of a new daughter at his home when he reported at the works this morning. He bears the honors of a new papa in a dignified manner.

On July 4 the Empire State Express of the New York Central made the run from Syracuse to Buffalo, 150 miles, in 152 minutes, making one regular stop. Seventy miles an hour was maintained much of the distance.

After a week's sojourn in the country, Walter Stanley this morning resumed the duties of train crew callor at the Nickel Plate and Harry Baum, who was working in Mr. Stanley's place, has resumed the night position.

Conductor A. C. Mick, whose misfortune was noted yesterday, is not getting along as well as his friends hoped. It is feared he may have suffered concussion of the brain, though the attending physician apprehends no serious results.

Forty or fifty army volunteers from Michigan passed through the city this morning. The party came down from the north on the Grand Rapids train and divided here, part of them going east via the Pittsburg and the balance south via the Rapids road.

Hen., C. Rippe, stenographer in Superintendent C. D. Law's office, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth last evening. There were twelve or fifteen guests and they were royally entertained. Mr. Rippe received several handsome presents.

It is understood that the position of general freight and passenger agent on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley road, which recently came into full control of the Pennsylvania, will be abolished and the work divided among division officials of the Panhandle.

David Edwards, formerly general manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette, and who did so much to develop the property, died at Detroit on Wednesday. He began service with that road in 1874 as its general freight agent, and was appointed its general manager in 1889.

Five engines were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today and during the same period three engines were admitted for repairs. There are now fifteen engines undergoing repairs and four awaiting an opportunity to get in the back shop.

The Electric corporation will not have a pole raising tonight, as announced in a morning paper. The pole is under construction, but the work is far from complete and will not be finished before Tuesday or Wednesday next. The announcement of the flag raising will be made in due time.

After taking a week to think it over, Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has concluded that he cannot serve as arbitrator between the engineers and firemen in their difficulty on the Erie road. Grand Master Sargent visited Cleveland Wednesday to see what arrangements can be made. The point in dispute is as to whether engineers or firemen are entitled to what are known as the "hostler" jobs.

GERMAN DAY.

Robison Park Will be the Scene of the Event.

Manager Heilbroner has just closed a deal which will bring thousands of people to this city July 31. That date has been set aside as "German Day" at the park and excursion trains will be run on all the railways as follows: Pennsylvania, from Lima and Plymouth; Wabash, from Toledo and Lafayette; Nickel Plate, from Fostoria; the Tangent, from Findlay; Lake Shore, from Jackson, Mich., and the Lake Erie and Western from Indianapolis. "German Day" last year drew a big crowd to the city, but it was conducted by only one singing society. The coming event will be under the auspices of the five great singing societies and the Turners. It will undoubtedly bring together at Robison park the greatest number of singers ever assembled in northern Indiana.

PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

Interesting Program to be Presented at Berry Street M. E. Church.

In accordance with the president's recent proclamation thanksgiving service will be held in Berry street M. E. church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Following is the program:

"America" ..... Congregation
Prayer ..... Dr. C. E. Stemen
Scripture lesson ..... Rev. C. C. Cissell
"Hail Glorious Country" ..... Donizetti
Choir.
Address ..... "Gratitude for Victory"
J. F. Schell.
Song ..... "Star Spangled Banner"
A. G. Wefel.
Address ..... "Christian Patriotism"
F. M. Reichelderfer.
Song ..... "Our Nation, O Lord, Forever"
Choir.
Address ..... "Known and Unknown Heroes"
O. E. Mohler.
Music ..... "America Forever"
Orchestra.

The State Music Teachers' association made over $1,000 at its recent annual convention in Lafayette. Three years ago they lost money in Fort Wayne. They employed a greater number of artists that year than this time, but the attendance was very small.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia. Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE FATAL GUST OF WIND.

—Fliegende Blatter.

FOR EIGHT YEARS

Has Rev. Ainslie Performed His Duties as Pastor

Of the Plymouth Congregational Church--Services of an Anniversary Character Will Be Those Sunday.

Tomorrow will be the eighth anniversary of Rev. J. S. Ainslie's pastorate of Plymouth Congregational church, this city, and the services will have an anniversary character. The church has had a remarkable growth in these eight years; its membership has grown from about one hundred to over four hundred, and a modern brick church, with lot, costing $39,000, has taken the place of the old frame building, which was sold for $1,000.

A few weeks ago, with the aid of a grant and loan from the National Congregational Church Building society, the trustees of the church cancelled a $12,000 mortgage. In order to do this, they borrowed $2,700 on personal notes, a part of which is covered by pledges not yet collected. With the united efforts of pastor and people this church has a still brighter future.

SITUATION AT HAVANA.

Barracks Filled With Starving Women and Food Supply Short.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 9.—The British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana on Tuesday, July 5, arrived at Port Royal yesterday with twenty-three passengers, among them Sir Alexander Gollan, Brittish consul general at Havana, and Mr. Higgins, of the British consulate there, both on leave, which is given as the only explanation of their departure. Mr. Jerome has been left in charge off British affairs in Havana.

Mr. Higgins said: "The city of Havana is quiet and there are no new complications. The well-to-do inhabitants are subsisting tolerably, but the poor are dying of starvation in the streets. There are many sights of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with starving women.

"The soldiers are fairly well fed. General Pando has been sending troops into the interior, it is said, en route for Santiago, but I do not see how they will get there.

"The blockake is maintained and vessels are frequently turned back. Everybody is anxious for the conclusion of the war, though the soldiers wish to fight and all the officials are resolute. There is no flour in Havana and no meat, while hams are scarce."

STRINGENT ORDER.

Recruiting Officers to be Held Responsible for Unfit Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—General Miles has issued an order notifying recruiting officers that they will be held to a strict accountability for the enlistment of men who may be unfitted for the military service.

The order is made necessary because of the great number of enlistments of persons not qualified to serve, mainly because of their being under the legal age of eighteen years. If a recruit, after enlistment, is rejected or discharged as a minor and it appears that the enlistment was carelessly made the expense incurred may be charged against the pay of the officer responsible.

The Chinese Rebellion.

CANTON, July 9.—The rebels have captured Mening and Tien Pak and are now surrounding Wu-Chuenh-Sien, in Kwang-Tung. Many of the internal revenue officials have been killed.

The situation at Woo-Chou is critical. A great exodus of the wealthy natives is taking place.

Hawaiian Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The president has appointed Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois; Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, and W. F. Frear, of Hawaii, to be commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

Governor McCord Will Fight.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 9.—Governor McCord has announced that he has received indefinite leave of absence from his duties as the executive of Arizona and will take command as colonel of the regiment of infantry now being recruited in the four territories.

King Leopold to Visit America.

LONDON, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that King Leopold, of Belgium, starts in August on a long yachting cruise, adding that he will make a considerable stay in the United States.

THE BEAR TO THE RESCUE.

Revenue Cutter Leaves Unalaska for the Ice Imprisoned Whalers.

UNALASKA, June 26, via. Seattle, Wash., July 9.—On June 14, the revenue cutter Bear cleared for the north with supplies for the icebound whalers. The Bear was detained a few days on account of the dangers to which several ships were subjected, owing to the fierce winds which prevail at this time of the year. There is no doubt that several ships would have gone ashore had the Bear not come to their assistance and towed them to deeper water. Especially is this true of the bark Harry Morse.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Biscuit, cake, pot pies and buns,
Dumplings, puddings, Sally Luns,
Muffins, waffles, griddle cakes,
The very best it always makes.

PORTO RICO NEXT.

A Movement Against That Island To Be Made.

Plans Completed for Invasion--Corps of Generals Lee and Copinger to Go There Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The establishment of army headquarters at Santiago, with General Miles in command and intrusted with the task of directing the military movements in Cuba and Porto Rico, will be an accomplished fact within a few days.

The significant developments of this plan, which has for its chief object the immediate invasion of Porto Rico, is the sailing of Coppinger's army from Tampa, 12,000 strong, tomorrow or the next day

The war department received official advices from Tampa this evening stating that twenty-four of the transports which took Shafter's army to Santiago are expected back within a few hours. These vessels left Santiago on July 4, and by steaming at a fair rate of speed could reach Tampa tonight.

The embarkation of the army will begin as soon as the vessels are tied to the dock. As soon as a vessel is loaded it will drop down the Florida coast to the rendezvous at Dry Tortugas. When the last transport reaches that point the fleet will sail.

General Coppinger's forces will form part of the Porto Rican army, together with the corps under General Lee at Jacksonville.

General Miles will organize the Porto Rican army at Santiago. After the city is captured he will take most of the regulars now encamped there and leave in their places volunteers.

A base of supplies will be established on an island twelve miles off the Porto Rican coast and the invading army will march along a fine military road to San Juan for the purpose of seizing that town from the rear.

STEAMER BURNED.

Clyde Liner Delaware Destroyed, but Passengers and Crew Rescued.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Clyde line steamer Delaware, from New York for Charleston and Jacksonville, was abandoned off Barnegat, N. J., at 10:30 o'clock last night, the steamer at the time being on fire. The passengers and crew left the burning vessels in boats and on life rafts. There were seventy persons in all and they were rescued by the members of the Cedar Creek life saving station, with the aid of the crew of the fishing smack S. P. Miller.

All the passengers were transferred to the steam yacht Ocean King and the captain and twelve of the ill-fated steamer were landed at Barnegat, presumably to look after the ship.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Ocean King arrived at New York with the passengers and part of the crew of the steamer Delaware on board.

The Delaware was built in Philadelphia in 1880 at Hillman's ship yards. She has three decks and is 251 feet long, thirty-seven feet beam and seventeen feet deep. Her register is 1,297 net tons and 1,646 gross tons.

AT ROBISON PARK.

A Splendid Line of Attractions Booked for Next Week.

For next week the park management has again secured a superb company. There will not be so many in number as were seen this week, but this week was an extraordinary one—it isn't every week that has a Fourth of July in it. At the theater will be seen Lawrence and Harrington the originals of "The Bowery Boy and the Tough Girl"—they are simply immense. Then will be seen Frank Jones and Lillian Walton in a clever sketch, "Our Country Cousin." Jones will be remembered by every regular theater goer in the city as the original Si Perkins.

He was the first man to introduce a live threshing machine on the stage and run a race with real horses; he was also the proprietor, inventor and sole cazaboo of the first "Reub" band ever put on the road. This is his first season in vaudeville. Garnella and Shirk, another team of top-notchers, will appear in an altogether new and novel acrobatic sketch entitled "A Lesson in Courage" and the Deagons, an exceedingly clever sketch team will have everybody in a roar with their travesty on the big theatre hat.

The Park orchestra will render the following excellent program at the band stand after the theatre performance afternoon and evening:

March—"Bowlers' Choice" ..... Weber
Overture—"Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
March—Guard Mount" ..... Eilenberg
Gavotte—"Little Innocent" ..... Rendix
A negro oddity—"Hot Stuff" ..... Berard
Waltz—"Venus Reigen" ..... Gungl
March—"Our Nation's Heroes" ..... Nantsville

NO BATTLE TODAY.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

United States gunboat Annapolis today at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story, there are many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo in the same condition of starvation. He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

A captain and three privates from Baracao came into the bay today in a small sailboat and were picked up by the cruiser Marblehead. They were ostensibly greatly surprised and claimed not to have known that the bay was in the possession of the Americans. They report that there is great scarcity of food at Baracao and that the Spanish troops there are in bad shape.

Over 20,000 rations for reconcentrados have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, and the half-starved Cubans are flocking in from the hills for food.

'Twixt Beauty and Duty.

When Li Hung Chang came to this country Richard Harding Davis came on the same ship. Li was Lord High Executioner, as it were, and his adopted son, a nobleman of degree, was Lord High Everything Else in his suite. Now, the English and Americans recognize the greatness of the one and only Richard, but, not having hobnobbed with Chinese nobility, the soul of Dickie longed to impress them. And one day his chance came. Davis was sitting in the saloon with Li's son when up came two pretty young Americans, socially unknown, who were coming out with Chevalier's company. Both held autograph books, which they put down before the Chinaman and Dickie. "Mr. Davis," one of the girls asked, courteously, "we wanted to know if you gentlemen wouldn't write in our albums?" "You must excuse us," Davis said, frigidly, "I never write except for money." "Really!" exclaimed the nobleman who spoke perfect English, pulling the book towards him. "You only write for duty? How fortunate. I write for beauty." Dickie doesn't fancy the Chinese.

Did He Break the Game Laws?

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Kewanee, Ill.—The Henry county circuit court is to have brought before it a case involving more money than any case previously brought in connection with violation of the game laws of the various states. Game Warden Loveday of Illinois, through State's Attorney Graves, filed a declaration charging H. Clay Merritt of this city with violating the game laws 13,054 times, that being the number of birds he has shipped East in violation of the law. Merritt, who is one of the most extensive cold-storage game dealers in the country, s birds to eastern patrons at all t and the game warden claims he ates the law in doing so during the clo season. On the 13,054 birds the minimum fines are about $65,000 and the maximum over $325,000. The birds were seized in Chicago by the warden and have been replevined by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, in whose charge they were while in transit.

Greatest Banquet on Record.

The greatest banquet in history took place on Aug. 18, 1889, when the 40,000 mayors of France sat at table in the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris. There were three relays of about 13,000 each. To prepare the feast required seventy-five chief cooks, 1,200 waiters, scullions, cellar-men and bakers, 80,000 plates, 52,000 glasses, knives, forks and spoons in proportion, 40,000 rolls, and fish, meat and fowl by the ton. The banquet was part of the centenary celebration of the events of 1789.

The River of Death.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: the word Chickamauga, like a great many other proper names of places in this country, is of Indian origin. It is said to be a Cherokee name, signifying "the river of death," and, according to a legend which has floated down among the Indians, the stream received its name from the accidental drowning of the people of a village by a sudden rise attributed to a cloudburst. Chickahominy is another name of similar character, the Indian word signifying "turkey lick," or a place where turkeys are wont to assemble. Chicopee, the name of a town in Massachusetts, signifies "the place of birch bark."

Not Suited.

Lady (engaging servant)—"But I understood it was all arranged. You wrote me you were quite willing to come." Slavey—"So I was, mum; but that was until I saw you. Why, we ain't anything like a size. 'Ow do you think I could posserbly wear your clothes?"—Ally Sloper.

Improvements in Artificial Stone.

Artificial stone is just now receiving attention from scientists and the world at large, and every new idea or theory is eagerly sought after. As the result of a series of experiments, it is announced that the stone made from lime and quartzose sand is likely to take rank at the head of these artificial products. This compound, which is 12½ per cent of lime and 87½ per cent quartzose, is ground, sifted and mixed, and then subjected to a very heavy pressure. One peculiarity of the process is the use of boiling water for mixing the ingredients, which drives out air-bubbles and open seams in the stone. It has been demonstrated that stone made in this way will, after a few weeks' exposure to the atmosphere, resist a pressure of 4,000 pounds to the square inch. It is a well-understood fact that modern methods of making mortar, plaster and artificial stone have been undergoing a complete revolution. Boiling water is used in laying cement, and every effort is made to maintain a temperature that will cause rapid evaporation and absorption.

PRAISES AMERICAN NAVY.

London Spectator Says It Outclasses Those of Germany and France.

LONDON, July 9.—Most of the weekly papers think the moment opportune for Spain to sue for peace and they advise her to do so.

The Saturday Review says: "The United States is in a position to act chivalrously toward an honorable opponent, who, if defeated, is not disgraced."

The Spectator has, however, little faith in talk of peace and does not believe Spain will make peace until literally compelled to. It thinks the American terms will be too hard to tempt Spaniards to abandon their ideas of what, in the way of resistance, is demanded of them by national honor.

The weeklies pay high tributes to the American navy. The Speaker says: "The Santiago fight proves that so far as the fleet is concerned, the United States need not fear comparison with any country in the world."

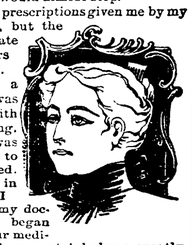
The Spectator draws, as a conclusion from the battle, the conviction that the American fleet could face even the French fleet without great risk of disaster, and it says: "So far as the German and American navies go there would be no comparison."

"I DO MY OWN WORK."

So Says Mrs. Mary Rochiette of Linden, New Jersey, in this Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"I was bothered with a flow which would be quite annoying at times, and at others would almost stop.

"I used prescriptions given me by my physician, but the same state of affairs continued.



"After a time I was taken with a flooding, that I was obliged to keep my bed. Finally, in despair, I gave up my doctor, and began taking your medicine, and have certainly been greatly benefited by its use.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed been a friend to me.

"I am now able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicine. I was as near death I believe as I could be, so weak that my pulse scarcely beat and my heart had almost given out. I could not have stood it one week more, I am sure. I never thought I would be so grateful to any medicine.

"I shall use my influence with any one suffering as I did, to have them use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Every woman that is puzzled about her condition should secure the sympathetic advice of a woman who understands. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her your ills.

D. D. WEISELL,
25 Calhoun St.,
DENTIST
Painless Extracting
Office Established 1871.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.
17 West Wayne Street.

DR. NISWONGER'S

New Catarrh Discovery is giving great satisfaction, and relieving many sufferers of this dreaded disease. Free trial treatment at the Postoffice Drug Store, where we will sell Pure Drugs, but no cheap cut rate drugs.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new
Y. W. C. A. Rooms,
49 and 51 W. Berry Street.,
Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street.

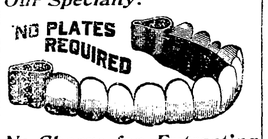
HERE TO STAY.

Our Continuous Success is due to

Painless Dentistry And Cheap Prices For First-Class Work

Plates That Fit. Fillings that Stay in And Kind Treatment.

Crown and Bridge Work Our Specialty.



No Charge for Extracting When Teeth are Ordered.

All Work Guaranteed by Contract—10 YEARS.

—Lady Attendant.—

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,
Practical Plumbers,
Gas and Steam Fitters.
NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

WANTED

WANTED—Twelve girls [illegible] Call at 174 Harris [illegible]

WANTED—Chambermaids and dining room girls. Inquire at [illegible] 8f

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, small family. 84 West [illegible] 8f2

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at No. [illegible] Washington street. 8f3

WANTED—To exchange vacant lot for family horse and phaeton. Inquire at Auditor's office. 8f4

WANTED—Two machinists who have half learned the machinist trade, at No. 93 Barr street. 8f2

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Six or eight gentlemen and ladies can find good, profitable employment by calling at 32 Marion street.

WANTED—Intelligent lady in every locality to represent us; good income. Wonder Toilet Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Girls who have had some experience in painting on canvas in oil. Call at 48 Maiden Lane, Edgerton building. 8f

WANTED—A good buggy horse in trade for a new high-grade lady's bicycle. S. A. Burrowes, 577 Fairfield avenue. 24-sat&tues

WANTED—Five or six agents to canvass the city for fast selling novelty. Apply at 39 Melita street, to O. K. Johnson Nov. Co. 814

WANTED—Sewing—Children's sewing a specialty; also will do light sewing for ladies; prices reasonable. Call or address No. 8 Allen street. 27-1mo

WANTED—Experienced office man, one who is familiar with mechanical drawing; steady employment to right party. Kerr Murray Manufacturing Co. 8f2

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t6-sat-tf

WANTED—A second cook and dinning room girl at once; good wages paid. Apply immediately at Franklin Hotel, 208 Hanna street, one square north of the Bass foundry. 7tf

WANTED—To buy improved farm of from 40 to 80 acres near city. Must be good soil and cheap. Send description with lowest cash price to P. O. Box, 272, Fort Wayne, Ind. No agents. 14d-tuasat-wlt

WANTED—A very favorable "renewal" contract for man who can write insurance for an old and successful Natural premium company in Allen county. Address, Box 4, care of Sentinel. 6f6

WANTED—By a good dressmaker, work by the day; understands latest style cutting; will go to homes or take work to her home. Call or address Mrs. W. Gall, No. 103 West Main street, corner Ewing. 28tf

WANTED—Agents. Kinetoscopes; New penny slot; catchy pictures; $15 singly; cheap supplies; simple construction; handsome; unexcelled; quick seller; liberal terms; great novelty. Lock Box 938, Cambridge, Ohio.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Only eight weeks required. Write for our special July offer. $15.00 outfit of tools presented each student. Positions guaranteed. Practically no expense to learn. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, Chicago. 9f6

WANTED—Get rich! Buy "Compound Profits," a book giving points on making and accumulating money, by a Wall street operator, showing, in combination, how $1 000 grows to $48,000 in ten years; $100 to $24,500 and $10 to $4,840. Worth its weight in gold. Whether you have a million or only $10 you should have it that can profit by it. Remit 40 cents for copy. Acorn Publishing Co., 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR RENT—Four rooms; barn for horse and buggy. Inquire of O. Deurdorff, dairyman. 26-sat&tues

FOR RENT—Furnished, a pleasant, cool front room, on first floor, at 46 Douglas avenue. 8f2

FOR RENT—A flat of five rooms, first floor; hard and soft water. Inquire at 47 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—A store room at No. 50 Harrison street. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, 42 W. West Berry street. 7tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn, at 62 Brackinridge street. 23-1mo

FOR RENT—Four rooms, gas and water; also barn for one horse and buggy; rent cheap, at 27 Lillie street. 8f2

FOR RENT—New house, modern improvements; nine rooms. Inquire at 187 West Washington street. 9f6

FOR RENT—Nice, bright, light office rooms, second floor, 25 Calhoun. Inquire at room 3, Arcade, second floor front. 20tf

FOR RENT—Five room cottage, No. 81 Prince street; large barn, wood, cistern and well, rent $8.00. Inqire No. 23 Colerick St. Sat-tf

FOR RENT—A six-room house in Lakeside; best location; good water; good furnace. Apply to L. F. Curdes, Pixley-Long Blk. 27-10t

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board; first-class service; rates reasonable. Fitzgerald house, 39 West Washington St. 16-1m

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 15tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of two or three rooms on first floor; nicely furnished, suitable for light housekeeping, with privilege of bath, and all conveniences. Call or address 126 E. Wayne street. 27tf

FOR RENT—A good business building, northwest corner Fairfield avenue and Hendricks street. Good for grocery and provision store, saloon, butcher shop, and seven nice rooms for family to live in; very cheap rent. Inquire of Edward Seidel, 50 Calhoun street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A redbird; good singer. No. 145 Wells street. 8f2

FOR SALE—House and lot at 357 E. Wayne street. Apply at the premises. 2-6t.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A standard bred horse, if taken quick. Inquire 130 West Washington street. 29tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—On account of leaving city, household goods; also baby cab and letter press, at 182 West Washington street. 8f2

FOR SALE—Two nice lots, one at $140 and one at $150. Selling so very cheap because moving away from city. Apply, 15 East Leith street. 8f2

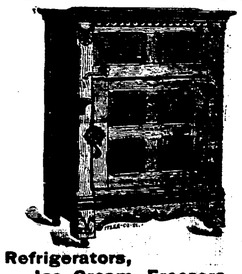
FOR SALE—Double house of seventeen rooms, No. 49 East Lewis street; in good order; part cash, balance on time. Inquire on premises. Louis Peltier. 21tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for salecheap. Inquire at Room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERRY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

F. M. Smith & Co.



Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street.

Alterations Have Commenced.....

The store is to be transformed into a new one. It's a huge task, and every yard and article of merchandise will have to be handled and re handled, but we're not going to pack away a dollars' worth. Do you blame us for selling goods at lessened prices? Our patrons get the benefit. We're going by these sales to lessen the work of moving and that of inventory which will follow the last of this month.

Paintings will go out free on $2 and $5 purchases. Our artist, Mr. Wink, is at work on second floor, will be glad to have you go up and see him at his work.

This month you'll need lots of notions for your summer trip; reductions are made on all these. It's to your interest to secure them at lessened prices, it helps us to the room we need.

Perfumery, toilet waters, toilet powders, toilet soaps, ammonia, hair brushes, tooth brushes, hand mirrors, pocketbooks, hand bags and the many little notion accessions you'll need.

The little pounding you'll hear will be more than matched by th bargains given.

Men's Soft Shirt News—Two lines, new, near one-half under value. 75c shirts for 50c, madras cloth, white collars, link cuffs to match and the other madrus, 2 detachable collars to match.

10c percales for women's waists and boys' waists, 6¼c.
All domestic goods going out at wholesale prices.
Tomorrow a stunning drive on laces and insertings.
25 and 35c belt buckels, gilt, silver, oxydized, at 10c.
Washable fabrics never were so cheap, new ones at that. Sale prices 12½ dimities, 6¼c; 10c lawns, 5c; 15 and 18c dimities and organdies, 8⅓c; 25c French dimities, 15c, and so they all run.
Ladies' muslin underwear at reduced prices.
Parasols for ladies and misses, cost and less.
Delineators for August are here.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

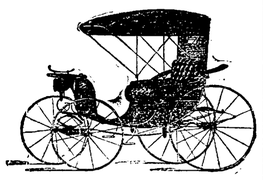
Golden THE Hatter.

GOING AWAY.

Everybody moves about these days and those who are experienced in traveling always provide themselves with the most convenient Trunk, Telescope and Traveling Bags they can find. The people of Fort Wayne who are best posted, come to us for everything in this line. A trial will convince you.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.



HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own ms own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne.

JOE. W. BELL,

11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.

D. L. HARDING,

Insurance & Loans.

Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

KEEP COOL

By getting a gasoline stove.
Gas stoves at 33c and up.
Bake ovens at $1.24.
Shoes at 50c on the dollar.
We buy everything and sell everything at **COLDSTEIN'S** Place.
176 CALHOUN STREET.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 485. Office open evenings.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

THE HEAD

To be healthy must be kept clean. Our business is to look after people's heads and attend to the dressing and cleansing of them. Can we serve you?

Shampoo from 25c to $1.00. Dressing 25, 35 and 50c.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,

124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.

LOANS TO Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

Bicycles $5, $10, $15.
CUTPRICE BICYCLE HOUSE,
31 CLINTON ST

DON'T FAIL TO

Attend the great auction sale of music and musical instruments, Saturday, July 9, at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., at 98 Calhoun street. 7-3t

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11eod15t

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23-eod-tf

Notice.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Allen County Loan and Savings association will be held at the office, 32 East Berry street, Tuesday evening, July 12, at 7:30 p. m. GOTTLIEB HALLER, President.
ERNEST W. COOK, Sec. 9t3

Parts 1 and 2 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf

Drs. Banning and Casebeer,

Specialists in the treatment of rupture, spinal disese, paralysis, club-foot, bow leg, varicocele and derangements of the male and female system. Over six hundred successful cures in Fort Wayne and vicinity. Pixley-Long block. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., daily. Evening hour on Saturdays and Mondays from 7 to 8 p. m. 25eod1m

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS. Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $12.00, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 11-1m

Notice.

After this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Andrews & Katzenberg without my written order.
6t3 WALTER ANDREWS.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.
HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

'Everett Lake' again open to the public—Boats, Bathing, etc.—Meals and lodging at the farm house. Eleven miles northwest of Fort Wayne.
5t5 JACOB KISER, Landlord.

THE SETINNEL has made arrangements with a boy at Rome City to deliver the paper each evening.

Accident Insurance for men.
Accident Insurance for women. C. B. FITCH, 65 Clinton St.
7t8

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

The Evening Sentinel.

SATUDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office	No. 173.
Editorial Rooms	No. 650.

Today's Temperature.

THE SENTINEL's thermometer registers as follows:

9 a. m.	87
12 noon	88
1 p. m.	87
2 p. m.	87
3 p. m.	87

The Weather.

CHICAGO, July 9.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; fresh northerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. W. E. Winch left last evening for a visit in Decatur.

Mrs. Carl Gaide has returned from a visit in Grand Rapids.

Miss Eva Daniels is the guest of Kendallville friends and relatives.

Mrs. Fred Sihler has gone to Adrian and will be away for two or three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stouder will leave soon for a lake trip.

Miss Hyger, who has been the guest of Miss Oppenheimer, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Mrs. Clark Fairbank and Miss Agnes have gone to New York city, and from there will go to the seashore.

Mrs. Samuel Wagenhals and children and Miss Hamilton have gone to their summer home near Cresson Springs, Pa.

Mrs. James Skilling, of Garrett, and Mrs. John Skilling, of South Chicago, were guests yesterday of Mrs. Mary McOscar.

Mrs. John Jacobs gave a neighborhood picnic to Gloyd's Mills yesterday in compliment to her guests, Miss Vaughn and Miss Jones.

Mrs. J. V. Blake, who has been the guest of her daughter, Miss Ruth Blake, at the state school, returned yesterday to Chicago, accompanied by Miss Blake.

John Thiebold is missing from home and his wife is anxious to learn his whereabouts. Only a week or so ago Judge Dawson refused to grant the couple a divorce.

H. L. Schramm and bride have arrived in the city and are guests at the Wayne hotel. Mr. Schramm travels for Carnahan & Co., and is receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sullivan and daughter, Miss Florence, Mrs. John House and children and Miss Jennie Isbell have returned from a ten days outing on McGuire's farm, in Whitley county.

Frank A. Manuel, who resigned his position as mail carrier some months since, to go to California, has decided to return to Fort Wayne, and is now on his way. He has been located at Los Angeles.

Councilman G. R. Hench has returned from a trip in the east and is preparing to introduce into the city council a resolution calling for the establishment of public baths, such as are scattered about the quaint old city of Philadelphia. Mr. Hench says the baths are very popular and has figures which show that about 3,000,000 people use them each year.

G. S. Nirdlinger, formerly of this city, now a sergeant in company G, Fourth Virginia volunteers, is the editor and publisher of the only camp newspaper in a United States military camp. He is stationed at Camp Cuba Libre, Florida, and his publication is the Cuba Libre Review. Copies of the paper have been received by friends in this city.

Butter and Eggs.

Meats and Flour.

Fresh Country Butter, 14c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 11c dozen.
Sugar Cured Hams, 9c lb.
Shoulders or Picnic Hams, 6½c lb.
English Breakfast Bacon, 9c lb.
Good Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
All brands City Flour down to $4.60 barrel.
New Potatoes and Onions, 25c peck.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

100 Cases Acme Tomatoes.

California Fruits.

Large, Smooth Tomatoes, 8c lb or 12½c basket.
Michigan Whortleberries, 8c qt., or $2.65 bushel.
Lawton Blackberries, 7c quart.
Black Raspberries, 5c quart or 75c for half bushel cases.
Red Goose Plums, 5c quart.
Fresh Illinois Cabbage, 2c lb.
Georgia Water Melons, 20c each.
Nutmeg Melons, 10 and 15c each.
Egg and Peach Plums and German Prunes, 8c dozen.
Bartlett Pears, 2 for 5c.
Royal Anna Cherries, 15c lb.
Hale Early Peaches, 30c dozen.
Large Messina Lemons, 20c dozen.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson have gone to Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. McOscar will return from Toronto, Can., on Sunday evening.

The Misses Madeline and Rosella Meegan left yesterday for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gandy, of Churubusco, were in the city yesterday.

Miss Atena Allison, of Convoy, Ohio, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Clark Fairbank and daughter, Miss Agnes, are in New York City.

Mrs. Enid Strasburg-Myers has been the guest of Miss Helen Smyser the past week.

The S. and M. club entertained their gentlemen friends at supper last evening at Swinney park.

Miss Fannie Widdicombe, of Springfield, Ohio, is visiting Miss Perfect, of Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Herman Elson and daughter, Miss Meta, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs Simon Rothschild.

Next Monday, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Read will leave for a tour of the lakes, via Toledo and Mackinac Island.

The Ministerial Association will meet at the Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles Wright, nea Miss Ada Rayhouser, of Springfield, Ill., is visiting her father and other relatives in this city.

Mrs. Ida May Jacobs was removed from her home on Lafayette street, to the St. Joseph hospital yesterday. She is quite ill.

Mrs. Spoon, grandson and daughter, Mrs. Frank Auer, of Algion, Mich., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Auer, of Wells street, returned home today.

Mrs. Chas Bulger who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas S. Heller, for the past four weeks, returned to her home in Hillsdale, Mich., this afternoon.

David Crighton, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Guild, has gone to Danville, N. Y., to visit Mrs. Crighton, who is staying at the sanitarium there.

Messrs. Geiberson and Buntin, representing the Berea and Parkhurst curbing, left for their homes today, Mr. Geiberson having secured the contract from the Alcatraz company.

The funeral of the late Miss Lottie Hobble will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Baptist church on St. Marys avenue. The interment will be made at Wallen.

Mrs. M. E. Gossett, who has been spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Mungen, leaves today for Lake Pishtakee, Ill., where she will remain the rest of the summer.

Mrs. C. C. Miller will leave next Wednesday for Buffalo, where she will attend the Baptist convention. En route home she will spend two weeks with friends and relatives in Cleveland.

Chas. Bott, of Taylor street, made a business trip to Ora, Ind., yesterday on his wheel. He was accompanied on his return by his brother, Clem, who had been visiting friends in that vicinity.

The Rev. D. W. Moffat has returned from Petoskey, where he took Mrs. Moffat, who will remain through the summer in hopes of being benefitted in health. Mrs. Moffat is already improving.

Jack DeMass, who has been superintending the grading of streets for the Alcatraz company, will go to Cleveland next week to oversee some street paving which the Alcatraz company will make in the Forest City.

Huntington Herald: "Guests at the Adam Beck home, on West State street, are Miss Darnnelly, Miss Anna Aurenth and Miss Carrie Roth, of Fort Wayne.—Carl and Herman Kirchoff returned to Fort Wayne Wednesday evening, where they re-entered the orphans' home after a vacation spent in this city."

Morris Zollinger, a son of Valentine Zollinger, who lives near Maples, was seriously injured while at work in a wheat field. He was cutting wheat, when the horses attached to the reaper became frightened and dashed across the field. The machine struck a stump and young Zollinger was hurled through the air for a distance of twenty feet. He alighted on a platform and was badly bruised and cut. Medical aid was summoned and a number of stitches were taken in the wounds. The horses were injured and the reaper was wrecked.

Court No. 96 Tribe of Ben Hur, met Thursday evening, it being the first meeting held since meeting night was changed from Monday to Thursday. There was a large attendance, and a very enjoyable musical program was rendered under the able direction of Prof. H. S. Vreeland. Three applications were disposed of and more received. Court No. 96 is taking a very decided boom. Next Thursday evening the newly elected officers will be installed and a very interesting program is being prepared for the evening's entertainment.

Dr. C. H. English has received orders from Adjutant General Corbin to report at once at Chickamauga for duty in the regular army as brigade surgeon. A message from Surgeon General Sternberg assigned him to the position of chief surgeon on the staff of Brigadier General Brooke, now in charge of Camp Thomas. Dr. English will leave Monday to assume his duties and as chief surgeon he will have about fifteen regimental surgeons under him. He has not received any information as to what appointments, if any, he will have to make. He has enough applications from this city to fill a large number of positions.

Mrs. L. E. Simons, of Roanoke, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Neireiter, of Zanesville, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. P. A. Randall left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Albion.

Miss La Follette, of Williamsport, was shopping in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Barnes have returned from an extended western trip.

Mrs. A. J. Lanternier, of Walton, is suffering with a broken ankle.

Mrs. Leo Loeb, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frank.

J. Ross McCulloch was down town this morning greeting his friends.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stahl, of East Washington street—a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gross left this morning over the Wabash for Mackinac Island.

Mrs. Ambrose Ward and son, Allan, will spend Sunday with friends in Warsaw.

The directors of the Home for Emergencies will meet Monday at 2 p. m. at the Home.

The Relief union will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at 3:30, at No. 146 Pritchard street.

Miss Ada Cook, who has been the guest of Miss Ida Chinworth, has returned to Warsaw.

Rev. J. F. Delaney, of St. Patrick's Catholic church, is home from a visit in Terre Haute.

Mr. Bauer, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Slagle, has returned to his home in Defiance.

Miss Mabel Fox, of No. 140 Howell street, has gone to Grand Rapids to spend her vacation with relatives.

Miss Elizabeth Troutman and Miss Turner have returned to Grand Rapids after a visit with Miss Hassler.

Mrs. Joseph Slater will go to Chicago tonight to spend a few days with her sons, Dr. George and Will Slater.

Mrs. C. Schmidt and son, Charles, of 318 East Jefferson street, went to Indianapolis this morning to visit relatives.

Rev. S. Wagenhals and family left last night for Pennsylvania, where they will spend part of the heated term.

Mrs. Frank Swartz and daughter, of Adrian, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hanes, of West Williams street.

Mrs. Will Frank and daughter, Miss Nina, of Indianapolis, were the guests of Mrs. Hugh Larrimore yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Armack, of Columbus, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. August Brase, of West Jefferson street.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mossman have moved into their new home, 229 West Berry street, and are now at home to their friends.

H. Ritchie, formerly of the Wayne, left today for Chicago, where he will accept a responsible position with a large hotel.

The committee on street lights met last evening and decided to recommend that the gas mains be extended on Sherman street.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "Miss Ferguson, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of the family of Rev. M. L. Donehay for a few days' visit."

There was one train jumper in the city prison this morning, but Mayor Scherer held no police court and the jumper will not have a hearing before Monday.

Miss Florence Franze entertained a few friends yesterday. Among the guests were Miss Sadie Weldy, of Peterson, Ind., and Miss Lena Steele, of Decatur, Ind.

The dust arising from the tracks and walks in Swinney park is almost unbearable at times. The city should give the tracks a good sprinkling at least once a day.

Abel Baldwin, a farmer of St. Joe township, was injured in an accident near the Reformed Orphans' home. He was thrown from his wagon and kicked in the head by one of his horses.

Huntington Herald: "Monroe McCormick, of Fort Wayne, an early settler in Allen county, is paying a visit to the Rosebrough families in this city. He is en route home from Missouri."

Laura Caldwell, one of the stenographers at the electric light works, is spending a part of her vacation at Muncie, from which city she will go to Ohio and Pennsylvania, and visit for four weeks.

Dr. George M. Fairfield, who for the hast four years has been located in Chicago, has returned to Fort Wayne and will assume the place in Dr. D. Dr Weisell's dental office, made vacant by the death of his son, Dr. W. Ellis Weisell.

Thursday evening at the home of Charles Hohnhaus, of No. 63 Wells street, a pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Mr. Whent, of Woodville college, who is spending his vacation here. At 12 o'clock a dainty luncheon was served.

J. Ross McCulloch, who some weeks ago was operated upon for appendicitis, has so far recovered that he was yesterday able to be moved to his home. On the way from St. Joseph hospital he stopped at the home of Fred Peters, who was injured last week.

James K. Cullen, who was transferred to the letter carrier force of the Fort Wayne postoffice from the postal force at Leadville, yesterday severed his connection with the office in this city, and F. E. Anderson, of the substitute force, will be a regular carrier for the time being. Messrs. John Vordermark and Philip Hess have both received promotions since the beginning of the war, and they will be regular carriers when they return.

Elder N. A. Walker has returned home from Ann Arbor, Mich.

Will Arnold, of Muncie, is the guest of his friend, John Wessel, of the south side.

Mrs. Harry Waterman is entertaining Mrs. Fred Kimmons, of Findlay, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Lyons have returned from a week's visit with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. John Moran, of Scranton, Pa., is the guest of Miss Delia Turner, of West Lewis street.

Misses Ina and Ora Young, of Huntington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Robbins, of this city.

J. M. Byler, M. D., has opened an office in the Schmitz block and will engage in the practice of his profession in Fort Wayne.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Seymour, of No. 75 West Williams street—a girl. Mr. Seymour is a detective on the Pennsylvania railway.

A surprise party was held at the home of Charlie Olmons last Thursday evening in honor of Mr. Went, of Cincinnati. Music and games were the pleasures for the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welch, of West DeWald street, most charmingly entertained a few friends in compliment to their niece, Miss Edith Welch, of Toledo, Ohio. The evening was spent in parlor games and a dainty luncheon was served. The costumes of the ladies amidst the beautiful decorations of flowers made a very pretty scene.

This morning two more cases of contagious diseases were reported to the board of health. One is a case of scarlet fever at No. 267 Hanna street, and the other a case of diphtheria in a family at the corner of Gay and Buchanan streets. The houses have been quarantined and the board of health has slight fears of a spread of the diseases.

The republican county committee met today and made preliminary arrangements for the republican county convention which will be held in Princess rink, August 13. There are not many candidates announced for the offices, but THE SENTINEL learned this morning that the friends of Colonel C. B. Oakley had prevailed upon him to be a candidate for treasurer provided there was no scramble for the office.

Charles Carpenter, a member of Captain Reese's company, writes a Fort Wayne friend that Al. Hassenfuss and Charles ("Chippy") Sanders were among the killed in the battle of Santiago. None of the particulars are given. Hassenfuss was about twenty-four years old and joined the regular army a few weeks before the war broke out. He has a brother in the Zollinger battery. Mrs. Philip Lindlag is his mother. Sanders formerly conducted a saloon on East Main street, but left Fort Wayne two years ago and it was not known that he had entered the army. At one time he was a brakeman on the Nickel Plate.

RAILWAY CASE.

Judge O'Rourke Will Make His Decision Next Wednesday.

George P. Haskell Has Served Two Terms in Prison and Sheriff Melching Has His Record.

Judge O'Rourke this morning sent for the local attorneys in the Consolidated Street railway litigation and informed them that he would hand down his decision in this celebrated case next Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

HASKELL'S RECORD.

Sheriff Melching this morning received a letter from Edward Phalen, a bailiff of Franklin county, Ohio, giving G. P. Haskell's record. Haskell is in the Allen county jail, charged with forging a check on Haag & Roth, the stone workers. Phalen says in his letter that Haskell was sent to the Ohio penitentiary for five years from Toledo, Lucas county, for forgery and when his term expired was rearrested at the door of the Ohio prison for a forgery committed in Franklin county. He was sent up for four years for this crime, but was pardoned June 5, 1896. On April 28, 1897, he was arrested again and on January 24, this year, gave bond and left the state. The last charge is still hanging over him.

NOTES.

Judge Dawson this morning decided the Jacobs divorce granting the decree to the wife. She was also given the custody of the children.

Henry Rush, the Maumee township supervisor, who was arrested by the Paulding county authorities a few months ago, has been vindicated. Yesterday the case came up for trial in the probate court at Paulding and was dismissed. Rush will probably sue for false imprisonment.

Mary J. Weaver sues George McDowell for $300. Colerick & France are attorneys.

Sarah J. Clutter sues Owen Owens and M. E. Kennelly to recover $500 damages. She holds the plaintiffs responsible for the loss of a judgment she obtained against Daniel Gorman. H. A. Bixby is attorney.

Chas. F. Pfeiffer sues Paul H. Koehler for $215. P. A. Randall is attorney.

Mary J. Weaver, administratrix of James Weaver, sues James Farrell for $700. Colerick and France are attorneys.

The Hamilton National bank sues William M. Ninde et al. for $500. Morris, Barrett & Morris are attorneys.

The Old National bank sues Martin A. Noel for $250. Morris, Barrett & Morris are attorneys.

The last will of John M. Wort is filed. He leaves all of his estate to his wife and names her as executrix.

LICENSED TO WED.

Louis Berry and Daisy Redmon.

WINTER'S SPORTS.

The Athletic Club Preparing to Entertain Its Patrons.

Clarence L. Gillispie Will Have Charge of the Amusements--Some Events Already Arranged For.

The Fort Wayne Athletic club has about completed the schedule for the fall and winter work, which promises to surpass anything ever seen in this city. Some great improvement will be made during this month, mainly in the gymnasium. The seating capacity will be increased and every seat will be comfortable and numbered, so that it can be reserved for the entire season if desired. Cushions will be placed on most of them and back attached. Each department of the work will have a man to look after it, so the management will be perfect. Clarence Gillispie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will have charge of the entertainment. Mr. Gillispie comes well recommended by such men as Professor Goldie, of the New York Athletic club, Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard university, which college he attended, besides a number of men who are the leading lights in athletic work. He was one of the organizers of the Gumpont Athletic club and was, up to the time the Fort Wayne club secured him, connected with the Lenox Athletic club. He will arrive in Fort Wayne August 1, in time to assist in the entertainment to be given during the races. "Kid" Broad will meet some good light weight for twenty rounds. Van Heest has articles in his possion with Broad's signature, and if he will not sign them either Jimmy Rose or Tommy Sullivan will meet him. The other contest will be twenty-five rounds between Steve O'Donnel and Dick Moore. The club has twenty other bouts arranged with such men as Jack Everhart, Tommy White, Casper Leon, Sammy Kelly. George Dixon and Joe Burnistan. Carl Miller will look after the membership and Professor Loveless will have charge of the physical department. He will this year devote his entire attention to the gymnasium work. Class will begin September 1.

THIS IS THE WAY

They go for the next nineteen days at Reuben S. Patterson's:
$20 00 suits for $16.
$15 suits for $12.
$10 suits for $8.
$5 suits for $4.
$2.50 suits for $2.00.

Great Excitement.

The latest novelty in photograph buttons. Only next week, $1 size 25c.
ARCADE GALLERY.

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

Secure Accident Insurance before it is too late. C. B. FITCH, 65 Clinton St.
7t3

The stockholders of the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday evening, July 18, 1898, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.
G. W. PIXLEY, Pres.
C. A. WILDING, Secy. 8t9

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-eod tf

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 15-eod

AUCTION SALE

Of Fine Musical Instruments.

Beginning Saturday, July 9, at 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., I will offer my entire stock of sheet music, music books, guitars, mandolins, violins, banjos, etc. All go without reserve.
P. DICKINSONS', 88 Calhoun.
H. T. Stapleford, auctioneer. 7-3t

There will be a mass meeting of the citizens of the Eighth ward, at Vogely's hall, on Monday evening, July 11th, at 7:30, to discuss the question of the municipal ownership of electric lights. The city can save $20,000 a year by owning her own plant. 6t4

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 15eod

There is a Time For Everything! And THIS is The time to be
BOTHERED WITH
Flies and Mosquitos.
Better prepare for them before your house is full. Call and examine our line of
Screen Doors and Windows
At The Lowest Prices.
Also Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

GREAT EXPLOSION.

Quart Mason Jars, 50c dozen.
Pint Mason Jars, 50c dozen.
Quart Tin Cans, 10c dozen.
Full Pint Tin Top Jelies, 23c dozen.
Mason Jar Rubbers, 5c dozen.
Best Sealing Wax, 2 boxes 5c.
S. GANZER.
287 East Lewis Street.

Hewing Them Down.

Although our prices have been planed cut and sandpapered, we always keep pace with the times in that respect and have lately given them another chop. We have tools of all kinds, and for all purposes, of the very best make. Planes that are plain bargains, squares sold on the square, pincers that won't pinch your purse, axes that will chop—but none to grind with you.

Now is the time to buy
PASTIME MOWERS.
They Excel All Others,
Seavey Hardware Co.,
Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

PIANOS!

HIGH GRADES ONLY.

SEE THE EBERSOLE.

Frank P. Long
34 EAST BERRY ST.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.
Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,
Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.
Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
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Office, 33 W. Washington Street
FORT WAYNE, IND.

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Why is Hummer Baking Powder like the United States Navy?

Because it is always reliable, and it is always reliable because its component parts are of the best to be found. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
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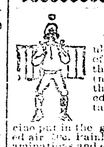
Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call, No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.



OUT!

You had better have the old decayed and decayed roots out of your mouth. We can extract them absolutely without pain no matter how bad they are; by the use of our celebrated vitalized air; always fresh; any one can take it.

We also use Carola, the medicine put in the gums. Extracting 15c. Vitalized air 25c. Painless filling and extracting. Examinations and estimates free.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
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Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
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13 Harrison Street.

Winona Summer School
Winona Lake, Indiana.
Season 1898.
Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments—Six Weeks, July 5-August 12.
JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.

Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, Indianapolis Public Schools will give a two week's course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $2.00.
For full announcement, address
Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.
PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily Sts

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By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines o Membership Fee.

Comes but once a year and you make special preparations for ths great event. But good plumbing ie something that you want at all times, and at no other place in the city can you get better results for less money than from us. Estimates on all kinds of sanitary plumbing cheerfully furnished.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER.
Phone 672. - 68 Barr St.

OUR CELEBRATION

As a nation, our Fourth of July celebration bids fair to eclipse anything we ever saw before so far as noise and patriotic fervor is concerned. Personally we are celebrating the whole summer season by a series of such bargains in carriages as this town never saw before. Come in and see for yourself.
CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ROBISON PARK.....

FREE ATTRACTIONS THEATRE.
2:30 Afternoon **RAIN OR SHINE** 8:15 Evenings
DANCE and CONCERT
Every Afternoon and Evening.
PARK ORCHESTRA.

CHILDREN'S DAY,
EVERY SATURDAY.
10c Fare for Round Trip. Children under 15 years of age. 10c
Fishing Cars (Sunday's only) leave for Park 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.
BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars
COR. BERRY & COURT.
Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

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CAPITAL $200,000.00.
Cor. Main and Court St.
Pays interest on deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

A Welcome Substitute For the Old Time Sutler.

GOOD THINGS NOW SOLD AT COST.

How Uncle Sam Supplies Approved Luxuries to His Soldiers—Two Cent Beer Makes Trouble, and the Temperance Question Becomes a Timely Subject.

The old time sutler has been superseded by the modern canteen. All efforts to introduce the scandalous system of robbing soldiers which prevailed during the civil war have been turned down by the government. Under the new deal each camp has a canteen, as the place of supply is called, which is under the supervision of the commanding officer and is often run under the immediate charge of a committee of officers appointed by him. Uncle Sam himself owns all the canteens, and he sells

A REGIMENTAL CANTEEN.

everything that a soldier needs to have and some things which the temperance people say he does not need. No profit is made by the canteen. The commissary department buys all the goods in the cheapest market in the country and sells to the soldiers at cost. Uncle Sam carries on really a losing game as a storekeeper, for he is "out" every year just what it cost him to transport the goods from the cheapest market to the different canteens. He pockets this loss, however, with his accustomed good nature, charging it up to the account of what is known as equalization of pay. This equalization is an interesting matter. It grows out of the variations in price between different parts of the country. For example, an allowance is made to an officer of a certain amount a month for fuel, but in some parts of the country a cord of wood would cost $7, while in others it might be had for $3.

To adjust this Uncle Sam has fixed up what is known as an equalization. He makes a unit of one cord at $3 all over the country, which is declared to be the equal of 1,700 pounds of anthracite coal or 2,000 pounds of soft coal. Thus each officer can take his fuel allowance in coal or wood or its equal in money in any part of the country, and if he desires in any month to exceed his allowance for fuel he can buy from the government at cost price.

Thus by means of the canteen the soldier is the best buyer in the country, for he buys through the government in enormous quantities and in absolutely the cheapest market. A glass of beer in the canteen costs only 2 cents. And here is where the temperance folks enter their protest. This governmental policy of selling a glass of beer at such a price not only sets the prohibitionists by the ears, but it hits the high license men a hard blow.

A list of articles has been approved by the secretary of war, which will be kept for sale to officers and men by the subsistence department. These articles comprise many so called delicacies, which are calculated to be especially acceptable for the use of soldiers in the field. In the list are included canned apples, peaches and pears, canned meats not included in the regular field rations, cheese, chocolate, canned green corn, canned milk, oatmeal, soups of various kinds, sugars, jams, jellies, sirups, canned peas and cranberry sauce. The commissary with each corps and division of the army will also be able to supply smoking tobacco and chewing

A TYPICAL SUTLER'S TENT.

tobacco, soap, buttons, needles, pins, thread, stationery, brushes, combs, handkerchiefs and many similar articles. The quartermaster general in a letter to the secretary of war says that the experience had by the subsistence department in the handling of these articles has been acquired during a long period of peace, but that the only trial which the army has been able to give the "post canteen" system was during the Sioux disturbances in 1891.

While the canteen system will doubtless have its defects, no tears will be shed over the passing of the sutler. The case is known of a man who offered $25,000 for the privilege of starting a sutler's store at a certain camp even with the knowledge that the camp would not last more than 30 days. This gives an idea of the enormous profits the sutler used to reap. It is estimated that four-fifths of all money taken in by the sutler was profit. He often sold liquors and always tobacco and every other luxury or necessity for the soldiers, and it often occurred that at the end of the month the private's pay would be unequal to the task of wiping his score off the slate.

Under the label of "Red Jacket Bitters" the sutler dispensed a drink that never failed to exhilarate. Whisky in small bottles was kept in stock for the officers, and the men in the ranks could not obtain any of it without an order from an officer. When communication with the north was open and free to the transportation of other than supplies for the army, the sutler was enabled to procure a supply of beer. For 10 cents the soldier could get a small tincupful.

On the auspicious day when the paymaster came around on his periodical trips with big bundles of greenbacks to pay off his soldiers the sutler was on hand with his accounts. The sutler was a preferred creditor, and as such the paymaster gave him the first dip into the soldier's money. In many cases the soldiers were in debt to the sutler for the full amount of their pay, and therefore did not get anything. This finally became such a common occurrence that the government took action in the matter, fixing the amount above which the sutler could not give credit.

For everything the sutler sold he charged exorbitant prices. His immense gains were offset in a number of ways, however. Sometimes the soldiers on a lark or to get even for his extortionate charges raided the sutler's tent and carried off what they wanted. On the march the sutler's wagon was allowed to travel with the army wagon train. At times these trains were left in the rear when the troops were making forced marches or were on detached duty, and then the sutler did not see his regiment for months at a time.

The only trouble thus far encountered in the new canteen system is on the liquor question. The post exchanges are not subject to the internal revenue tax nor to the payment for state license. This latter issue was fought out two years ago at Fort Robinson, Neb., where the local officials had the exchange officials arrested for not paying the state tax. In this case, as in the case of most old established army posts, the land which the garrison occupied was ceded by the state to the general government without reserving to the state the power of taxing the exchange or making unlawful the sale of liquors there without a state license. The United States dis-

RAIDING A SUTLER.

trict court, therefore, decided that the state did not have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States on lands which had been ceded unconditionally by the state to the general government.

Colonel Clous, now judge advocate of the army, department of the east, who was one of the representatives of the war department in the Fort Robinson case, argued the matter on the sole question of how complete the act of cession was and did not touch another point, which he believes would have been held to be good law, that the post exchange is an instrumentality of the general government and therefore is not subject in any way to the supervision of any state authority.

As an instrument of the general government the state could not touch it. But this view would not hold in all of the states, for by act of congress approved June 13, 1890, it is provided that no alcoholic liquors shall be sold or supplied to any enlisted man in any camp or garrison or military post in any state or territory in which the sale of alcoholic liquors, beer or wine is prohibited by law. This, of course, does not bar officers from running a post exchange for themselves in a prohibition state. There are four such states—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Kansas. There is no army post in New Hampshire. In Maine there is Fort Preble; in Vermont, Fort Ethan Allen; in Kansas, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. Colonel Clous says he understands that no liquor is sold to enlisted men at either of the last two posts.

Besides these prohibition states, there are several southern states in which the principle of local option by counties prevails, and if any of the present volunteer camps are established in these local option counties the federal law quoted evidently applies to them.

Even in the regular army canteens nothing in the way of intoxicating liquors, except beer and light wines, is sold, and this, no doubt, would be the rule in canteens in volunteer camps. In the regular army the proceeds of the canteen, which at some posts are considerable, are devoted entirely to buying additional provender for the soldiers, delicacies which the unyielding army ration does not supply. Thus whatever profit there is goes entirely to the soldiers from whom the profit has come.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

From 123 answers to questions published two or three years ago Messrs. V. and C. Henri find that a person's first memory may be of an extent occurring as early as the age of 6 months or as late as 8 years—2 to 4 years being the usual age.

The wearing of earrings was so general in Rome and the jewels were so heavy that there were professionals known as ear healers, who tended the ears of ladies who had torn or injured the lobes with the weight of the pendants.

Washington's commission as commander in chief of the United States army was approved by congress June 17, 1775, and on June 21 of that year he set out on horseback to take command of the forces encamped about Boston.

Organization Above All.

Hepworth—You have decided not to enlist, eh?

Homeguard—Yes, under the circumstances I do not see how I can do so and preserve the organization of my family.—Philadelphia North American.

HOW OUR MEN SHOOT.

ACCURACY ACQUIRED BY LONG AND PATIENT PRACTICE.

Special Attention In the Army to Firing as Skirmishers — Caliber of Different Rifles and Elevation of Sights—Why Spaniards Cannot Shoot Straight.

General George W. Wingate, who has won the title of "father of American rifle practice," says that the great skill in marksmanship which is possessed by the regular army and the national guard is expected to give them an overwhelming advantage over the Spaniards. The latter are miserable shots and under very poor fire discipline. In the battles with the Cubans it was re-

TARGET PRACTICE.

ported that every time the Spaniards fired they emptied the magazine of their rifles, which contain five cartridges, without taking any particular aim, and consequently without doing any damage. Our troops, on the other hand, are trained shots, and their fire will be deadly.

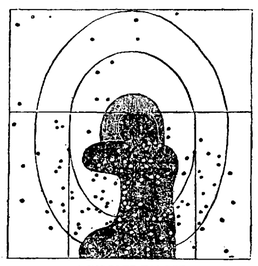
Special attention has been paid in the army to firing as skirmishers. In the skirmishers' practice the men start at 600 yards and go toward the target at the "double" until a bugle sounds. Then they throw themselves down and fire as many shots as they can at the target during half a minute. Again the bugle sounds, and they rise, run forward for 100 yards, lie down and fire again. They keep this up till within 200 yards of the target, at which point they turn and retreat, lying down and firing in the same manner. They have practiced this till they can work their guns so fast that it looks as if a continuous stream of fire were coming from the muzzles.

There is a great division of opinion in the army in regard to the new Krag-Jorgensen gun, with which it is armed. Its caliber is .30, while that of the old Springfield rifle was .45. The smaller caliber gives the bullet great velocity, and consequently a very flat trajectory. It was supposed that this would also prevent its being deflected sideways by the wind. Experience has proved that the bullet is so light that the wind affects it very greatly. In addition, the rapidity with which the bullet revolves causes it to move sideways, being what is known as the drift. The result of this is that frequently it is necessary in shooting in distances above 500 yards to make an allowance of from 6 to 15 feet to the side of the target. Upon the Springfield rifle this allowance was made by what is known as a wind gauge—i. e., by moving the rear sight of the rifle to one side by a screw, so as to make up for this deviation.

The weakness of the Spaniards may be explained by their lack of both nerve and experience.

An artillery expert, in discussing the comparatively poor marksmanship of the Spanish gunners, as shown in recent engagements, explains why they cannot shoot as straight as the gunners on American ships. They are not generally equipped with scientific instruments for finding the position and range of the enemy. It is considered likely that the nearest approach they make to such apparatus is possibly the employment of some such appliance as is used on many English ships, on the principle of the Watkin position finder. They are known also to use a range finder consisting of a telescope with a drum marked in hundreds of yards fitted below it and a sliding bar, which enables the instrument to be adjusted to the height above tide at which it is mounted.

When the telescope is focused on the target, the drum shows the yards in the range, and an arc on the base of the instrument, which corresponds with the arc on the guns, gives the training in degrees and subdivisions of degrees. While this materially reduces the possible error, it entails the necessity of more trial shots than a ship can always afford to be wasting time on, and it is only effective against ships at anchor. With the position finder used on the



A RIDDLED TARGET.

American ships, on the other hand, the gun is fired by electricity from the position finder station, and the gun layer does not sight the gun at all. The gun is "laid" with the training and elevation—that is, the range ordered on the electrical dial, worked from the position finder cell, which may be quite a distance away. When the ship reaches a point selected by the officer in charge of the instrument, he touches a button and the gun is actually fired by him.

C. T. BAXTER.

His Wisdom.

Mrs. Petter—Did you see that? Dixon seized that rocking chair and was into it before his wife had a chance to reach it. And on his wedding trip too!

Mr. Petter—That's just it. There's where Dixon is smart. Nobody will suspect that he is on his wedding tour, don't you see? And besides he gets the chair.—Boston Transcript.

Pronouncing Spanish Names.

A very simple rule to follow in pronouncing these Spanish names is to pronounce them any old way, and in a firm, unaltering tone, which denies correction and disarms suspicion. Ten to one the other fellow will give you the credit of being posted.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

CLOTHING THE ARMY

MAKING ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND UNIFORMS.

Heavy Garments More Dangerous Than Spanish Bullets—Tropical Suits of White Duck Superior to the Celebrated Khaki Cloth of the Orient.

Clothing the army is a gigantic task at any time and under any circumstances. The invasion of tropical Cuba, however, added a new element to the undertaking and much delay and discomfort have been encountered. For the last two months talk about summer uniforms suitable for troops in a tropical climate has been going on. Newspapers have printed drawings, illustrating how the solider of Uncle Sam will look in his tropical suit. Some have shown him with the panama straw hat with flaring brim in front. Others have pictured him in the cork helmet and the neat, white duck suit of the English soldier in the Sudan. In the meantime the thermometer gradually has been registering higher daily, and the men have been sweltering in clothing entirely unsuited to the tropics.

The regular army uniform is the same for summer and winter. The soldier eases up as much as possible by discarding his overcoat and may do away with a flannel undershirt in summer, but the heavy cloth blouse, the double turreted trousers, the flannels and the socks of medium weight are the same. While the civilian lightens himself to a minimum, swelters and drops dead the soldier carries his winter clothing, a gun, a cartridge belt, his knapsack, blankets and poncho and marches.

To long service men in the regular army this is a hardship in the summer that they dread even when camped and drilling only twice a day. At the southern camps the men are drilled from four to five hours a day in the uniforms provided by their states when mustered in. To get men into fighting trim while thus equipped is almost an impossibility. It cannot be accomplished without unnecessary loss.

The deaths from pneumonia in all the camps are due to this one thing, according to physicians. The weather is warm enough to prevent a man from catching pneumonia with proper care. The disease is caused by the overheating of the men and the lack of facilities for their proper care after they have become exhausted from hard drills, from which they retire dripping with perspiration.

TROPICAL UNIFORM.

The reason for the exhaustion and perspiration is not the drill, but the clothing they are now wearing.

The delay in selecting a suitable tropical uniform has occasioned much criticism, but when once decided upon the work of manufacture has progressed so satisfactorily that final shipments will soon be made.

The arrangements for the manufacture and delivery of the new uniforms come under the immediate direction of Quartermaster General Amos L. Kimball, who was in business before the civil war, thereby securing practical experience, to which he attributes any financial ability which he now possesses. He joined the Ninety-eighth New York volunteers in 1861 as captain. He was assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe and was in charge of the quartermaster's department during the yellow fever epidemic at Newbern, N. C.

General Sherman, passing through Newbern, was so pleased at the efficient manner in which the young captain had run his department that upon the close of the war he sent in Captain Kimball's name for promotion and a position in the regular army, and in this way he became a soldier, never having dreamt of adopting a military life before the first guns of Sumter.

He received his appointment in Baltimore and was stationed in New York in the quartermaster's department for some years. Then began a life from one army post to another such as no civilian ever dreams of. He served all through the Apache campaign under General Miles, who is his warm personal friend. He was stationed at Los Angeles when the orders came for him to take command of the quartermaster's department here in New York. He has been stationed here since a year ago last April.

It is Colonel Kimball's duty to inspect and buy all sorts of supplies that an army may need, from government mules and uniforms to hospital ships. A few days ago Colonel Kimball drew his check for $450,000 to pay for the hospital ship Relief. This is the largest check he has drawn since the war. He has purchased nearly $2,000,000 worth of supplies for the government up to date.

CHESTER MORRILL.

A Primer to Study Cuban Coast Geography.

Bahia, a bay.
Cala, an inlet.
Ensa. (ensenada), an inlet.
Playa, a beach.
Pta. (punta), a point or headland.
Rio, a river.
Satana, a plain.
Surgo. (surgidero), an anchorage.
—New York Sun.

FACING THE FEVER.

HOW TO KEEP WELL IN THE CAMPS OF TROPICAL CUBA.

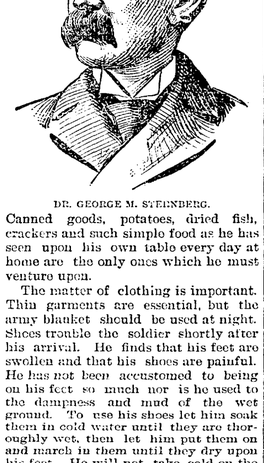
Death Lurks In the Streams and Lakes, and Fruits and Nuts Must Not Be Eaten by New Arrivals—Precautions For the Preservation of Health.

While the authorities are taking every possible precaution to preserve the health of our soldiers in Cuba there is no disposition to belittle the actual dangers that exist. Surgeon General George M. Sternberg calls attention to the fact that in the last week of April last year there were 17 deaths and 70 new cases of yellow fever in the city of Havana. Now, suppose that we had a similar number of cases at the same season in New Orleans and that 20,000 strangers from the north should go there to spend the summer. What would be the result? All past experience supports the belief that a majority of them would have yellow fever and that from 20 to 40 per cent of those taken sick would die.

"If," says Dr. Sternberg, "our troops could be encamped upon high land in the interior and circumstances were such as to enable them to comply with all the exactions of modern sanitary science, I am of the opinion that our loss from yellow fever would not be serious, but in time of war military commanders are expected to take their troops to the points occupied by the enemy, and a picnic in the interior, with frequent changes of camp, etc., is perhaps not exactly what we may expect. I am not an alarmist, but I believe in looking facts fairly in the face."

Cleanliness is absolutely essential to health and life in Cuba, but all baths must be medicated. A plunge in the fresh water of Cuba means sure sickness to the person who takes it. The water is polluted with all the malaria of the soil, and typhoid and cholera are in every drop, not to mention typhus and other harmful influences. The proper drugs for the medication of baths are put up in tablet form and are supplied to the army free of cost.

In the matter of eating inability to resist temptation means death. Cuba abounds in fruits and nuts, but they must not be eaten at first. The first day on the island the soldier must abstain from everything except coffee and bread if he is going to keep his health. The bread is the hard army bread, and the coffee may be only a supply of the ship's coffee, but he must be contented with it; otherwise he will certainly be ill. The second day he can look around and take a further chance, but let him only eat that to which he is accustomed.



DR. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Canned goods, potatoes, dried fish, crackers and such simple food as he has seen upon his own table every day at home are the only ones which he must venture upon.

The matter of clothing is important. Thin garments are essential, but the army blanket should be used at night. Shoes trouble the soldier shortly after his arrival. He finds that his feet are swollen and that his shoes are painful. He has not been accustomed to being on his feet so much nor is he used to the dampness and mud of the wet ground. To use his shoes let him soak them in cold water until they are thoroughly wet, then let him put them on and march in them until they dry upon his feet. He will not take cold on the march. When the shoes have dried, they will have formed themselves to the feet and will be comfortable.

Water is something the soldier must not drink. This he must put down in his notebook as an absolute rule. If he drinks water, he will die of Cuban fever. He can be positive of this, for not one water drinker out of 50 has ever escaped the fever in Cuba during the rainy season unless he be a native.

Instead of plain water a medicated water must be taken. This is boiled water with a drop of acid in it. Boil the water, let it cool and squeeze in a dash of lemon, orange or other tart fruit. It is not necessary to add over three drops, only just enough to give acidity to the water. At first this warm water will be unbearable, but in a few days it will taste as good as ice water.

No soldier during the rainy season in Cuba can eat a heavy breakfast and march after it. He must eat lightly and often. It will also be necessary to take a siesta after lunch. Even the rough and tumble insurgents do this, and they are men who fight to the death. They find it necessary to sleep two hours in the afternoon even though they march at night.

GEORGE EDWARDS.

Keeping the Bank Safe.

One of the largest banks in New York makes a searching examination of each department at least three times a year. No one but the president knows when these may take place. He summons three heads of departments, and they take charge of the clerks' books and firm assets so quickly that nothing can be changed or concealed. Since this system was adopted, several years ago, no trace of dishonesty has been found. Those clerks who get through a year without an error receive a premium.

Chances About Even.

Anxious Old Lady—I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?

Surly Deckhand—Well, she's a leaky old tub, mum, so I shouldn't wonder if she was goin down. Then, again, her bilers ain't none too good, so she might go up!—Answers.

Expert Under Difficulties.

Clara—I suppose our soldier boys will be at a disadvantage in the boats.

Cora—Oh, I don't know. There were a few of them up at the lake last summer that could use their arms in the boats pretty well.—Yonkers Statesman.

STEPHENS' REVENGE.

A College Professor Who Teaches Ethics and Practices Arson.

George H. Stephens, formerly professor of ethics at Lafayette college, confesses that he is guilty of arson. Stephens is a young man of fine appearance and a graduate of Princeton. He went to Lafayette well recommended, but his work was not satisfactory and he was told by President Warfield that he must retire after the agreement which he had signed on coming had expired. This led to a conflict between the president and Stephens. The latter's friends advised him to go quietly, but he refused, started a newspaper controversy, and made a sensation. The trustees gave him an hour's hearing by the full board, and then, without asking Dr. Warfield a single question, sustained his course.

Professor Stephens left only to brood over his troubles and finally to begin a series of depredations which he hoped would break down the college and de-

GEORGE H. STEPHENS.

stroy President Warfield, who was at first Professor Stephens' best friend. He cut the ivy that covered various college buildings, then damaged the chapel organ, an instrument he had himself induced a manufacturer to present to the college. He stole all the hymnbooks the day before the day of prayer for colleges and threw them in a cistern. In May last he put tar on the benches, on the carpet, on the organ, pulpit and Bible, causing a great loss.

Subsequently Stephens entered the chapel to smear it with bad eggs. He put the basket down and went to the organ, intending to destroy it, but there was a watchman back of the organ. He attacked Stephens and wounded him with a club, but Stephens escaped. His purpose was to prevent the use of the chapel the next day, baccalaureate Sunday. He had entered by using a key. This key was recognized as the one which had been given to him while he was connected with the college. He had not returned it. This led to his arrest.

It was believed that Stephens had set fire to Pardee hall, which was destroyed last year, and he was asked about that. He uttered a groan and then admitted his guilt. He said that to get even with Professor Davidson, whom he disliked, he went to his classroom in Pardee hall, piled mattings, chairs and other articles in a heap, set them afire and then went out to gloat over the burning of the building. He said he took unlimited satisfaction in all he did and the next day walked about the ruins with glee in his heart.

NO CROWN FOR CARLOS.

The Pretender Prefers That Somebody Else Should Rule Spain Just Now.

Senor R. D. Cortina, the accredited agent in the United States of Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, states that his chief has been tendered the crown and has refused it.

"Don Carlos refused to take the throne at present," Senor Cortina continued, "as any sensible man would have done. The people in control now have committed a colossal blunder in engaging in this war, and he will not be involved in it. They must settle it themselves, and when Spain is beaten and humiliated Don Carlos will step in and lead the work of reconstruction.

"The management of the war has been pitiful. The Cadiz fleet goes out,

SENOR R. D. CORTINA.

comes in again and once more starts. No one knows where it is going, and I do not believe the naval authorities themselves do. Montijo is abandoned to his fate in the Philippines and Cervera left without aid in Santiago. There is no sign of adequate preparation for war, and Spain's brave soldiers and sailors are sent to their death by incompetent rulers at home.

"When it is known that Don Carlos will not return at present, the people will turn to republicanism, for they must get rid of the present dynasty. But the republic will not last. The republicans are divided into seven or eight factions."

Masculine Styles In Manila.

A Bostonian who spent some time in Manila says that his winter costume consisted of gauze underclothing and white duck jacket and trousers, and his summer costume of white duck jacket and trousers without the gauze.—Boston Transcript.

Browne—There is no time in life when woman doesn't get in more talk than man.

Towne—Oh, yes, there is.

Browne—I'd like to know when.

Towne—During the marriage ceremony.—Brooklyn Life.

THE NEW ARMY CAMP

FERNANDINA, FOR WHICH TAMPA AND KEY WEST MAY BE DESERTED.

It Is a Quaint Old Florida Seaport, With a Fine Camp Site, Plenty of Good Water and Ample Accommodations For Loading Transports.

Fernandina, which has been selected for the new army camp, is an old Florida seaport 38 miles northeast of Jacksonville. The principal points of advantage which Fernandina has over Key West, Tampa and other Florida ports, from a military view, are the pure and abundant water, the deep water of the harbor, furnishing good facilities for loading troops; the ease of access of the camp site for loading and embarking troops, the magnificent sea bathing for the men, the cool breezes from the ocean and the excellent drainage facilities. All these combine to make it one of the best points for a large camp in the south.

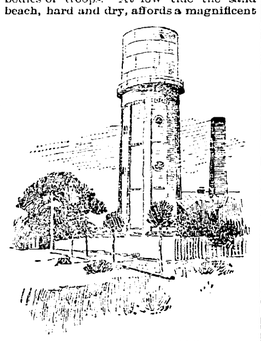
The land is furnished free, and the water is served to the camps at no cost to the government or men. Both these considerations, so utterly different from the conditions prevailing at Tampa, somewhat astonished the officers sent to inspect the sites offered.

The city is located on a fine landlocked bay, the St. Mary's river, a large fresh water stream emptying into its upper end. The bay is possibly four or five miles long by a mile or two miles wide. It has deep water along the water front and in the parts adjacent, so that ample room could be had for a fleet of 20 or more large transports at a time. On the bar at present there is 21 feet at high tide. The operations now going on at the south jetties, according to Colonel Benyaurd, United States officer in charge of the coastwise work, is likely to give 23 feet soon. This will give ample room on the bar for the largest transports to go out fully laden.

The dockage facilities are excellent. For years past the phosphate and lumber interests have been increasing, and the piers have been arranged and rebuilt with a view to the quick loading of a number of vessels at once. Several transports can lie alongside the wharfs at a time and the supplies and troops be put on board without loss of time and with ease.

The town lies on rolling land and is about two miles from the seacoast. The land between the town and coast is high rolling pine land, wooded with giant dwarf and water oaks. The soil is hard, there being a noticeable absence of the shifting sand found at the other camps.

Northeast of the city and beginning near old Fort Clinch there is a tract of 120 acres that has been selected as the camp site. It is a beautiful location. The land is high, some distance above the sea level, and it can be easily drained. The trees give abundant shade, while not too thick to prevent the free passage of the winds to cool the air among the tents. To one side there is a large tract free of underbrush or trees which can be used for drilling large bodies of troops. At low tide the sand beach, hard and dry, affords a magnificent



FERNANDINA WATERWORKS.

parade or drill ground. The beach is over 18 miles long and is one of the finest on the south Atlantic coast. The bathing is superb.

The water supply is abundant, and from analysis it has been found to be wholesome and good. It is secured from several artesian wells, the same as at Jacksonville, good water being found at a depth of 800 to 1,200 feet. The water is being piped to the camp site now. Eight inch mains are used to carry the water to the camp site and 6 inch pipes to carry it through the company streets, giving each company as many plugs or hydrants as may be needed. This will prove of great advantage to the troops, giving them an ample supply of water at their tent doors. The tents will be from a quarter to half a mile from the shore of the bay.

There are ample facilities for securing good and large warehouses for storehouses for the commissary and quartermaster's departments. On the piers there are several where the trains can be unloaded directly. Near by in the town are several others that can be secured, so that the facilities in this line are all that could be desired.

The health of the place is beyond all question. The reports of the city health officers prove that the health of Fernandina summer or winter is phenomenal. It has a low death rate, and the utter absence of malaria makes it a great summer resort for people from the interior. In this respect it has no equal in the state, except perhaps Jacksonville.

Fernandina is an old town with many marks of antiquity about her. The one main street runs east and west leading out from the station direct to the beach. From this radiate many smaller thoroughfares, many of them lined with cozy homes and handsome mansions. It has a history and in wartimes was an important point. It has a large shipping trade now, and it is a lively place in that line. It is a quiet, moral town, and the soldiers will not have the bad influences to contend with that they have had at Chattanooga and other larger cities. It will tend to make the camps much easier to control and aid in establishing a better morale for the soldiers.

Taking Him Seriously.

"Are you actively engaged in politics?" asked the man who had just gone into the insurance business.

"Yes; but I don't see what that has to do with taking out a policy."

"Well, I guess I'd better report the fact to the company anyhow. There seems to be something about politics that breaks a man's health down, so that he's always thinking of retiring to private life, and of course there's no telling how far the malady may go."—Washington Star.

In Self Defense.

Some time ago, in the court of a celebrated Scottish borough, a man was charged with the theft of a pig. The worthy bailie, in sentencing the prisoner, remarked that pig stealing in the burg had lately been too rife, and finished his peroration thus, "And unless I make an example of you, it's very certain that none of us will be safe."—London Weekly Telegraph.

Life.

"Breakfast, 7 to 11; luncheon, 11 to 3; dinner, 3 to 8; supper, 8 to 12, sir," glibly recited the smart hotel clerk to the young man from the country up for May. And the youth said to himself, "Well, I don't exactly see what time I shall have to go about and see the sights—but this is life!"—Judy.

A HEROIC WAR WRITER.

Seriously Wounded, He Dictated a Story on the Battlefield.

Along with Russell and Forbes, the noted war correspondents of the Crimea, will hereafter be recalled the name of Edward Marshall. Mr. Marshall is the daring New York journalist who accompanied the rough riders in their dash upon the Spanish forces before Santiago and who was so seriously injured in that engagement.

Mr. Marshall has added a new and picturesque anecdote to the annals of the war

EDWARD MARSHALL.

correspondent. Wounded as he was, his muscles convulsed with pain, he called for a cigarette, and then, his head and shoulders supported by a comrade, he coolly dictated a story of the fight to be sent to his paper. The work was interrupted by occasional periods of unconsciousness, and only when it was done did the nervy correspondent consent to be taken in a litter to the rear.

Mr. Marshall is barely 31 years of age, but he has already held some of the most important and responsible positions which the New York newspapers have to offer. He was born in Enfield Center, N. Y., and was christened Davis Edward Marshall. Early in his newspaper career he dropped the Davis and for at least a dozen years has signed himself simply Edward Marshall.

His first newspaper work was done in Rochester, but when barely out of his teens he went to New York city and joined the staff of the American Press Association. After several years of creditable work there he became Sunday editor of the New York Press.

In 1893, while editor of The Sunday Press, he became secretary of the New York tenement house commission and performed the arduous duties of both positions with ease and success and yet found time to write plays and stories, to make considerable money in the real estate business and to prepare a notable series of interviews with men of mark in America. He then went abroad in the interests of a syndicate, and his brilliant interviews with many of the greatest living Frenchmen and Englishmen were published in the leading newspapers of the United States.

When William R. Hearst bought the New York Journal, he engaged Mr. Marshall and soon advanced him to the very important position of Sunday editor at a large salary. The New York World next secured his services as London correspondent, and while in the British metropolis he covered the queen's jubilee, procured an interview with the governor of the Bank of England on gold exports to the United States and did a vast quantity of very creditable work. He returned to America to become managing editor of The Sunday World, but when war was declared he went to the front as chief of the New York Journal's staff of war writers. His brother, I. D. Marshall, is a well known New York journalist.

A LEARNED JACKIE.

Professor Hatfield Now One of the Crew of the Cruiser Yale.

In the forecastle of the auxiliary cruiser Yale is a college professor. He is James Taft Hatfield. At present he is just a common bluejacket, scrubbing decks, heaving coal bags, polishing brass work, learning gun drills and messing with men many of whom can barely read and write. When the war is over, he will return to the Northwest university, Chicago, and resume the chair of professor of the German language and literature, a post from which he was recently given leave of absence in order that he might enter the navy.

The academic history of Professor Hatfield is a remarkable one, especially when it is borne in mind that he has not yet reached his thirty-ninth year. It is as follows:

A. B., Northwestern university, 1883; A. M., Northwestern university, 1886; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins university, 1890;

PROFESSOR JAMES TAFT HATFIELD.

student of Sanskrit, Canning college, Lucknow, India, 1884; professor in Rust university, Mississippi; principal McCormick school, De Funiak, Fla., 1886; graduate student and fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1887-90; student universities of Bonn and Munich, 1890; professor of German language and literature in Northwestern university, 1891. From June 1, 1896, to the autumn of 1897 he attended lectures in the universities of Berlin, Gottingen, Leipsic, Jena, Geissen, Tubingen and Oxford.

The Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, pronounced Al-me-ran-tay O-ken-do, was named in honor of Admiral Oquendo.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, originally spelled Biscaya and pronounced Veeth-kah-ee-ah, derives its name from the Basque province of Biscay, bordering on the bay of the same name.

MODERN SIEGE GUNS.

WHAT THEY ARE LIKE AND HOW THEY ARE USED.

Their Mission Is to Batter Down the Defenses of Cities and Fortified Camps. They Are Heavy and Clumsy, but Sometimes Extremely Useful.

"Wait for the siege guns." That was the order given by General Shafter to his army before Santiago. The soldiers did not like it at all. The seasoned regulars were anxious to get into close quarters, the raw volunteers chafed impatiently un-

SIEGE GUNS TO THE FRONT.

der the delay, and the Cubans became restless, but wait the army did until the heavy cannon could be landed from the transports and hauled, with almost superhuman effort, through the dense, roadless forests.

The use of siege guns at Santiago is the first occasion in many years when this particular arm of the service has played such a prominent part in warfare. In the old days of walled cities siege guns figured conspicuously. The most recent instance of their use was when at Vicksburg they thundered for days on end battering down the fortifications.

A siege gun is not a distinct species of ordnance except as to its weight. It is a big cannon, heavier than those with which the light artillery is equipped and lighter than those mounted in forts for seacoast defenses.

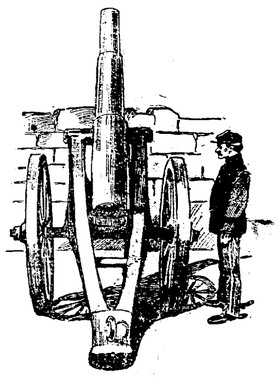
The province of the siege gun is to hammer down fortifications and scatter the defenders. It throws bursting projectiles charged with small missiles and high explosives. It is unwieldy and cumbersome, therefore it is only when an army is halted before a fortified camp or city that it can be used. Only under the most favorable conditions can siege guns keep up with an army on the march. Generally, as was the case in Cuba, roads have to be built before the big cannon can catch up, but when they do arrive they clear away obstacles in the most amazing fashion.

Field fortifications have improved only slightly in the last quarter of a century. Masonry is out of the game as a resister of the modern projectiles. Earthworks, and thick at that, still offer the best protection.

With General Shafter's corps went four light batteries of field artillery and a formidable siege train. To aid in serving the guns two companies of artillerymen accompanied the train. These batterymen are called in this country heavy artillerymen because they man the heavy guns in the seacoast forts. With the re-enforcements went four more heavy batteries. The siege train consisted of four 5 inch cannon, four 7 inch howitzers and six 7 inch mortars. All of these guns of course were rifled and breechloading. They were of the newest pattern.

The 5 inch guns weigh 3,000 pounds, are 12 feet long and throw a 45 pound projectile. The howitzers weigh 3,750 pounds, are 8½ feet long and throw a 105 pound projectile. These guns, at a range of 3,500 yards or two miles, will pierce 2½ inches of steel. All the guns are mounted on steel carriages, which, with their 5 foot wheels, look monstrous beside the carriages of the light artillery. The carriages for the siege guns were drawn by eight horses. Both guns fire either shell or shrapnel.

The charge of the 5 inch siege gun is 12½ pounds of hexagonal powder, for the 7 inch howitzer the charge is 10 pounds



FIVE INCH SIEGE GUN ON SERVICE CARRIAGE.

of hexagonal powder, and for the 7 inch breechloading mortars 5½ pounds of powder is used.

These guns may be fired about one round a minute, and their power of destruction is almost inconceivable. From tests made by army officers it has been proved that a shrapnel shell fired from a 5 inch gun will burst with terrific force in about 500 fragments. A 7 inch shrapnel shell will distribute 700 bullets and fragments over a distance 390 yards long and half as broad.

These siege guns are for transportation attached each to a limber and hauled by horses or mules. From three to five miles is the most effective range of the 5 inch rifle. The mortars and howitzers may be fired at an angle of 45 degrees, or even more, and can be used either close to the objective or at a considerable distance.

More Sensible.

"My gal's learning to play 'The Anvil Chorus,'" said a south end farmer.

"Waal, I swan! That's something like. When I was up to your place last, she was thumpin on a pianner," replied the north end farmer.—Yonkers Statesman.

Scored Again.

Jack—Madam, I call it wanton extravagance to require so much money for personal adornment.

Maud—Your are right. It is wantin extravagance, for you take care it is never realized.—Ally Sloper.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

BRAVE ROUGH RIDERS.

Organization of Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's Regiment.

HIGH STANDARD SET FOR THE MEN

The Gilded Youth of New York Were as Eager to Enter the Ranks as Plainsmen—Demands Came From Collegians. Volunteers From Gotham—All Were Anxious to Get to the Front and Started Without a Murmur.

It was about May 1 that Theodore Roosevelt finally decided that with fighting at the front he could no longer be content to hold down a safe and peaceful desk in Washington, even were it the honorable one of assistant secretary of the navy. "I should not be doing justice to my ambitions if I were to stay behind," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt had expressed a desire to go into the cavalry service, and President McKinley offered him the colonelcy of a regiment. But he did not feel that he was qualified to take command of a regiment, as he had received absolutely no military training. "Put my

COLONEL WOOD.

friend Dr. Wood in as colonel," he said, "and I will be willing to take second place. What I wish to do is to organize a regiment of rough riders, western cowboys and Indian fighters. I believe that such a body will prove extremely serviceable in a war in Cuba."

The idea took like wildfire. Roosevelt's rough riders became a household word at once. The papers teemed with the topic. And soon the desk of the assistant secretary was piled high with letters from all parts of the Union from men anxious to be enrolled in the ranks of the First regiment of mounted riflemen, or, in other words, "Roosevelt's rough riders," the name whose alliterative charm struck on the ears of every man who knew how to ride a horse. There were many surprises in this mail. It was not alone the rough riders of the west who wanted to join Teddy's regiment. It is true that about every cowboy of note, men from all parts of the former frontier, from Texas to Idaho, were eager to volunteer under the valiant Roosevelt, who at least showed that he had red blood in his veins. But there came other notes. There were society men in New York just as eager. Not the slender, good for nothing dudes of society, but the husky, hustling fellows—the kind that go in for athletics, for polo and racing and hunting and other out of door sports afield or afloat. Then came demands from the colleges. Men famed on the football teams, in the racing shells, in the gymnasiums of the great institutions of learning put in their applications. There were enough offers to fill a dozen regiments, and Mr. Roosevelt said the saddest part of the business was the necessity of drawing the line.

Among the New Yorkers who surprised their friends by volunteering were the hapless Hamilton Fish, Jr., whose fame previously had been builded on less honorable lines; Woodbury Kane, the brother of Delancey Kane; Townsend Burden, Jr.; Willie Tiffany, Reginald Ronalds and Craig Wadsworth. In every one of these young men flowed fighting blood, though its presence had not perhaps been suspected. Woodbury Kane came of fighting stock. His brother, Colonel Delancey Kane, was a graduate of West Point, and another brother was a graduate of Annapolis. The latter, S. Nicholson Kane, is on the staff of Captain Sigsbee of the Yale. Craig Wadsworth comes of the fighting Geneseo Wadsworths. William Tiffany is a nephew of the late Mrs. August Belmont, and therefore a great-grandson of Commodore Perry. Reginald Ronalds won his chief fame in the peaceful battles of football and other rough and tumble games.

There were other rough riders to be famed in the east. There was Higgins of the Sixth cavalry, who fought Indians to the death before he went on the New York police force; there were Guy Marchie, the Harvard coach, and Dudley Dean, the most famous quarter back that Harvard ever had; there were Waller, the champion high jumper of Yale; Bull of California, one of the leading members of the Harvard crew; Horace Devereaux, from Colorado Springs, a leader in the Princeton team; Basil Ricketts, a son of the late General Ricketts, U. S. A., and a host of young men who had already made names for themselves in one way and another.

Against these college bred men was the dark but spirited background of the western bravos, men from Arizona and Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Indian Territory; cowboys and miners, bred to the use of the horse and the rifle, to savage enemies in ambush and to rough life in the open air. "Teddy's Terrors" they came to be called, for they grew weary of the long wait and at frequent intervals woke up the echoes of San Antonio, the rendezvous of the regiment, with the echoes of wild shooting and barum scarum scrapes and rows and miniature battles of all sorts.

On May 7 Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of allegiance and was sworn in as lieutenant colonel of the First volunteer regiment of mounted rifles. A day or two later he met a party of Washington recruits and spoke his platform in a few brief and forcible words:

"Gentlemen, you have now reached the last point. If any one of you doesn't mean business, let him say so now. An hour from now it will be too late to back out. Once in you've got to see it through. You've got to perform without flinching whatever duty is assigned you regardless of the difficulty or danger attending it. If it is garrison duty, you must attend to it. If it is meeting the fever, you must be willing. If it is the closest kind of fighting, you must be anxious for it. You must know how to ride, how to shoot, how to live in the open. Absolute obedience to every command is your first lesson. No matter is even asked if any man wishes to withdraw he will be gladly excused, for hundreds are ready to take his place."

There was not a blanched cheek or a quailing eye in the crowd. Eager expectancy and anxiety for action were photographed in every face. Nor from that day to this has there been any lessening of the spirit with which these men of diverse types entered into their new roles. The one feeling has been one of anxiety to get to the front and show the country what real fighting looked like.

At the San Antonio camp the eastern men dropped all pretensions and became the commonest kind of common soldiers. They cared for their own horses and polished their own boots; they dug ditches about their camp and lent a hand in putting up the tents that sheltered them. Army fare was good enough for them, and they soon won the respect of the rough westerners, who had begun by laughing at them and calling them "dudes" and "tenderfeet." They showed the making of real soldiers. It was while in camp at San Antonio that Maxwell Norman of Boston was made first sergeant of Troop K and Hamilton Fish, Jr., second sergeant. These promotions were made for merit. On May 27, after a long, hard siege of camp life, very useful, however, in whipping the rough riders to shape, the orders came to move to Tampa and join the forces of General Shafter. They were very welcome orders. The first squadron led the van; the eastern men followed a day or two afterward. There was a good deal of disappointment when it was learned that the rough riders were going to be rough walkers, the war department having decided that it could not send their horses to Cuba. But the prospect of sharp fighting in the near future buoyed up the men, and they started to the front without a murmur and with faces that bore a look of determination and of hope.

"They will give a good account of themselves. I am sure of that," said Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt as he watched the trim, athletic figures go by. He prognosticated truly. They have already given a good account of themselves.—New York World.

SPANISH SPY ADVICES

LATEST REPORTS TO THE AUTHORITIES AT HOME.

Narrating In Graphic Style All That Has Just Been Happening In the United States, According to Spain's Best Imitation of Rip Van Winkle.

In Cipher to His Majesty's Government, Alfonso XIII:

A remarkable book has fallen into our hands. It was just published yesterday, so the authority is absolute and up to date. From translated excerpts we gather the following valuable facts:

American forces are gathering at Valley Forge under leadership of one G. Washington, said to be a "general" and man of some local fame, as the capital is named after him, and his face appears on postage stamps; probably merely somebody's son, however.

A Marquis de Lafayette, French nobleman, is here advising Americans. Tell the French government to call him off immediately.

One Sherman (probably German) is said to be marching through Georgia. Advise Blanco to send force to head him off.

A former president by the name of Grant has just received the sword of surrender from some insurgent officer by the name of R. E. Lee. As Lee is not a Cuban name, cannot account for this. Probably a renegade cowboy crossed over from Texas to help Gomez. People built Senor Grant a marble mansion on the Hudson river. It will make little Ally a pretty playhouse when we lick the pig Yankees.

Paper money, according to this inside information, has frightfully depreciated. One dollar in gold brings $2.40 in paper money. Information says that a Mr. Lincoln is much worried about it at Washington, where he is temporarily in charge while Mr. McKinley is taking a summer vacation.

Senor Lincoln's picture appears in this book. Has a worried look, as if he expected Cervera by the next boat. Senor Lincoln does not resemble De Lome, however, in the least. Unknown westerner, probably another "politicastro."

This book affirms that the Monitor sunk the Merrimac. As the pig Yanks have claimed all along that gallant Lieutenant Hobson did it, you can see what little dependence there can be put in American war news.

Terrible draft riots in New York when compelling men to join Astor battery. Many killed. Men refused to join because Colonel Astor allows them canvasback duck and champagne only twice a day. Great bloodshed!

More important and timely tidings will be cabled as soon as the translators can dig them out with the help of two dictionaries and a burglar's jimmy.—New York Journal.

SAM DAVIS.

When the Lord calls up earth's heroes
To stand before his face,
Oh, many a name unknown to fame
Shall ring from that high place,
And out of a grave in the southland,
At the just God's call and beck,
Shall one man rise with fearless eyes
And a rope about his neck!

For men have swung from gallows
Whose souls were white as snow.
Not how they die nor where, but why,
Is what God's records show.
And on that mighty ledger
Is writ Sam Davis' name.
For honor's sake he would not make
A compromise with shame.

The great world lay before him,
For he was in his youth.
With love of life young hearts are rife,
But love he loved truth.
He fought for his convictions,
And when he stood at bay
He would not flinch or stir one inch
From honor's narrow way.

They offered life and freedom
If he would speak the word.
In silent pride he gazed aside
As one who had not heard.
They argued, pleaded, threatened—
It was but wasted breath.
"Let come what must, I keep my trust,"
He said and laughed at death.

He would not sell his manhood
To purchase priceless hope.
Where kings drag down a name and crown
He dignified a rope.
Ah, grave, where was your triumph?
Ah, death, where was your sting?
He showed you how a man could bow
To doom and stay a king.

And God, who loves the loyal
Because they are like him,
I doubt not yet that soul shall set
Among his cherubim!
O southland, fling your laurels,
And add your wreath, O north!
Let glory claim the hero's name,
And tell the world his worth!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Confederate Veteran.

A Hardened Wretch.

"Pooh!" said the scoffer, as the naval reserves marched past. "Those fellows won't fight. Look at that officer there in front. Why, he'd faint at the sight of blood."

"Don't you fool yourself on that score," replied the enthusiastic citizen. "Blood and human suffering have no terrors for that man. He's a dentist and pulled a tooth for me once."

FASHIONS IN NEW YORK.

Some New Wrinkles In Going Away Gowns.

FANCIES FOR SUMMER BRIDES.

The Rage For Lace Dresses Is In Full Swing and Is Likely to Last Until Well Into the Fall—Some Comfortable Traveling Wraps.

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Public attention is now divided between the garments necessary for the annual exodus during the heated term and the new designs in lace dresses for wear when in the place of worship. That means when in Newport, Saratoga or any of the country homes where much entertaining is going on and fine dressing a necessity.

And it is never perfunctorily done either, this dressing. The sudden advent of the new lace dress took one's breath away, first from its beauty and next from its magnificence, and thirdly because of several innovations in shape of skirts and waists and ways of trimming. All these are expected to be leading styles for autumn. They are the new ideas advanced at the Grand Prix races in Paris. That is the forerunner of autumn styles, just as the gowns, hats and other things first worn at the Vernissage get them for spring and summer.

Aside from the lace feature, which I shall mention later, one notes this, that the skirts to all but strictly tailor gowns are made so long in front that it will be necessary to hold them up to avoid treading on them. The skirts train in the back from 6 to 18 inches. It will make women wonder why Providence was so stingy in the matter of hands. It now needs one for parasol, another to grasp the skirt in the back, and at least one more to hold up the front. Four would not be too many to have. I don't see how the matter is to be managed at all, but I suppose it will be.

The next feature of importance is the prevalence of the princess form and another is the fichu of lace, which forms a part of nearly every one of the new gowns. The sleeves, being cut almost coat tight, are so long that they form wrinkles all down the arms. They extend down over the hand in a point and have lace along the edge.

The new lace makes one think that some vandal hand had broken open the tombs of the old doges of Venice, for it is so rich and heavy that it resembles nothing so much as the old venetian point. This is frequently run with heavy cords in much the same way as the cords are wrought into escurial lace.

These lace pieces are shaped to the skirt, and nearly all have the whole front breadth of them gradually rounding downward in the back. The fichu to match crosses at the belt and is sewed to the skirt about half way down toward the back. Sometimes are crossed over like a sash and left to hang. Naturally these lace pieces are set over a material of contrasting color, sometimes of light silk, again over pretty organdie or mull in solid color, but the fashion will reach far into the fall, and therefore poplins and other rich materials will be thus garnished.

Irish point lace is also one of the new fashionable kind. One or two gowns were made of light poplin with cream colored escurial deep flounces. Panels and skirt "pieces" made of luxeuil is very effective with its arabesques. This lace is made of a braid woven for the purpose. Some thin linon batiste, silk mull and dotted net gowns have great straggling figures wrought of this. It can be worked in so many designs that this is a boon to dressmakers. It is produced in white, ivory and ecru. Any one of these laid over a thin fabric in a pretty design gives a beautiful effect.

Some gowns of veiling or other thin stuff have flounces, and these are wrought with designs of flowers, arabesques, festoons or true lover's knots. Brussels net also has this lace wrought into all sorts of designs, and then the net is made into a dress to be worn over a slip of a different color, lavender being a great favorite, and straw, lemon or sulphur yellow being very pretty, too, for the slip.

There are panels, shawl fronts and many other fancies wrought in lace for the decoration of different parts of the costume. Little boleros of real Irish lace are among the prettiest things. In fact, in a whole page I could not tell half the new things in laces for the summer and early fall gowns.

I must not omit the black and white silk all overs. These are for waists and sleeves or for panels and other devices. Some of the hand run Lyons laces have black cords on the white ground.

The princess shape is a graceful one always, and made with the deep lace flounce and front piece it gains still an added beauty. Blouses are made of the Irish or venetian heavy guipure always over a contrast in lining. Some of the designs are in squares, almost exactly like those that we used to buy and sew together with ribbons for pincushions.

One lace dress was of all over design, the whole skirt in one deep piece. The blouse was of the same, and so were the sleeves. The lace was cern over a slip of turquoise blue taffeta. Around the waist was a sash made of one width of the new broche chiffon in turquoise blue. This was tied at the left side in a double loop and fell to the bottom. There was a draped collar of the same. The length of the dress in front was full two inches longer than the wearer, and there was a tiny train.

But with the advent of the sweeping train and the princess form we are not in immediate danger of the hoopskirt, as it was feared we might be.

If lace is prominent on dresses, it is to be none the less so on hats, and already the rage for lace on millinery is showing its effect. Black and white laces, spangled and worked with fine jet and steel beads, will form the foundation trimming. Made quill feathers with all sorts of polka dot spangles are seen. Magpie effects will be very fashionable. So will be masses of black, white and colored ostrich plumes.

Embroidery of all kinds will be seen on every kind of garment. That kind where the figure is raised in high relief above the surface is the handsomest. Some of this, especially in the black, is picked out with heavy Irish point and sometimes of the dress goods. One handsome one has a Spanish flounce with a heading of cern venetian point lace. The jacket had an application of the same.

Some of the new hats have a decidedly ancient appearance. The poke in the and also rough and ready straw is one of them and trimmed with striped taffeta or satin ribbon and a great sprawling flower. The gypsy and the shepherdess are both favorites, and are made in all sorts of braids.

One was in neapolitan horsehair in alternate black and white stripes. Around the brim was a triple twist of the black and white braid. The trimming consisted of immense loops of fine black chantilly over white crepe lisse. Under the rolled sides were pink crush roses. Another "flat" shape was of fine, flexible leghorn. The brim was lined with a puffing of pink crepe de chine with a narrow double gathering at the edge. This hat was bent up at the back and down at both sides, which left the front in an arch over the face.

For wheelwomen the sailor, the alpine and one or two of the round shapes where the brim is turned up nearly or quite around are oftenest seen, but a sense of the eternal fitness of things should teach the fair rider that the less fuss and feathers on her hat for wheeling the better. There are still many of the sharply pointed little wings, and it is said that they will be very lavishly used on fall millinery.

MATE LEROY.

SOME TRAVELING COSTUMES.

UNFORESEEN RESULTS.

The Warning That Recoiled on Would Be White Cappers.

In the regular course of the United States mail service a good citizen of Detroit received a letter the other morning. It was not an artistic production, but had a dire significance. In one corner, done in red ink and uncertain lines, were skull and crossbones, a demoniac effect appearing about the eyes because of a stroke of genius accomplished after the amateur artist drove his pen into the wrong bottle.

This letter broke to the receiver the intelligence that he was in imminent danger of being blown up, suspended by the heels or whipped to an inanimate state unless he treated his boys better. He was too harsh with them, and the people would not tolerate it. Hereafter they must be allowed to attend matinees, not less than one a week, and they must go to every circus that came to town. Like consideration must be shown as to baseball and football or the trouble would commence and the White Caps would attend to the matter.

When the recipient of this missive sat down to dinner, he looked troubled. Tommy and Benny, the twins, also had things on their minds. Finally Tommy wriggled in his chair and said, "Did you get it, papa?" Tommy wound up with a grunt, for Benny punched him severly in the ribs. But it was too late. The old gentleman did not require that he be buried under a skyscraper in order to take a hint. He was so relieved in mind that he adjourned the meal at once, and in the back shed Tommy and Benny did a composite dance to the tune of a stout branch from the lilac bush.—Detroit Free Press.

A General Difficulty.

This life wasn't all made for roses and song.
A few things go right, but the most will go wrong.
It's full of dilemmas that cause deep distress.
You lose precious time while you sit down and guess.
The moments are fleeting. They'll never return.
A crisis impending you often discern,
But you helplessly murmur, with doubt sad to scan,
"I ought to do something, but what'll it be?"

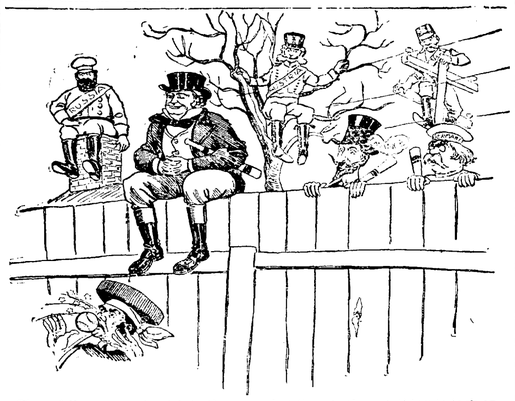
Sagasta, the knave in a very queer pack,
Still faces defeat, going forward or back.
There's Emperor William, who cannot conceal
His terror of being left out of the deal.
And Austria's king would come forth in a trice
To join in the game were it not for the price.
They swing in suspense, and they sadly agree,
"We ought to do something, but what'll it be?"

—Washington Star.

DRAWN BY C. R. M'AULEY.

Operator: "Wonderful, isn't it?"

O'Hoolihan: "Shure, an it is. Oi never thought Oi could see me skellington till after Oi was dead!"



These fellows cannot get into the game, but it costs them nothing to look on.
—Washington Post.

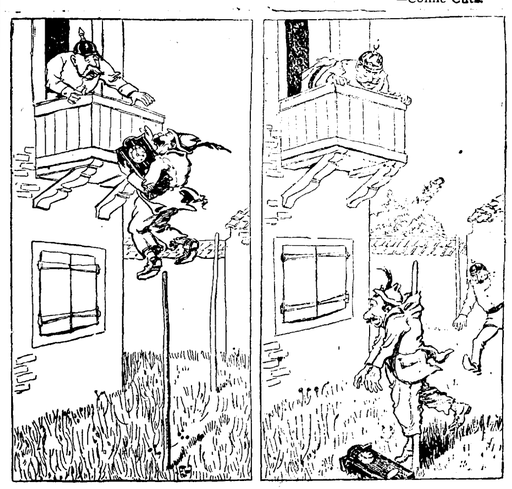
DR. SAGASTA'S MEDICINE MAKES THE DONS SEE VICTORY.
—New York World.

ROUGH LUCK.

"It has stopped raining, I do believe."

"So I'll put down my singham, bai Jove!"

"What a durned uncertain climate ours is, to be sure!"
—Comic Cuts.



THE BURGLAR FOILED.
—Fliegende Blatter.

Establishment of General Shafter's Army on Cuban Soil.

WHAT TROOPS MAY ACCOMPLISH.

The Landing at Santiago Compared With Like Expeditions of Other Wars—The Battles of Aboukir Bay—Great Landing at Vera Cruz Without Loss of a Man. Santiago's Possible Defense.

The successful establishment of General Shafter's army upon Cuban soil, when it is adequately appreciated by the American public, will be rightfully regarded as one of the memorable military achievements of history. Europeans who are more familiar with vast army movements are already astonished at the brilliancy with which the complicated enterprise was carried out, especially in view of the slight experience American army officers have had with tasks of such magnitude.

It turns out that the misunderstood delay at Tampa was utilized to excellent advantage by the authorities to insure every feature of the programme against failure, and the result demonstrates that the command of the United States forces has been in thoroughly capable hands. Impartial experts who have made comparisons between General Shafter's exploit and the most famous expeditions of similar character which have occurred in the last century, declare that no more than three or four incidents in military history have approached in importance the present dispatch of troops to Santiago, and that none of these were more famous than General Shafter's promises to become.

Greater bodies of troops have perhaps been transported to a distance from their main base of supplies, but these movements have taken place either in times of peace or have been unsuccessful. The rapidity with which his 16,000 men have been carried over 1,000 miles on the high seas and successfully landed in a fortified country is pronounced to be unprecedented.

Historically Aboukir bay, the scene of at least two of the most famous engagements ever fought, comes to the mind of every army and navy officer when Santiago is mentioned. It was at this point that Nelson fought the battle of the Nile just 100 years ago, where Napoleon landed a year later with 5,000 men and defeated 15,000 Turks, and where, in March, 1801, was fought the greatest combined naval and military engagement of the world, when the British began the expulsion of the French.

The English naval force engaged was comparatively small, consisting of seven line of battle ships and several frigates and sloops, while the army numbered 17,000 in unarmed transports. The fleet being composed entirely of sailing vessels, it took a day to anchor them, followed by a delay of six days on account of the heavy gales and rough surf, which prevented a landing and enabled the French to make preparations for effective resistance.

The first division of 6,000 men was landed in small boats under heavy fire. While this division held its position on the beach the boats returned to the ships for the second division, and it was not until late at night that the entire landing was completed. Then 1,000 seamen had to haul the heavy guns up the beach in the sand.

The French were re-enforced by 7,000 men before they were attacked and defeated after fierce fighting, and it was not until a month after the landing that Alexandria capitulated. The gallant defense made by the insignificant French force was in strong contrast to the reception which greeted General Shafter, especially as the latter's operation was conducted upon a well wooded and declivitous coast, easily held by concealed guerrillas, while in Egypt the land was flat and practically treeless. It remains to be seen whether the strategical diversion executed by a portion of Admiral Sampson's fleet completely succeeded in drawing the enemy away from the selected point of debarkation east of Santiago, whether the Spaniards were affected by mortal fear of getting within range of the battleships' guns or whether the Cubans had driven them back into the city.

Another of the greatest landings was that at Vera Cruz in April, 1847, when General Scott, after taking all the regulars away from General Taylor, leaving him the volunteers, organized his expeditions of 12,600 men in 70 ships and transports at Lobes island, 200 miles from his object point. The armed convoy to this expedition consisted of ten naval vessels, and for the first time in history the expeditionary force used steam as a motive power.

Special surfboats to carry 100 men each were provided for landing purposes, and the organization was established ashore without the loss of a man, the point selected for commencing the investment of the city being outside of the range of the forts. The transports in this expedition were roomy, side wheel vessels, particularly adapted for the short journey they undertook, and the voyage was not necessitated by the distance from home, but rather by the inaccessibility of approach to Vera Cruz.

At least 1,000 sailors participated in the siege, using guns stripped from the batteries of the ships, General Scott having no heavy weapons in his army. Among the first and second lieutenants at this landing who afterward became famous were U. S. Grant, Longstreet, Beauregard, McClellan, Fitz John Porter, Hancock and Stonewall Jackson. Vera Cruz finally surrendered after a week's energetic siege and bombardment by the allied marine and land forces.

The third notable occurrence of the co-operation of the army and navy was that of Fort Fisher, commencing with the unsuccessful attack at the close of 1864 and terminating in the bloody victory of the following month. The naval force throughout the siege consisted of 65 vessels, mounting nearly 400 guns, conveying 2,000 men, under General Butler. After the first repulse General Butler and the army returned to Hampton Roads, but General Grant sent the troops back, 2,500 strong, under General Terry, and in the second attempt, using all the small boats from the war ships, it took a whole day to put the soldiers and marines and sailors ashore. This was followed by one of the most terrific bombardments and aggressive battles of the civil war and, in the opinion of foreign military men, the most interesting.

The interior defenses of Santiago itself are pitiably inferior to those of either Fort Fisher or Vera Cruz from an army standpoint. The object to be achieved is totally different from that of either of the American expeditions or that at Aboukir.

The complication caused by Cervera seeking a refuge in the landlocked harbor is altogether unprecedented in military and naval annals, and the uses to which the Spanish admiral will probably put his ships when he is surrounded by land forces are entirely problematical. It is believed, however, that he will attempt to defend himself, to the having seized the forts at the entrance and destroyed the mine fields by night, provides safe access for the heavier battleships of Admiral Sampson's squadron and makes possible a duel to death at close quarters within the harbor.—New York Tribune.

WHEN A BIG GUN GOES OFF.

Scientific Men, It Is Said, Do Not Know All That Takes Place.

Not one man in 10,000 has a clear idea of just what happens when a big cannon is fired. The physical manifestations are numerous. Even professors of chemistry and physics are stumped when they want to differentiate all the gases set loose and the peculiar effects they induce. The puff of whitish smoke, the flash of fire, the dim image of the flying projectile, the roar and the recoil, are all familiar, but back of these is a complex mass of phenomena most bewildering to the mind of any but an artillery expert.

First, the cubes, disks, hexagons or irregular lumps of powder are chemically transformed into a powerful, expanding gas the instant firing takes place. Then there are innumerable byproducts that even chemists do not understand. The explosion of gunpowder is divided into three distinct stages, called the ignition, inflammation and combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain, while the inflammation is the spreading of the flame over the surface of the powder from the point of ignition. Combustion is the burning up of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it becomes a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so called explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change, during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from the original solid.

It has been calculated that ordinary gunpowder on exploding expands about 9,000 times or fills a space this much larger as a gas than when in a solid form. When this chemical change takes place in a closed vessel, the expansion may be made to do a work like that of forcing a projectile along the bore of the great gun or test tube in the line of least resistance. The hardest work a gunner is called upon to do is to stand the tremendous shock. The forces exerted by these gases in expanding seem to radiate in all directions from the cannon, as ripples are caused by dropping a pebble in a pool of still water. As a matter of fact it has been discovered that these lines of forces are exceedingly complicated affairs and play very queer pranks about the cannon. As a result few people know just which is the safest or the most dangerous position for a gunner to take beside his gun. In the case of the great 13 inch guns on our monitors a position back of the gun is much easier than one nearer the muzzle.—Philadelphia Times.

STORY OF SHAFTER.

How He Made a Show Regiment Out of Some Colored Soldiers.

General John Coburn of Indianapolis in the fall of 1862 at Covington, Ky., was assigned to a brigade, of which the Nineteenth Michigan was a part. General Shafter, commanding in Cuba, was major of the regiment. In the fall of 1863, when the department authorized the formation of negro regiments in eastern Tennessee, Shafter was commissioned colonel of one organized at Murfreesboro, although General George H. Thomas declined to recognize the formation.

Within four months Shafter had taught every negro under him how to read and write, and he drilled the organization until it became the show regiment at Nashville. The regiment distinguished itself in battle at Nashville. After the war Shafter was transferred to the regular army and was stationed on the Mexican border. While there he gave chase to Mexican marauders, pursuing them for many miles into Mexican territory. This led to much diplomatic correspondence, in which Shafter was sustained. Shafter was the first to introduce the regimental school in the army.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Rich Young Soldier Shoeing Horses.

The fighting of those New York swells near Santiago brings to mind the case of a prominent young Clevelander who, at the time the first call for men was made, came home to join the cavalry troop of Cleveland and go to war. His parents are wealthy and he has always held a prominent position socially when at home, but when a show of patriotism was called for he was not the last to be heard from. At school and college he went in for manual training and learned blacksmithing. Now, what do you suppose he is doing at the present time? Winning glory on the field of battle? Galloping over hills and through dales, bearing dispatches from one commander to another? No! He is shoeing horses at Chickamauga! And he isn't complaining, either.

"Somebody must do this," he writes, "and if I can be most useful to my country in this way, why, I shall be satisfied. When I enlisted, it was for the purpose of doing my best to win glory for the stars and stripes in any way that might be assigned to me. But there are many more pleasant things than working over an anvil in this climate."—Cleveland Leader.

An Appeal.

Between the righteous and the strong
Thou canst discern, all-seeing Lord!
And, when to right a heavy wrong
Our country bares the avenging sword,
Before thine awful throne we pause.
Lo, they that mock—judge thou our cause!

Do we but lash a neighbor's crime,
Careless of sin at home unsourged?
Then sawest in our fathers' time
With what a flame their dross was purged.
Before thine awful throne we pause;
O God of wisdom, judge our cause!

Do we but stir with greed for gain?
For vengeance only do we lust?
Then speak our doom; make us as Spain—
Topple our triumphs in the dust.
Before thine awful throne we pause;
O God of justice, judge our cause!

Do less the crown we hope to win?
Unscathed to make thy will prevail?
O God, do we not garner in
Our harvest from thy bloody flail?
Before thy righteous throne we pause:
Lord God of nations, judge our cause!

—G. M. Whicher in New York Independent.

Business Methods.

Twiddles—Did Wickley buy some cigars here yesterday?

Cigar Dealer—Yes, I think that was the name. A man with light, kinky hair and a drooping mustache.

Twiddles—Yes, that was Wickley. I suppose he told you I sent him. Told him he might use my name. I've come for my divvy.

Cigar Dealer—For your divvy?

Twiddles—Cert. When I tell a man he can use my name, it is with the understanding that they'll charge him something extra.—Boston Transcript.

What We Are Coming to.

Rim—Where are you going?

Tire—New's dry goods company to order a steak for dinner. And you?

Rim—To the butcher's to get my bike repaired.—New York Journal.

The very great value and importance of the indigo trade has led to profound agitation in view of the result of recent experiments in the production of an artificial material which answers all of the purposes of the real indigo, at a price with which the natural product can not compete. If in its infancy this artificial indigo industry can furnish its product at less cost than the natural article can be sold for, there is excellent ground for alarm in the East India trade. Experiment and practice will unquestionably reduce the cost of manufacture, and this fact has been urged as an incentive to the owners of indigo plantations to do their best to reduce the cost of growing and preparing for market. The value of indigo exported from Bengal is 10,000 rupees, the principal portion of which goes to England. The German plant, where artificial indigo is made, has every facility for experimenting, and will unquestionably attempt to control the market in this particular line.

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Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*5 40 a.m.	*5 40 a. m.
*9 05 a.m.	
*7 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
*1 10 p.m.	†7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited	* 4 30 p.m.
†1055. from Chi.	* 5 05 p.m.
†From Crestline	*10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. In effect June 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.
*For Grand Rapids and north 11 45 pm
† 9 00 am
† 4 35 pm
*From Richmond arrives 8 45 am

SOUTH BOUND.
*For Richmond and Cincinnati 2 50 am
† 7 35 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives 12 25 pm
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE. 9-6-26 98. All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, inspecting scrupulously clean cars enroute. All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 2	6 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	3 10
Eastern Express, No. 6	8 30
Local Freight	7 25
WESTWARD FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 1	1 45
Western Express, No. 3	2 45
Nickel Plate Express, No. 5	4 40
Local Freight	†7 30

†Daily except Sunday. Local type A.M. Dark type P.M. Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago. Meals are served at "a-la-carte" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH. Time Table Effective June 19th From Fort Wayne. GOING EAST.
No. 2. Fast Eastern Express, daily 6:13 a.m.
No. 20 Toledo Accommodation, daily 6:58 a.m.
No. 6 New England Fast Mail, daily 11:50 a.m.
No. 24 Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday 6:40 p.m.
GOING WEST.
No. 25 St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun. 8:25 a.m.
No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily 12:35 M.
No. 1 Government Fast Mail, daily 6:30 p.m.
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily 8:15 p.m.
No. 13 Peru Accom. Sunday only 11:00 p.m.
Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY. Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97. Lv. Fort Wayne Express 8 00 a.m. 7 55 p.m. Ar. Findlay 10 40 a.m. 10 30 p.m. Ar. Columbus via. T&OC Ry 2 30 p.m. Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a.m. All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. S. & W. TIME TABLE.
SOUTH.
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday) 7 10 a m
No. 43 daily 4 15 p. m
No. 171 Local Freight 6 00 a m
NORTH.
No. 40 arrives daily 11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday) 10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight 4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 462 Way Freight	5 25 pm
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	11 05 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 463 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 457 Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No. 455 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	4 45 pm

A BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.

Vashti the Veiled, Vashti the Sacrifice, Vashti the Silent.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Commends Modesty in Woman and Draws a Useful Lesson from the Story of Drunken Ahasuerus and His Lovely Queen.

Dr. Talmage's text for last Sunday's sermon was Esther i., 11, 12: "Bring Vashti, the queen, before the king with the crown royal to show the people and the princes her beauty, for she was fair to look upon; but the Queen Vashti refused to come."

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the grooves, the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields and emblazoned until it seems the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leaf of architectural achievement. Golden stars shining on glowing arabesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea foam. The tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose, filled with luxuriant couches, in which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. Those for carousal where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black and inlaid with gleaming pearl. In connection with this palace there is a garden where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling with crystaline baptism upon flowering shrubs, then rolling down through channels of marble and widening out here and there into pools swirling with finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemones, hypericums and many colored ranunculi.

Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and figs and oranges and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulaus filling the urns and dropping outside the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz, in bottles of tinged shell and lily shaped cups of silver and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace Queen Vashti is entertaining the princess of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants: "You go and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women and bring her to this banquet with the men and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command, but there was a rule in Oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here is a mandate that no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king, and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rise up into one sublime refusal. She says: "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Ahasuerus was infuriate, and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the applause of after generations, who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone, the last garland has faded, the last arch has fallen, the last tankard has been destroyed, and Shushan is a ruin, but as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women familiar with the Bible who will come into this picture gallery of God and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place I want you to look upon Vashti the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robes! See the blaze of her jewels, and yet it is not necessary to have place and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with stout faith in God putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and Godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say, "that woman is a queen," and the ranks of Heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she comes up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square I greet her with the shout, "all hail, Queen Vashti!"

What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catharine of Russia compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory; or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures who put her all into the Lord's treasury; or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism; or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband; or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi; or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea; or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burma; or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn, and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's throb, and curfew's knell at the dying day, and scores and hundreds of women unknown on earth who have given water to the thirsty, and bread to the hungry, and medicine to the sick, and smiles to the discouraged, their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe. There may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever struck hospital and plague blotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti!"

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in a while does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thy hands." And when the women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions God prepares them for it, and they have iron in their soul, and lightnings in their eye, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wildflowers and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphire, and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of womanly indignation.

But these are exceptions. Generally Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy, Rebecca would rather fill the trough of the camels, Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel, the Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy, the woman of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah, Phebe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle, Mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures. When I see a woman going about her daily duty, with cheerful dignity at the table, with kind and gentle, but firm discipline presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following the footsteps of Him who went about doing good, I say, "This is Vashti with a veil on."

But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out: "Vashti has lost her veil." When I see a woman struggling for political preferment, trying to force her way up to conspicuity amid the masculine demagogues, who stand with swollen fists and bloodshot eyes and pestiferous breath to guard the polls, wanting to go through the loaferism and defilement of popular sovereigns, who crawl up from the saloons greasy and foul and vermin covered to decide questions of justice and order and civilization—when I see a woman, I say, who wants to press through all that horrible scum to get to public place and power, I say: "Ah, what a pity! Vashti has lost her veil!"

When I see a woman of comely features and of adroitness of intellect and endowed with all that the schools can do for her and of high social position, yet moving in society with superciliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place and with an undefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significant meanings in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and innuendo, I say, "Vashti has lost her veil."

Again, I want you this morning to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this that I see coming out of that palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago approved and sought for. Now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice.

Ah, you and I have seen it many a time! Here is a home embalmed with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done; but Ahasuerus the husband and father, is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will flounder and struggle like a wild beast in a hunter's net—farther away from God, farther away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Lapithae. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes in all parts of this land that are in danger of such breaking up. Oh, Ahasuerus, that you should stand in a home by a dissipated life destroying the peace and comfort of that home! God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street and say, "there goes a drunkard's child!" God forbid that the little feet should ever have to trudge the path of poverty and wretchedness! God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine cup or the brandy glass should come forth and uproot that garden, and with a lasting, blistering, all consuming curse shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children.

One night during our civil war I went to Hagerstown to look at the army and I stood on a hilltop and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those campfires, and I stood and watched them, and the soldiers who were gathered around them were no doubt talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight, but after awhile I saw these campfires begin to lower, and they continued to lower until they were all gone out, and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the campfires. It was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep. Well, God looks down from Heaven and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. These are the camp fires where we warm ourselves at the close of day and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower until finally they are extinguished and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth of the old homestead it may be because we have—

> Gone to sleep that sleep
> From which none ever wake to weep.

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we shall be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

Once more, I want you to look at Vashti, the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a resist; but there are crisis when the most triumphant thing to do is to keep silence. The philosopher, confident in his newly discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning rod and cotton gin and steamboat and telegraph, waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical schools in grand and magnificent silence.

Galileo, condemned by mathematicians and monks and cardinals, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming up of stellar re-enforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system, then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave. The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the slow fires of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of Heaven. Affliction enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang, and the violence of the storm, and the heft of the chain, and the darkness of the night, waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang, and hush the storm, and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort, waiting, waiting until the Lord shall gather up his dear children in a Heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when—

> Angels thronged his chariot wheel
> And bore him to his throne.
> Then swept their golden harps and sung,
> "The glorious work is done!"

Oh, woman, does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of Heaven. You can endure the hardships, and the privations, and the cruelties, and the misfortunes of this life if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through those gates or never go through at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels, and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred, and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Export Business Will Not Be Affected by the War—How Shipments Will Be Made.

"Iron and Steel" in a recent issue says: A quite natural gain that has been made is the certainty that war will not affect our export trade in iron or steel nor in any other commodities, save as it may be retarded by advancing values. The possibility that exports might be cut off and thrown back upon the domestic market to burden and depress has been a retarding influence since war became a certainty, but aside from the official promulgation of Spanish policy that American goods not contraband of war would be protected in neutral vessels methods of doing business are changing to make confiscation impossible, whatever the Spanish policy may be. Instead of selling pig iron to be delivered on dock at Liverpool or Hamburg, the American furnaceman sells it to his European customer on dock at New York or other seaboard port and guarantees an ocean freight to receiving port. The title during transit on the high seas has thus been transferred from the American to the foreigner. On the other hand, the American importer still buys his goods deliverable at an American port. He delays ownership till the goods are beyond the chance of forcible detention. Iron and steel and their products will continue to go abroad, irrespective of international hostilities.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It is against the rule to carry matches on board a modern man-of-war.

A British antiquarian has discovered that Shakspeare was of Welch descent.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum consists of nearly 250,000 specimens.

Dartmoor is the largest tract of uncultivated land in England; it occupies one-fifth of the county of Devon.

The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway and lowest in Italy and Austria.

It is said that excessive tea drinking among the humbler classes of Ireland has caused an alarming increase of insanity, especially among women.

The cries of sea birds, especially sea gulls, are very valuable to sailors in misty weather. The birds cluster on the cliffs and coast, and their cries warn boatmen that they are near the land.

Though Jay Gould died in 1892 his affairs are still partially unsettled. The state of New York imposed a tax of $587,000 on his estate; his executors contested it and the case is now before the court of appeals. This is probably the final step in its settlement.

The most wonderful bridge in the world is one of solid agate in Arizona. It is a petrified tree, from three feet to four feet in diameter, spanning a chasm 40 feet wide. More than 100 feet of its length is in sight, both ends being embedded in the sandstone of the canyon.

The stomach of an ostrich is often made the receptacle for strange things. One of these birds mysteriously died on a California farm and a post mortem was held. It had followed about a gang of men who were building wire fences, and swallowed the bits of wire they chipped off from time to time.

No member of the French parliament is more correctly or fashionably attired than Mr. Legitimus, the new socialist deputy from the West Indian island of Gaudeloupe. He is a Negro, believes in ghosts, witches, etc., and is a famous sorcerer in his own country. In fact, he owes his election to his defeat of the devil on one occasion by dancing and yelling for several hours.

Adm. Sampson is a religious man. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington, and the Men's society, which is a literary club connected with the church. He was always regular in his attendance during the several years he was stationed in Washington, and took a great deal of interest in philanthropic work.

Courthouses were built with little regard for the needs of the counties. Out in Western Kansas is a courthouse costing $20,000. With scarcely a load of wood in the county there is a handsome fireplace in every office. The total population of the county is but 1,800, and the bonds of the county have not yet been reduced. Several courthouses, through the process of merchants' liens and other legal processes, have come to be owned by individuals, who have been puzzled to know what to do with them.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

A SONG OF TRUST.

> I cannot always see the way that leads
> To heights above;
> I sometimes quite forget He leads me on
> With hand of love;
> But yet I know the path must lead me to
> Immanuel's land,
> And when I reach life's summit I shall know
> And understand.
>
> I cannot always trace the onward course
> My ship must take;
> But, looking backward, I behold afar,
> Its shining wake
> Illumined with God's light of love, and so
> I onward go,
> In perfect trust that He who holds the helm
> The course must know.
>
> I cannot always see the plan on which
> He builds my life,
> For oft the sound of hammers, blow on blow,
> The noise of strife,
> Confuse me till I quite forget He knows
> And oversees,
> And that in all details, with His good plan
> My life agrees.
>
> I cannot always know and understand
> The Master's rule;
> I cannot always do the tasks He gives
> In life's hard school;
> But I am learning with His help to solve
> Them, one by one,
> And when I cannot understand, to say,
> "Thy will be done."

—Gertrude Benedict Curtis, in Chicago Advance.

THE MAN FROM SING SING.

How a Little Thing Sometimes Proves to Be the Turning Point in One's Life.

A very little thing proves to be the turning point in many a man's life, and a few kind words have saved many a soul. Little acts, little words, little deeds cost but little, take but little time, but they are mighty in results when done in the Master's name.

A story is told of the late Henry Raymond, whose heart was always open to the cry of the needy, and whose large, generous nature quickly responded to the sufferings of the great hopeless world, that illustrates the value of a beneficent act in the life of one man. It is said that while very busy, one day, there appeared to him a man, saying: "Is this Mr. Raymond?" Being assured of this he continued:

"Can I speak to you a few moments, sir?" The work was shoved aside.

"I have just come from Sing Sing," hesitated the man.

"Not from the prison, I hope," said the editor, by way of putting the caller at ease with a joke.

"Yes, sir," said the visitor; "I got my discharge a few days ago."

"Well, my man, I hope you were innocent."

"No, sir," replied the convict, "I was guilty. You see, sir, I am an engineer and machinist by trade; I want to lead an honest life, and when I got a place to work all went well until some kind friend came along and told my boss that I was a prison bird, and I had to be out of that. Then I got another place and got well to work, and the same thing happened. Now I am looking for another job, and I would like to borrow some money to help me along until I find something to do; and I am going to begin by telling what I am, and when I get anything to do I shan't lose it in the same way I did the other places."

"How much do you want?" asked Mr. Raymond.

"Well, sir," replied the man, "I haven't got the price of one dinner with me now, and I don't know where I am to sleep to-night. I think if I had ten dollars I could get along until I found somebody to take me for what I am worth, and give me some honest work to do. I don't want to go downhill, sir."

The ten dollars closed the conversation on the instant. Perhaps a year afterwards, Mr. Raymond was at a fair of the American institute, and while looking at some machinery on exhibition, a decent man in charge of it approached him and said: "Is this Mr. Raymond?"

"Yes," he replied. "I don't remember you."

"Don't you remember the man from Sing Sing?"

"No," said Mr. Raymond, "I don't remember any man from Sing Sing."

"Why," said the man from Sing Sing, "don't you recollect?" and then he related the story recorded here.

Taking a bank-note from his pocket, the engineer repaid the borrowed money, saying he had carried it for some months without finding an opportunity to leave his work and come to town for the purpose.

"It's a good ten dollars, Mr. Raymond, for it's the cost of saving me from ruin, and it has made a Christian of me."

When he told the story afterwards, Mr. Raymond said it was cheap, and that he had charged all his other loans to the account of the engineer and balanced it.—Union Gospel News.

QUIET HOUR THOUGHTS.

Confine your tongue or it may confine you.

A life devoid of noble motives is a dreary one.

Preaching with power is not necessarily preaching with a loud noise.

The most pious church members generally have the least to say about their piety.

It is not enough to be orthodox in our belief, we must be orthodox in our actions also.

Christ is not only a revelation of what God is, but he is also a pattern of what man should be.

Success has her dwelling on the top of the mountain, and she can only be attained by climbing the mountain.

While God reigns, nothing but that which is for their highest good will be permitted to befall any of his children.

The great object of religion is not to prepare people to die, but to prepare people to live. If people live right they will die right.

Covetousness is a dangerous sin, and it is to be feared, a very common one. It is especially condemned in the Bible, and yet how seldom do we hear of a member being disciplined by a church for this sin?—Rev. J. W. Neyman, in Chicago Standard.

Law of Divine Association.

Christ says of the Father: "He is with me because I do the things that please Him." In this we have the law of Divine association. A determination to live a life correspondent with the will of God insures Divine companionship. Protection, preservation, perpetuation of noblest impulses and principles—these are guaranteed to the obedient and submissive.—Rev. A. Z. Conrad.

Dealing with New Truth.

There are two ways of dealing with new truth. The one is to test it and see whether it will work. The other is to smash it for fear it will work.—Chicago Interior.

DOING GOOD.

Life Is Short, But Long Enough to Say Kind Words and Perform Many Gracious Acts.

"Let us do good!" was the exhortation of a useful man who, having served his own generation faithfully, by the will of God, suffered at last a violent death in defense of those faiths which, of all possible principles of conduct, are best calculated to advance the truest interests of the world.

In the thought of Paul, life is opportunity. He was an intensely virile and industrious man, who, while ever and anon blessed with marvelous visions and ecstacies, left no littlest duties undone. Paradoxical as the statement may appear, Paul dwelt in two worlds at once. No man perhaps ever combined the mystical and the practical with a more even balance than did Paul of Tarsus. Gordon of Khartoum has possibly been his nearest modern counterpart in these respects.

It was this metaphysical, indoctrinating apostle who constantly, in imitation of his Master, went about doing good. The Gospel which he preached was a very practical Gospel. Rightly understood, the doctrine of Christ always eventuates in Christly deeds. No Christian is warranted in remaining simply a dreamer, but is required by every urgency of his faith to be also a doer of the Word. God requires nothing less than a whole-souled love and loyalty. He demands "a hundred per cent. duty" from all His followers.

There is one thing, however, which comes before doing good, and that is, being good. It was the frequent exclamation of a faithful old soul, now long since dead: "It is best to be good!" That platitude, which yet had a pressing point, summed up the whole of her philosophy of existence. There could be no better ideal for life. For the very being good is frequently in itself a positive means of doing good. Character is a conservative and constructive force in the world. "I tried to be a skeptic when I was a young man," said Cecil, "but my mother's life was too much for me." Example energizes. Every good life anywhere, though lived quietly, helps to create a sentiment in favor of godliness and supplies a real impulse toward the imitation by others of its own high ideals.

But when a man is good, he is by that very fact prepared and pushed forward to do good. There is no real goodness of the heart that does not manifest itself in some form of practical good works. The best are the busiest. If we are not occupied in some form of useful service, we have grave reason to doubt the genuineness of our Christian hope. "Inaction," it has been observed, "is the greatest heresy." The spirit of a slothful selfishness is really the spirit of a rank apostacy from the faith. It will never do, after all these centuries of missionary and philanthropic effort, to call Christianity a weak, impracticable faith, or to dignify any weakling, idle sentimentality by the name of Christianity.

"As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good." Opportunity of some sort is always present. It is there if we look for it. Sometimes the opportunity may be thickly disguised under the form of an obstacle, and a little enterprise may be required in order to develop its position and promise. But "love is ingenious," and if there be in the heart a sincere affection for God and man, abundant ways of serving both may readily be discovered. It is not asked of any man that he should do everything, but it is required of every believer that he should do something. In China, north of Peking, there is a celebrated pagoda which was built on a curiously cooperative plan. No rich man provided for the cost of its erection, but every worshiper coming to the locality was asked to bring a single brick toward its construction. No Chinaman was so poor but that he could bring a brick, and so in time the structure grew into the form of a spacious pagoda.

In this world it is always possible to bring a brick for the temple of Christian service. There is no life so noble as the life that serves. The loftiest ambition possible for man is the aspiration to be good and to do good. Life is short, but it is always long enough for the saying of kind words, the uttering of Christian testimonies, the outshining of a godly character and the performing of many a gracious act and helpful ministry. "Let us do good!"—N. Y. Observer.

THE CHRISTIAN'S RESOURCES.

He Needs Often to Take a Sort of Inventory of His Spiritual Advantages.

To appreciate what the Christian's resources are and how advantage is to be taken of them the intimate relation of Christians in this world to one another and to the Almighty Himself and all Heavenly beings needs to be remembered. They include whatever of spiritual sympathy, advice or aid, coming from outside of one's own self, which can be made use of at any time and the value of which can be depended upon. We sometimes name prayer and the study of the Bible among them, and there is a sense in which this is proper. Yet prayer is but a means of intercourse with God, and the study of His Word does but remind us of His promises to us, of how He has dealt with others of our race, and of how our human predecessors have used, or failed to use, the spiritual resources which He had placed at their disposal.

The Almighty Himself is our first, chief and sufficient resource. He is the source of all resources. To Him is due the sympathy and whatever of aid we receive from the unfallen and the redeemed alike on high. He inspires the fellow feeling and cooperation which other believers around us afford us. It is the fundamental fact of our own religious experience that we have become truly acquainted with Him and have learned to love Him. This, then, is the primary, vital thing for us—to cultivate reverent, affectionate, obedient appreciation of the Divine nearness to ourselves individually. We are to remember that nothing which concerns us is indifferent to Him, no matter how trivial it may seem to us. The consciousness of His ever-present and active interest in us is our most important resource.

Nevertheless we may not disregard those resources which are more directly and visibly human. He has ordained them and wishes them to be appreciated at their full worth. And He has so constituted us that they are very precious to us. We should indeed be poorer and weaker if we could not look confidently to one another for not merely the various aid which human affection prompts, but also that which is distinctly the outcome of spiritual fellowship. Both the giving and the receiving it enriches the soul. It has a peculiar and lasting sweetness and power. Heavenly agents may be fighting for us, indeed, but they are invisible, and the assurance of human sympathy and help supplies a real need of every Christian heart. This, too, we are to accept thankfully and use freely.—Congregationalist.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

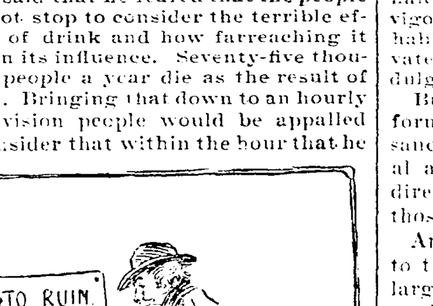
ARMY OF DRUNKARDS.

It Is Being Constantly Recruited from the Ranks of Moderate Drinkers.

Rev. A. P. Doyle, in an address delivered at Philadelphia recently, spoke of the terrible effects of intemperance and impressed on the audience that it is the mother of most of the vice and degradation that exists; how the bright and promising life was marked off as a failure by reason of drink; how the parent, who was looked to with dependence by wife and children, became even unable to help and assist himself; how the one with the best of promises and expectations was cast upon the shore of life a wreck and all his hopes and ambitions cast aside.

The one most blamable for this condition of affairs is the moderate drinker, because it is from the ranks of the moderate drinker that the vast army of drunkards are recruited. It is the occasional taking of the glass that leads to the habitual indulgence in it. The moderate drinker of to-day is the drunkard of to-morrow.

He said that he feared that the people did not stop to consider the terrible effects of drink and how farreaching it was in its influence. Seventy-five thousand people a year die as the result of drink. Bringing that down to an hourly subdivision people would be appalled to consider that within the hour that he



PROGRESS OF THE MODERATE DRINKER.

would speak to them eight persons would die in this country as a result of drink. He urged his hearers to come with him in thought to the rivers, where the suicide was cast, to the saloon where the murder was committed and to the hospital where the maniac lay, to witness the manner and form in which those afflicted by excessive drinking passed out of the world. Not only did it mean the wrecking of temporal hopes and earthly ambitions, for by his death—a drunkard—all hopes of a future happy state were cast aside, and there could be but the one conclusion reached by the person who died from drink, for there was but the one punishment stated for those who died a drunkard's death.

He urged the parents to associate themselves with the movement, for by it they would do much to save their children from the temptations of the world. The great danger that the child had to confront was that of drink, and an early association in a total abstinence society would do much to guard the child against this evil and strengthen him against the danger of in later years becoming addicted to the habit.

TEMPERANCE SOLDIERS.

An Illustration of the Growth of Intelligent Total Abstinence Sentiment in This Country.

The growth of intelligent total abstinence sentiment in this country is well illustrated by the following extract from a letter of a correspondent from Battery B of the Pennsylvania volunteers, Chickamauga park, to the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette:

> The part of the park we are in is in Walker county, Georgia. It is a prohibition county, as are the majority of the counties of the state. That does not in any way interfere with the army canteen. This canteen is conducted under the laws of the United States, and pays no tax of any kind. The profits of the business go into the regimental mess fund. No other intoxicant is sold in it than beer. Battery B has no canteen, and will not have one for two reasons—first, because Capt. Hunt, commanding the battery, is opposed to it; second, because there are not enough men in the organization who drink to support an affair of that kind.

This artillery commander, who will not allow a beer-selling canteen in his command, is the son of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, author and leader of the movement for scientific temperance education in the public schools of this and other countries. Capt. Hunt's experience as an army officer seems to be an illustration of Mrs. Hunt's theory, that wherever there are enough men who are too intelligent as to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks to support a liquor shop, prohibition will be easily enforced. Another officer from the same battery says:

> The men who drink beer here can't stand the temperature of this climate; when exposed to this heat, they drop like flies under a flame. Happily, there is but little drinking in the army, almost none with the 10,000 Pennsylvania troops. Most of the men are actuated by very high moral principles.

Pennsylvania has had a strong temperance education law longer in force than any other state, and we are now seeing the fruit of that study. These abstaining young men who are bearing arms under our flag in defense of the oppressed of another land, learned in school that alcohol is more dangerous than bullets. Similar testimony in regard to the effects of drinking among the troops is current everywhere. It is a case where theory founded on scientific truth is being conspicuously demonstrated.—Union Signal.

Music as a Stimulant.

If the men in America who imagine that their brains need prodding would substitute music for whisky as a prodder, they would be amazed at results. Unless a man has the mind and nerves of a Saurian there is more stimulus for his brain in an hour's good—or moderately bad—music than in all the whisky from the corn of two mules' plowing. The man who wrote the declaration of independence played upon the violin. He played very often and very well. He did not drink whisky. Who knows what this nation owes to the old fiddle of Monticello?—N. Y. Journal.

Drunkenness a Crime.

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime, and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the bravos of any country or of any age.—Lever.

Time That a Vigorous Protest Was Made Against the Pollution of the Air We Breathe.

To a person who lives habitually in a clean atmosphere nothing is more surprising than the apathy with which the majority of men and women submit to the wholesale poisoning of the air which they breathe in theaters, lecture halls, even churches, as well as on the streets, in sleeping cars, street cars, in hotels—in fact, wherever men congregate in the cities and towns of civilized countries. If some lunatic should take it into his head to carry around a stinkpot, promenading up and down all the streets of the town, passing through street cars, churches, hotels and now and then, on some pretense, getting access to private residences, it would not be long before the public protest against such insane behavior would become sufficiently vigorous to induce public officials to arrest such a purveyor of filth as a public nuisance.

If a man wants to make a smokestack of himself and to defile his body with nasty-smelling and deadly poisons he has, in a certain sense, a right to do so; but he has no right to compel everybody in his neighborhood to participate with him in his stupid abuse of a God-given body. The smoker never seems to realize that his vice is one which "smells to heaven," and that only a person who himself has the breath of a turkey-buzzard can breathe the second-hand smoke which he exhales without qualms of stomach too vigorous for comfort. The smoking habit is inherently selfish and cultivates selfishness in the man who indulges it.

But smoking and tobacco using in all forms is something more than a nuisance. It is a physical as well as a moral and mental vice, and produces the direst consequences upon the bodies of those who habitually use it.

Another surprising thing in relation to the use of tobacco is the fact that so large a number of physicians who are perfectly acquainted with the poisonous properties and with the destructive influence of the habit still indulge it to their detriment and to the detriment of their patients. Tobacco is unquestionably one of the most prolific of the active causes of the race deterioration which we see taking place about us. On this account it is refreshing to find now and then a physician sending a note of warning into the ears of the multitudes of young men who are ignorantly becoming slaves to the twin vices—alcohol and tobacco.

Dr. Francis Dowling, in a paper read before the Mississippi Valley Medical association, gave the results of careful investigations made by him respecting the influence of tobacco upon the eyesight. It has long been known that tobacco, when used in considerable quantities, lessens the acuteness of vision and produces color blindness. Dr. Dowling proposed to determine whether the ordinary or so-called moderate use of tobacco does not, to some degree, impair the eyesight. He personally tested the vision of 150 men employed in a large tobacco factory. He found that vision was very greatly diminished in nearly one-third the entire number. In 30 cases there was very serious impairment of vision and the men were almost absolutely color blind. In 75, or one-half the total number, there was a persistent contraction of the pupil and accompanying defects in vision. Other statistics equally convincing might be quoted.

The effect of tobacco using upon the eyesight is very insidious, and progresses so slowly that it is not appreciated until after great and perhaps irreparable damage has been done. It is for this reason that men go on for so many years blindly indulging in this poison habit without awakening to the fact that they are slowly but surely undermining their constitution. What tobacco does for the nerves of sight it does to every other nerve in the body; it has not the power to select out a single nerve and injure it to the exclusion of all others, but spreads its mischief throughout the whole vital domain. Not only the nerves, but the muscles, glands, and indeed every cell and fiber of the body, are brought under the baneful influence of this disease-producing drug.

Some years ago an eminent Scotch physician showed by examination of urine that fully ten per cent. of ordinary tobacco users have albumin in the urine, which furnishes a strong suggestion that the use of this drug may be one of the causes of the rapid increase in the occurrence of Bright's disease in countries in which tobacco is largely used.—Good Health.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENTS.

Every man should shun liquor drinking as he would taking arsenic.—National Temperance Advocate.

When the acts are long drawn out it's quite a distance between drinks.—Chicago Daily News.

The wealthiest nation is not necessarily the greatest. That nation which has the best men and women as it citizens is the greatest.—Patriot-Phalanx.

You pay big money to insure your house against the fire fiend. Why not put a little money in a cause to insure your son against the drink fiend?—National Temperance Advocate.

But the enemy we fight is vastly more insidious and dangerous than Spain. It is relentless, destructive, tireless. It spares neither age, sex nor condition. It is costly, demoralizing, degrading. And whether viewed from the standpoint of correct morals, sound business principles or good politics, it is dangerous and abhorrent.—Wisconsin Good Templar.

Liquor Laws of Ohio.

The liquor interests of Ohio secured the passage during the session of two important laws. One amends the Adair law so that a person can give notice personally upon a saloon-keeper not to sell intoxicants to a relative, etc. The other provides that a saloon regularly established within two miles of a fairground does not have to close up during the fair. The law now shuts out temporary booths and sheds and prohibits anyone but permanent dealers from doing business.

Fight on Bottlers.

The liquor dealers of Springfield, Mass., who do a bottling business, have been warned by the police that if they are caught selling liquor to illegal sellers, they may expect to have their license revoked. There are 17 firms in that city doing business. If all these discontinue selling to illegal parties the latter will be unable to secure beer, and in this way the authorities hope to be able to put a stop to illegal selling. The license commissioners are aiding the police in the work.

All Evils Joined.

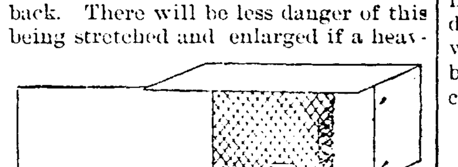
All evils join together in their war on righteousness. They mass themselves like battleships, and fire upon the good from every side. There ought to be an object here for Christians. In the great conflict with sin they should stand together as one man. A divided church is the best friend the devil has.—Baptist Standard.

SOMETHING NEITHER INTRICATE NOR EXPENSIVE.

No Slant to the Roof and No Hinges on the Door—A Simple Putting Together of Plain Boards and a Little Wire Netting.

To the man who is compelled to run out after dinner and knock a chicken coop together while the horses are resting the average poultry coop illustrated or described in poultry papers or departments is an aggravation. There are a number of things to be considered in coop construction, but much depends upon the order of points desired. The average man puts them about this way: (1) Utility, (2) cheapness, (3) ease of construction, (4) convenience and (5, if at all) appearance.

After a good deal of trying, says a writer in The National Stockman and Farmer, I have one which satisfies me. Dimensions are made to fit my lumber, generally 2 by 3 feet and 12 to 15 inches high. I cut my lumber to make a solid box, no slope for roof. In putting together I nail the bottom to battens, making a platform which is not fastened to the box. Instead of putting in the front board I lay it aside and nail in an inch strip at top and bottom of point and cover with one inch wire netting. This netting is cut three or four inches longer than front and stapled fast except one end, which is left loose for the last few inches and laps round the corner of coop and is hooked over two nails, one each at bottom and top. This is the door. When hen is to be let out or in, unhook netting and fold it back, bending it if necessary to have it stay open or hold it in place with stick or stone. For the little chickens a few wires are cut near the floor and loose ends bent back. There will be less danger of this being stretched and enlarged if a heav-


SIMPLE CHICKEN COOP.

ier wire is bent the right shape and the loose ends of the netting bent round it. The board that was cut for the front is used in shutting in the chickens at night. In mild weather it is simply placed to cover the small chick door and held in place by a board or stone. In cold or stormy weather it can be placed over the entire front. This is a perfect ventilator. In hot weather this board can be placed in front of the coop to make shade for both hen and chicks.

No slant is given the roof. It is covered with paper, felt or anything else that will turn rain, and it is scarcely possible to place a coop so it will not have slope enough to carry off all water. A sloping roof adds one-third to one-half the time of construction. A hinged door is also a dreadfully costly thing in time. I make my coops as high as I can get them by using only one board. That is rarely over 16 inches; 12 will do. If two boards are used to get the height, the sides ought to be papered the same as the roof. Lap the paper or felt over the edges of roof so as to stop all cracks and drafts and then get ventilation in front by adjusting the front board.

Guinea Fowls.

These birds must be well known to be appreciated. From childhood we have had them on the farm, from 5 to 250 in a flock. They are no trouble whatever, lay their eggs in nests which they make in the grass and wheatfields, we often finding nests with from 3 to 75 eggs and leave some for them to raise their young. They sit, hatch and raise their broods, and we often do not see them until late in the fall, when they bring their chicks home, sometimes as many as 20 in a flock. Such chirping, such flying up trees! The little keets look much like partridges when about that size. They are splendid meat to fry or roast or for potpie, and to enjoy a breast of fowl one should eat a guinea fowl. The eggs are considered the richest of all eggs and keep well. We put them up to use in winter, and two years ago, when illness and death in the family made me forget the eggs until June, we found them just as good as when put away. If you try guinea fowls, you are sure to have eggs and fowls for your table, and no trouble to get them.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Egg Statistics.

A statistician has drawn up a table to show how many eggs the various kinds of domestic fowls lay per annum and how many eggs go to the pound: Geese, 4 to the pound, 30 per annum; Polish, 9 to the pound, 150 per annum; bantams, 16 to the pound, 100 per annum; Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, 200 per annum; turkeys, 5 to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum; game fowl, 9 to the pound, 100 per annum; Leghorns, 9 to the pound, 200 per annum; Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, 150 per annum; Langshans, 8 to the pound, 150 per annum; Brahmas, 7 to the pound, 130 per annum; ducks, 5 to the pound, 20 to 60 per annum.—American Fancier.

Demand For Eggs.

An exchange says that New York city market requires more eggs each year than are sent out by the three largest egg producing states. If one considers how many other large cities there are in sections where the egg production does not equal the demand, we will see why it is that the business cannot easily be overdone. And there is also now a considerable export demand for eggs.

Tame Hens the Best Layers.

Keep the fowls tame, for tame hens are better layers. If you doubt this, just try it one year, and you will be well satisfied with the results. A scary hen is never to be relied upon either as a layer or a mother.

Cautious Man.

"Were you able to sell old Billions a lot?" asked the superintendent of the cemetery.

The agent shook his head.

"He was afraid he might not get the full value of it," he explained.

"But, hang it all, a man has got to die some time," exclaimed the superintendent.

"That's what I told him, but he only answered, 'Suppose I should be lost at sea.'"—Chicago Post.

Not to Blame.

"Do you think it proper," said the man who was trying to keep his temper, "to laugh at a man who slips on a banana peel by accident?"

"Well," replied the spectator apologetically, "I laughed by accident too. I didn't think of such a thing until I saw you."—Detroit Free Press.

One of the Drawbacks.

"Why do you and Harold prefer a buggy to a tandem wheel?" they asked.

"Even though a man learns to ride with his arms free," she replied blushing, "of what practical value is it when one is on a tandem wheel?"

And it so happened that no one could tell her.—Chicago Post.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose, and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb
Leverring in Packages, 12c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb
Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Old Government Java, 25c lb
Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb.
Standard Coffee A, 5½c lb
Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb.
Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 5c
Young Hyson, good, 3c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c
Oolong best Tea, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c
Gunpowder, good, 20c
Gunpowder, best, 50c
Imperial, good, 30c
Imperial, best, 50c
Japan, very best, 50c
Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 10c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 7c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can
California Gages, 12c can
California Peaches, 15c can
California Egg Plums, 12c can
California Apricots, 12c can
Early June Peas, 9c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb
California Nectarines, 8c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb
Evaporated Apples 10c lb
Domestic Apples, 7c lb
No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
Best Blackberries, 10c lb
Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c,
New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish! **Fish!**

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.60
Family White Fish, kitt, 45c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl. $6.00
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c
Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Holland Herring 80c
Scotch Herring, $1.15
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 6c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.
Machine Oil bright 25c gallon
Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.
French Mottoes, 12c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb.
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.
Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c
Fine Cut, extra, 40c
Fine Cut, best, 75c
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box
Artistic Cigars, 65c box.
Royal Cuban Cigars, $1.25 box
Plug, Battle Ax, 27c lb
Plug, Horse Shoe, 45c lb
Plug, J. T., best, 36c lb
Smoking Tobacco, pound, 17c
Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c,
Mail Pouch, pound, 32c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatal, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 30c
Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 20c each
Window Shades, best, 25c each
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 32c
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 55c
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 65c
Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 28c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 45c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 10.

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xvii, 1-16. Memory Verses, 2-6—Golden Text, I Kings xvii, 16—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

1. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand." This is the first recorded word from Elijah the prophet, as he comes to Ahab with his message from God. This is that Ahab who did more to provoke the Lord God of Israel to anger than all the kings of Israel that were before him (chapter xvi, 33).

2. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." A true man of God receives his message from God and delivers it for God, seeking only to please God. While he must of necessity stand before people to deliver his message, he does not aim to please people, but like Paul says, "As we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God who trieth our hearts" (I Thess. ii, 4; Gal. i, 10).

3. "Get thee hence and turn thee eastward and hide thyself by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan." It is a great thing, perhaps the greatest thing, in the life of a child of God to learn to live alone with God. Our Lord Jesus was much alone with His Father both in the humble home in Nazareth and after He entered upon His public work.

4. "And it shall be that thou shalt drink of the brook, and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there." When we are on the Lord's business and just where He would have us to be, all our temporal needs are sure to be supplied (Math. vi, 33). We shall always find "that which we have need of day by day without fail" (Ezra vi, 9).

5. "So he went and did according unto the word of the Lord." Willing and obedient is always the way of blessing (Isa. i, 19). Elijah asked no questions and made no suggestions, but simply obeyed. God has as clear a plan for each of us as He had for Elijah, and if we are only willing and obedient He will guide us in it.

6. "And the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning and bread and flesh in the evening, and he drank of the brook." We are not to have fellowship with that which is in God's sight unclean or seek help from the ungodly, but if He commands the unclean to minister unto us we are to accept all things as from Him and be thankful (I Thess. v, 18).

7. "And it came to pass after awhile that the brook dried up because there had been no rain in the land." If Elijah had depended upon the brook, he would naturally feel discouraged as he saw it growing less and less day by day, but depending upon God he could say, "All my springs are in Thee" (Ps. lxxxvii, 7). "O Christ, thou art my fountain ever flowing, and my sweet wayside brook is Thine and mine." He is El Shaddai, the mighty God who is all sufficient (Gen. xvii, 1).

8. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." We need a fresh word from the Lord for every occasion. What He told us to do last time may not be His message for us next time, even though the circumstances may be very similar. See II Sam. v, 19, 23. We must walk on our God continually by faith and trust in Him with all our heart and lean not to our own understanding, then we shall always be sure of guidance (Hos. xii, 6; Prov. iii, 5; Isa. xxx, 21). We must gather manna fresh every morning.

9. "Arise, get thee to Zarephath, which belongeth to Zidon, and dwell there. Behold, I have commanded a widow woman there to sustain thee." These are His new orders. God has been watching His child, and doubtless Elijah had communion with God every day.

10. "So he arose and went to Zarephath." And there was the widow woman at the gate of the city gathering sticks, and he asked her to bring him a drink of water. Perhaps as the Lord whispered to Samuel, "Behold the man" (I Sam. ix, 17), He may have whispered to Elijah, "This is the woman of whom I told thee."

11. "And as she was going to fetch it he called to her and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand." His wants were not many, either in the way of food or raiment. He did not live to eat, but to do the will of God. Like our Lord Jesus, his meat was to do the will of Him that sent him, and he knew that bread would be given him and his water would be sure. *It is a good thing to learn* to be content in any state whether full or hungry (Phil. iv, 11, 12).

12. "And she said, As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel and a little oil in a cruse." This is her pitiful story, with the added item that when she and her son had eaten this she expected they would have to die. Perhaps her poor heart was saying, "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" and she was wondering what some of His promises could mean. It was surely her extremity and His opportunity, for God helps those who cannot help themselves (Ps. lxxii, 12).

13. "And Elijah said unto her: Fear not. Go and do as thou hast said. But make me thereof a little cake first and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son." It was not a very abundant welcome for the man of God, and some would feel that there was a great mistake somewhere. But one who had been ministered unto by ravens would not be apt to faint in this emergency.

14. "For thus saith the Lord God of Israel, The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth." The God of Israel had fed millions of people for 40 years with bread from heaven. He had brought water out of the rock for them. He had divided the Red sea and the Jordan. He is the Creator of heaven and earth, and there is nothing too wonderful for Him (Jer. xxxii, 17, 27).

15. "And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah, and she and he and her house did eat many days." The margin says "a full year." Faith just believes what God says without any other evidence, or in spite of all seeming evidence to the contrary, and acts accordingly.

16. "And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which He spake by Elijah." But suppose, if possible, that she had refused to share it, what then? There had been no increase. Are you sharing all you have with others or are you saying, "I have not enough for me and mine, and giving to others is out of the question."

Hard places give the Lord a chance to show His power, and in the next incident we see that He is the resurrection and the life, and the son given back from the dead would be more to his mother than if he had not died. The word of the Lord is truth.

All He Could Say.

The Judge—And for the levity with which you have conducted yourself during your trial I shall give you an additional fine of $10. How does that suit you?

The Villain—That is what I would call extra fine.—Indianapolis Journal.

Looking Forward.

Big Sister—Now, Tommy, you must do as I tell you. You know I am older than you are.

Little Brother—That's all right, sis, but the time will come when you won't care to be reminded of that.—New York Journal.

Deduction Confirmed.

Miss Chatter—I knew you would be here today to see sister.

Mr. Cuddler (interrog.)—Intuition?

Miss Chatter—No; observation. You always appear on the same day that Ethel refuses onions at dinner.—Tit-Bits.

900 DROPS

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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GRIM ISLE OF CEUTA.

DESTINED TO BE COMMODORE WATSON'S BASE OF OPERATIONS.

It Is Spain's Pet Island Colony For Convicts—Her Exiled Prisoners Tortured Here For Centuries Past—Natural and Artificial Fortifications of the Town.

Ceuta, Spain's pet island colony for convicts, which commands the approach to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, is destined to become a base of supplies for Commodore John C. Watson and the squadron with which he is to attack the seacoast of Spain. The Canaries are all there is between him and this grim island, where, under the cover of forbidding walls and mountains, Spain has tortured her exiled prisoners for centuries past.

Commodore Watson has been ordered to command a detachment of Admiral Sampson's fleet and to make of them a transatlantic squadron. The Canaries subjugated and the American flag hoisted over the islands, he is to proceed direct to the island of Ceuta and establish a base of supplies. Once in possession of the self fortified island and town of Ceuta, Commodore Watson should be able to run back for supplies of coal and ammunition almost as easily as though he were off the coast of Florida.

Ceuta is a rock ribbed, rock bound island off the northeast coast of Fez, Morocco, and is 12 hours' sail from the entrance to the strait of Gibraltar. It might as well be called the island of the seven hills, for from these it derives its name. Of these the most conspicuous is Monte del Hacho, which looks out toward Spain like a signal point set up to say "All's well." Stretching back from the mountain a narrow peninsula connects the island with the mainland of Africa. On this neck of land the town of Ceuta is built.

All around are fortifications, the high hills put up there by nature and the prison walls and moat built in succession by conquerors and remodeled and rebuilt by their successors and strengthened again by the Spaniards when they made of it a prison hell. The seven walls coiled about the town itself are thick and impassable, save here and there where arched bridges have been cut through. Between each wall there is a deep moat of sea water, set down like a seductive trap to catch any unfortunate convict who might escape the vigilant guards stationed all around the walls.

Every one of the seven hills is fortified now. Up high on Monte del Hacho there is a strong citadel garrisoned by Spanish soldiers. Here and there the walls are pierced by the noses of cannon, but there is no evidence that they have ever been used except for signaling, and it is doubtful if they could be brought to much better use owing to their immovability.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A MERRIMAC RELIC.

The Brooklyn Letter Carriers Get a Reminder of Hobson's Bravery.

Boatswain W. L. Hill of the cruiser Brooklyn has sent a strip of sailcloth taken from the Merrimac to the Brooklyn letter carriers, accompanied with this note:

"I inclose herewith a strip of sailcloth taken from the Merrimac. If you could have seen the mouth of hell into which this ship went, you would say with me it was the bravest deed ever done. Believe me that we appreciate the kindness of your society in sending us the Brooklyn papers, and that the boys of the Brooklyn will not forget you for it."

The strip is in the shape of a flag streamer 14 inches long and 3 inches wide. It will wave beside the United States flag in the postoffice.—Exchange.

Climatic Influences In Cuba.

A Cuban quoted by the Philadelphia Record says: "Climatic influences in Cuba affect animals almost as quickly as human beings. Horses and mules taken to the island from the United States and Europe generally die within six months after their arrival. Many attempts have been made to acclimate mules, but without success, although they live longer than horses. The animals soon give way to unknown complaints and drop by the wayside. The native mule, a dwarf, lives on little food, but has great endurance and submits good naturedly to any amount of brutality from riders and volante drivers. The sugar planters have imported cattle of all kinds from foreign countries, only to find that they soon became crippled and had to be killed to end their sufferings."

Company of One Eyed Veterans.

The Hon. Bony Tank, a stalwart Confederate veteran from Lumpkin county, Ga., has applied to the war department for permission to raise a company to be composed solely of one eyed Confederate veterans. The Hon. Bony is himself single eyed, and his proposition is to organize this company in honor of the Hon. Allen D. Candler, the one eyed nominee of the Democratic party for governor. Bony says that, a one eyed man having already swept the state, there is no reason why one eyed men cannot exterminate the Spaniards. He will broach the matter to President McKinley, offering himself as captain for the organization.

A WOMAN OF SANTIAGO.

Mme. Graham Is a Descendant of Ponce de Leon and Works For Cubans.

Mme. Rosalia Chalia Graham, a native of Cuba, now residing in New York, is an active worker in behalf of the Cuban sufferers. She was born in Havana and educated in Spain. Her father held many responsible places, including that of minister of marine, which he was awarded shortly before his death. Her grandfather was an admiral in the Spanish navy. On her maternal side Mme. Graham traces her lineage from Ponce de Leon, who conquered Porto Rico and explored Florida in his fruitless search after the fountain of perpetual youth.

Mlle. Chalia showed evidences of great musical ability at an early age, as well as of humanitarian impulses, by giving a concert with the assistance of her sister, in behalf of some poor old men, whose infirmities, added to their poverty, aroused her childish sympathies. The concert was such a success that a temporary home was secured for the men, which was the foundation of a permanent home. After her marriage to T. H. Graham she and her husband resided in Santiago, where they now have a beautiful home, which in the event of a bombardment will in all probability be shattered into ruins.

At the outbreak of the war Mme. Graham identified herself with Cuban interests, and a few weeks ago gave a concert in aid of the Cuban refugees. Among the beautiful and interesting souvenirs which Mme. Graham possesses she prizes most highly the silver crucifix which was a wedding gift to her from Pope Leo XIII. Mme. Graham and her husband look forward eagerly to the freedom of Cuba, and they anticipate making their future home there under the new order of government.—New York Tribune.

COLONEL WITHOUT FEET.

War Department Said to Have Accepted J. S. Candler of Georgia as an Officer.

A recent decision by the war department has established a peculiar precedent. By it Colonel John S. Candler of Atlanta, who has lost his feet, is permitted to retain command of the Third regiment of Georgia volunteers, to which place he was assigned by Governor Atkinson. For some time he has commanded the Fifth regiment of the state forces, and, of course, his duties as a peace soldier were confined to riding horseback along well paved streets, and his misfortune did not affect the good of the service. But when he volunteered his services and the governor named him as commander of the Third much doubt arose as to his ability to pass.

Major Mills, the mustering officer, opposed him, but pressure from the governor and the entire Georgia congress delegation succeeded in overriding all objections. Most of the members of Candler's regiment will be taken from his old command, and the Third will possibly be the best drilled and equipped of the state forces. Colonel Candler was just 18 years old when Alexander Stephens, formerly vice president of the Confederacy, was elected governor of Georgia. Stephens appointed the young man a colonel on his staff, and this was his military start. For eight years he was solicitor general, and now is judge of the Atlanta circuit. He lost his feet in a railway accident 15 years ago. Taken altogether, he is one of the most popular military men and judicial officers in the state. He will not resign his seat on the bench unless compelled to do so.—New York Sun.

Admiral Camara at Port Said.

It all seems like an admirable piece of fooling, this appearance of Camara's squadron at Port Said. It looks very much like that famous maneuver described in old Tarlton's song:

The king of France went up the hill
With twenty thousand men.
The king of France came down the hill
And ne'er went up again.

It may be that the Spanish admiral will continue his voyage and keep on through the canal for the Philippines, but what he will do when he gets there is hard to say.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Their Views.

First Tramp—Blest if I like dis here secret ballot. A man shouldn't be ashamed to let it be known who he votes for.

Second Tramp—No. De only t'ing dat ought to be kep' secret is de price he gets for his vote.—Brooklyn Life.

COAST LINE IS SAFE.

FROM QUODDY HEAD TO BOCA CHICA KEEN EYES SCAN THE SEA.

The Most Complete System of Beach Patrol and Signal Service Ever Established. Every Mile of Our Shore Connected by Wire With Washington.

From West Quoddy head to Boca Chica channel the sleepless eyes of watchful patrolmen peer out from our coast line. West Quoddy head is a promontory on the northeast coast of Maine and is known to the "downeasters" as the jumping off place. Boca Chica Channel separates the tip end of Texas from Mexico. Over all that stretch of coast run wires which end in Washington. Let a hostile warship or even a suspicious looking steamer appear anywhere between West Quoddy and Boca Chica and the news will be in our national capital before the stranger can get within two miles of shore.

Six weeks of hard work and $75,000 in cash were required to accomplish this, but it is the most efficient and comprehensive system ever put into operation. A new bureau has been created for this purpose, known as the coast signal service, in charge of Captain Bartlett, who attends to this as well as the work of the naval board of information.

The system has the services of 2,300 men stretched along the coast. These are divided into 34 central stations about 60 to 100 miles apart. The stations are in turn connected directly by telegraph with the coast signal office of the navy department, and operators are on duty night and day keeping the navy department in constant telegraphic touch with the entire stretch of Atlantic and gulf coasts.

Secretary Long projected this plan a month ago, and an appropriation was made to establish the points of observation along the coast. After selecting the 34 central points from Maine to Texas rush orders were given to build observation towers and shelters for observers. The naval militia was drawn to man the different observation towers, and five militiamen, with the rank of naval quartermasters, are now on duty at each of these stations.

The next step was to have the lighthouse service made an adjunct to this coast observation. This was done through the co-operation of the treasury department, and the lighthouse force of 1,200 men, scattered from Maine to

COAST PATROL SIGNALING AT NIGHT.

Texas, are assisting the work of observation. The life saving service was brought into similar co-operation, so that now 1,060 life savers are added to the observation force. The 34 central stations, with the numerous lighthouses and life saving stations, make a complete chain of observation points, all connected by telegraph or telephone with one another and with the navy department.

By arrangement with the telegraph companies the reports from these observers take precedence over the private telegraphic business, so that the navy department is enabled to get immediate telegraphic notice of the approach of any hostile fleet or suspicious ship.

The life saving crews in particular are assigned to night duty, and they patrol the beach throughout the night on the outlook for approaching ships. All the central points and the observers have been supplied with telescopes and full appliances for marine observation. They are also supplied with torches, rockets and other paraphernalia for signaling.

A member of the signal corps or a life saver can flash his warning to the next station the moment he sights a hostile vessel without wasting the time that would be consumed in running back to his local headquarters and then telephoning. He might be one or two miles from his station when he discovered the enemy.

If it were in the daytime, it would not be more than an instant before his semaphore flashes were being read by the lookout at the next semaphore station, ten miles away perhaps. A code much like the telegraph code is used in signaling by semaphore flashlight. A lingering flash is a dash, and a short, quick flash is a dot. These flash letters are repeated and sent on from one station to another as soon as received.

The results already secured have shown the efficiency of the plans adopted. Naval vessels passing along the coast are able to signal day or night by torches and otherwise with the naval observers along the beach, and these signals are immediately telegraphed to the navy department here. Thus the naval vessels can be kept in constant communication with the department without the necessity of coming into port.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

THE BUSHWHACKERS.

Being an Insight Into Spanish Methods at Caimanera.

Jose—Hist! Not so loud. What news?

Juan—Good. I have winged another cursed Yankee pig.

Jose—Aha! It is fine. Tell me how, my Juan.

Juan—I crept up in the bushes, oh, so close. I wriggled along like a snake. I sneaked my way from tree to tree. There was a Yankee pig in front of his tent. I aimed at him. Carefully, carefully. Ha, ha, I fired.

Jose—And did you kill him, my Juan?

Juan—Ah, how could I tell? I creep away so fast. And you, beloved one?

Jose—Car-r-ramba, the luck was not with me. I creep, creep, creep through the ditch, and I climb the hill in the long grass, but a Yankee pig was there, walking, walking, and I ran back. How fares it with Ruy and Lopez and Manuel?

Juan—Not so good. They creep, they sneak, they crawl on the belly, but they kill no pigs. The pigs are more watchful. They cry, "Come out and fight us like men." Ha, ha, ha! Carramba! We know a trick worth ten of that. Ah, cut tonight, my Jose! We go out 1,000 strong. And we creep up close. And in the dark we fire here, there, everywhere—always toward the cursed pigs. And when we fire we run away. And the pigs look for us, aha, but they find us not. Is it not a merry game?

Jose—Yes, my Juan. War is pleasant sport. No danger, no anxiety. It is like hunting big and foolish game. We sneak, we shoot, we run away. Ha, ha, ha! It is a noble pastime.

Juan—It is indeed, my Jose.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEW CUBAN PROJECTS

COLONEL CISNEROS PLANNING FOR INVESTMENTS AFTER THE WAR.

Wealthy Congressmen Known to Be Interested In His Railroad Scheme—He Will Probably Be Cuba's First Postmaster General.

Colonel Francisco Javier Cisneros, a wealthy Cuban civil engineer, well known in the United States and South and Central America, is in Washington enlisting the support of a number of capitalists for several projects which will be undertaken in Cuba at the close of the war.

Colonel Cisneros spent a couple of days recently in company with Senor Quesada of the Cuban legation and Lieutenant J. F. Artiga in visiting the postoffice department and inspecting the methods employed in the United States postal service. They were taken through the various divisions and acquired a general idea of the workings of the office. Considerable time was also spent in conference with the local officials of the Western Union Telegraph company for the purpose of gathering information which will be useful in establishing a telegraphic system in Cuba when peace has been established on the island.

The postal and telegraphic systems in Cuba have been anything but efficient during the Spanish regime, and since the outbreak of the revolution both have been almost entirely abandoned. The insurgents have cut and destroyed the few telegraph wires and poles and rendered the transmission of mail by the Spanish government a thing practically impossible. Only in the eastern portion of the island is there a semblance of service, which is maintained by the Cuban republic. It is the purpose of Colonel Cisneros to so familiarize himself with the methods employed in these two systems in the United States that at the close of the war he will be able to undertake the establishment of similar institutions in Cuba.

At present there is no official in the Cuban cabinet corresponding to a postmaster general, for the reason that there is no postal system, although the constitution of the republic provides for such an officer. Colonel Cisneros will probably be the man to fill that portfolio in the first peace cabinet of Cuba after the close of the war, and it is for this reason that he is now inspecting the department at Washington. He will also have the supervision of a telegraphic system, which he already has the capital pledged to construct as soon as the Spaniards have evacuated the island.

Colonel Cisneros also has plans for the construction of a Cuban central railroad, to extend through the island from east to west, connecting Havana and all the principal cities and towns on the island. This project will cost many millions of dollars, and Colonel Cisneros has been in the United States for several weeks conferring with large capitalists concerning the organization of a company to begin the work as soon as peace is declared. Several wealthy congressmen are known to be interested in the formation of such a company, and Colonel Cisneros has conferred with them, and the matter has been quietly considered.

Colonel Cisneros is a native Cuban and was educated in Havana, Paris and Boston. He has been consulting engineer for a large English syndicate which built a railroad in Colombia and has conducted a large number of engineering projects in South and Central America. He received his rank while fighting in the Ten Years' war. He has made a large fortune in engineering and expended more than half of it, several hundred thousand dollars, in the support of the present revolution in Cuba. He believes that Spain will sue for peace at the fall of Havana, and that American capital will readily be invested with assurance of large returns in Cuba.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Salaries In the Navy.

Salaries of United States navy officers are as follows: Admiral, $13,000; vice admiral, $9,000; rear admiral, $6,000; commodore, $5,000; captain, $4,500; commander, $3,500; lieutenant commander, $2,800; lieutenant, $2,400; master, $1,800; ensign, $1,200; midshipman, $1,000; cadet midshipman, $500; chief engineer, $4,400; fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster and fleet engineer, $4,400 each; surgeon and paymaster, $2,800 each; chaplain, $2,500.—New York Journal.

Fill the Box That Goes to Tampa.

Way down south in the land of cotton,
Show the boys they're not forgotten!
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Get out your dimes and get your nickels,
Soldier lads are fond of pickles.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Fourth of July'll be hot this summer.
Make that menu card a hummer.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Army dinners seldom vary;
Doughnuts' scarce in the commissary.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Appetites there—boys can't detach 'em;
Chickens scarce, and it's hard to catch 'em
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Pork and beans would be delicious
If they hadn't tasted other dishes.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Army food is quite good looking,
Still they long for mother's cooking.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

With all the earth's good things address 'em;
Nothing too good for the boys—God bless 'em!
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!
—Robert in Baltimore News.

The Last Resource.

Hostess—Dear me, the conversation is flagging! What can we do to amuse our guests?

Host—I don't know unless we leave the drawing room for a few minutes and give them a chance to talk about us.—Harlem Life.

Not Suitable For Publication.

Author (to editor)—My friends say that for a love story this one is matchless.

Editor—Then we don't want it. There must be matches in all our love stories, sir.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE MAJOR'S EXPERIENCE.

How He Spent the Greater Part of His Life—A Time When His Life was in Danger.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

One of the staunchest supporters of the deep-water way from the Great Lakes to the ocean is Maj. A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, Mich.

MAJOR A. C. BISHOP.

Maj. Bishop has had unusual experience in that line of work and probably few are so well qualified to speak intelligently of it as he. For the greater part of his life he has been engaged in water ways, and is one of the oldest and best known civil engineers north of the Ohio river.

Commencing in 1850, he was for a number of years an assistant engineer for the Hudson River Railroad, and later held like positions with the Genesee Valley Canal, New York, and also the Des Moines River Improvement and Railroad Co.

He has been superintendent of large mining operations and when the State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., was built, he was superintendent and engineer in charge of the construction.

Major Bishop was attached to the staff of Brigadier General Chamberlin, of the National Guard of New York, with the rank of Major from 1857 to 1865.

He has been located in Detroit since 1885, and has a large acquaintance among the business men and citizens of this city.

Two years ago, for the first time, Major Bishop was in the hospital. For two months he had the best of medical attendance but when he was discharged he was not like the Major Bishop of old.

When asked regarding his health, he said: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight, I could not gain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks.

"I noticed some articles in the newspapers regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and bought two boxes. I did not take them for my complexion but for strength. After using them I felt better, and know they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recommend them to invalids who need a tonic or to build up a shattered constitution. "A. C. BISHOP."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of January, 1898.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., *Notary Public.*

The pure, powerful vegetable ingredients in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People supply the antidote for poisonous matter in the blood and add those elements needed to build up body and brains. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. They can be taken by young or old, being harmless in their nature, but powerful in eliminating disease.

THE BANK OF SPAIN.

A QUEER CONCERN WITH MORE HISTORY THAN INFLUENCE.

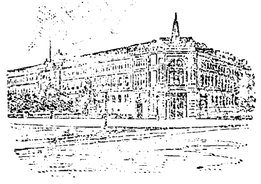
Nothing Like the Bank of England or the Bank of France—Not Treated Seriously as a Factor In International Finance. The Bank's Note Monopoly.

It is natural to suppose that the Bank of Spain is something like the Bank of England or the Bank of France, but nothing could be much farther from the truth. In 1829 private individuals secured from Ferdinand VII the first charter for the Bank of Spain. This charter was renewed in 1856 and again in 1874. The present charter expires in 1921, if the bank survives until that time. When granted in 1874, it was intended that it should expire in 1901, but the government, while not recognizing the institution as a bona fide part of the crown, at the same time has continually made it a "convenience" for securing royal funds and willingly extended the charter limit 17 years.

The capital of the bank is limited to 150,000,000 pesetas. A peseta is equivalent to 19.3 cents and the practical equivalent of a franc. The French monetary system was introduced in Spain in 1859 and the old Spanish name peseta was retained for the unit (the franc) and the peseta is divided into 100 centimes. In our money the capital of the Bank of Spain is $28,650,000.

Spanish law requires that the minimum surplus of its bank shall be 10,000,000 pesetas, or $1,930,000, not an extremely large sum when it is considered that the entire financial brunt of the Cuban war and now the war with the United States has been forced upon the bank by the crown. But as a concession to the private individuals interested in the bank and who, it may be presumed, are not sufferers by any condition of the bank today, its note issue is limited to only five times its capital, hence to 750,000,000 pesetas, or $144,750,000, provided the amount be not in excess of four times its metallic reserve. Its notes are legal tender and issued in denominations of 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesetas. The only paper money in Spain consists of the notes of the Banco de España, and they are so depreciated in value today that exchanged in American money their worth would be that of curios for a rare bank of scraps.

Spain, although not adhering to the Latin union, adopted the same monetary system in 1868, in reality a reduption of the French system accepted in 1859. But in delegating to the Bank of Spain the



SPAIN'S HISTORIC BANK.

right to act as an agent for the crown and to issue notes the crown reserved to itself the right of coinage. The Bank of Spain may issue paper as a promise to pay, but cannot produce either silver or gold coin save as the government dictates. In addition to the gold coins which the crown has placed in circulation there is the 25 peseta piece of 8.06451 grams and 900-1,000 fine. The ratio of silver to gold is 15½ to 1. Silver coinage was suspended in 1878, except on government account. The Bank of Spain may circulate its notes in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands if it wishes, but has not done so to any great extent.

The Bank of Spain since 1874 has enjoyed a monopoly of issuing notes. The government does not share in the profits of the bank and is not a stockholder, but it does not hesitate to make use of it whenever occasion demands, and the very recent large increase in note issues have been due to the demands of the crown.

The commercial operations of the bank have been practically subordinated to the issue of paper money to cover the needs of the government, and as a consequence as early as in March, 1897, gold in Spain was at a premium of 20 per cent. Specie payments were suspended by the bank in the early days of the Cuban trouble (1896), and in July, 1896, the premium on gold was 19 per cent.

The impending fall of Spain as a commercial power, her certain decline to the position of a fourth rate power, takes with it the fortunes of the Bank of Spain, an institution which has never secured recognition from other nations save where, as in the case of France and Germany, heavy loans were made, and which, after all is said, is and has been a private and speculative institution bolstered up by a government unable to longer secure credit by direct application to the money loaners of the world.

Hug the Floor and Follow a Crack.

A building on a down town street was on fire and the first floor was full of thick, suffocating smoke. To the crowd outside it seemed as if a man could not live a minute in it, as if human lungs could not possibly endure it, and yet there were two firemen in the room. They had gone in, and had not yet come out. At the end of ten minutes a fireman struggled out of the door and stood against a ladder, panting and struggling for breath. In a moment or two he was apparently all right.

"By gracious!" said a man. "That fellow must have fireproof lungs. He's a wonder."

After it was all over and the firemen had returned to their engine houses and were cleaning themselves and the apparatus the man who had come through the smoke was found. He was as chipper as if he had never been to a fire.

"How do you do it?" asked a man.

"Easy enough," he answered. "Just hug the floor. There is no smoke next to the floor."

"But how do you see to get out?" was asked. "Surely the smoke is too thick to find your way about, and in a strange building you don't know where the door is. How do you manage it?"

"It's like this," answered the fireman. "When the smoke gets thick, we get down on the floor and work as long as we can. If we can't do anything and have got to get out, we just crawl along a crack and come to the front of the building. In the big down town buildings the floor boards run from the front to the back, and if we don't happen to strike the door we just follow the front wall until we come to it. That's no trick."—Kansas City Star.

More Fatal Than Scalping.

Mamma—Playing Indian is so rough. Why are you crying? Have they been scalping you again?

Spotted Panther (alias Willie)—No, mamma. We have been smoking the pipe of peace.—Stray Stories.

A Curio.

Browne—They make those folding beds to resemble everything now.

Towne—Yes. I even saw one the other day that resembled a bed.—Brooklyn Life.

Colonel Roosevelt's Stiff Rifle Work.

Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, who is unanimously credited with doing some of the stiffest rifle work in that trying hour, says there were nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of the rough riders when the first deadly volley was fired from the brush. Men who can face that sort of music which it is sprung on them without warning can give an account of themselves anywhere.—Chicago Tribune.

How His Studies Ended.

"Mamma, I've learned to talk Spanish."

"Have you, Johnny? How much have you learned?"

"I can say 'caramba!'"

"What does that mean?"

"It means ——!"

Whereupon Johnny got the severest spanking of his whole career and his studies in the Spanish language came to a sudden close.—Chicago Tribune.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Dreier & Bros.' drug store, only 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

I was troubled with constipation for a long time. Then I began to have bilious colic, and having Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets in my house for sale, I took two Liver Pills one week, following with one Tonic Pellet every night for two weeks. My colic spells are no more, and the constipation entirely cured. I give Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets credit for my cure, and believe no family should be without them. I send you an order herewith for $58.00 worth.—H. C. Roberts, Silver Hill, Sevier Co., Ark. jun25-eod-1m

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

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F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office, Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

ARTISTS.

JARRARD ART GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

BLACKSMITHS.

DAN GRANT, Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing. 91 and 93 East Columbiat St.

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state. Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BATHS.

FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM, Lau Block, cor. Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4,5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs, Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO. Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain. ——63 Clinton Street.——

CARPET RUGS.

Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels caspets. Cor. Wells and Superior St. S. Springer. Home phone 282.

CANDY SPECIALTIES.

J. S. BATCHELDER, Manufacturing confectionery, pop corn and penny goods. Office Phone 740, residence. 1007. 29 W. Main St.

COAL.

Whistle or Phone 135 and I will bring you Coal or Wood. All orders promptly filled. GEO. H KRUDOP.

CHIROPODIST.

Go to Mrs. Wm. H Smith, 156 Calhoun St. to have your feet cured. All work guaranteed. ——Telephone 1133.——

DRESSMAKER.

Ladies—If you wish to have your dresses cut and made up-to-date, call on Miss B. M. Simon, 52 Barr St. Cutting and fitting a specialty.

ELECTRICIANS.

CHAS. YAGERLEHNER, ...Contracting Electrician..... 203 Calhoun St. ——Home Phone 186.

Wm. A. Brann, contracting electrician, dealer in bells, gas lighting apparatus and all supplies for hotel and house work. New Phone 199. Office 37 W. Berry St.

THE EDMUNDS ELECTIC CO. Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home 262, residence 947; Bell, 263

FURNITURE.

JOHN M. MILLER, Dealer in Fine Furniture, Chairs, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc. 50 & 52 E. Main St.

GROCERS.

Kohrman Bros., Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No. 58.

HENRY D. NIEMANN, Grocery purveyor to the people; low prices and prompt service. 148 Calhoun St. (Cor Jefferson.) Phone 408.

P. F KIEFER, Staple and fancy groceries, 140 Broadway. Good goods, low prices, prompt delivery. Poultry dressed to

THE Farmers are reaping the largest harvest for many, many years.
"Merchants Should Make Hay While the Sun Shines."
You can reach them in THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

THE Farmers are reaping the largest harvest for many, many years.
"Merchants Should Make Hay While the Sun Shines."
You can reach them in THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

For The Hot Weather.

150 Umbrellas.

GOODS THAT ARE WORTH $1.50.

OUR PRICE WILL BE

98 Cents

A PIECE.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN
From $10 to Any Amount.
Any person in need of money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, etc.,
The Property to Remain in Your Possession
All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates.
It Pays to Borrow of Us. Loans to Satisfied People. (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.
Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, Up-stairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

TICKET NO. 2,337

GETS THE GOLD WATCH.

Ticket for Gold Watch, with every 50 cent purchase.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
Cents' Furnishers.
—80 and 80½ Calhoun Street.—

STRENGTH.
Many people go all to pieces as soon as hot weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all goes.
DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC
for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of spring medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sole agents,
Freese & RankE,
Pharmacists.
88 Calhoun St.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?
If so, call on us. We can get you money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession. Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. If you want money and desire your business done quickly, privately and confidentially, call on us.
FORT WAYNE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room No. 21 Bass Block, over First National Bank, No. 77 Calhoun street. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

IT IS SO!
Farmland is bound to raise in price before long. Now is the time to buy. I have a number of good improved farms to sell or trade. Can give possession any time. Money to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. interest. If you want to buy a home, don't forget to look at my list of houses and beautiful lots in all parts of the city.
Respectfully,
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Home Phone 622. 8 & 9 Fisher-Long Block.

SALT RHEUM FOR YEARS CURED
I had Salt Rheum for years. My leg from knee to ankle was raw and swollen, and the pain was intense. I tried doctors in Hartford, Boston, and New Haven, to no avail. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA (ointment), and a box of CUTICURA SOAP completely cured me. GARRETT T. SAYERS, Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.
SPECIFIC CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Prop., Boston. How to Cure Skin Diseases, free.

NO BATTLE TODAY.

The Storming of Santiago May Have Been Again Postponed.

GIVING LINARES TIME TO SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—3:30 p. m.—Secretary Alger says that Santiago has not surrendered nor has a battle taken place there as yet and indicated that negotiations for a surrender are still progressing.

As a result of advices from General Shafter he expressed the opinion that no battle would take place today.

Secretary Alger and General Corbin both refused to make any further statement as to the nature of the communication they had received from General Shafter but it is understood here that the town offered to capitulate upon conditions, and that these conditions so far have not been accepted.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At 2 p. m. Secretary Alger said that the attack on Santiago had not yet begun and gave the impression that it had been postponed.

Secretary Algar based his statement on a cablegram from General Shafter received by him today which indicated that hostilities were near but had not actually opened and might be deferred.

He said that six batteries of artillery had been unloaded and gotten to the front today and that only one of the lighters sent to General Shafter had reached its destination.

The secretary added that General Shafter's dispatch said the lighters were needed to unload provisions for the troops. In view of published allegations that the troops were on short rations General Shafter was wired as to the proof of the assertion.

His telegram today said that on one day only were the troops on half rations, and on this day the only troops which suffered were a few at the furthest point from the supplies.

The general says there was considerable complaint on account of lack of tobacco but added that there was sufficient food, tobacco and other necessary supplies on the ships to last at least two months, and they will be brought ashore at the earliest possible moment.

Everything he reported to be in a most satisfactory condition, and expected fighting would be resumed perhaps this afternoon or evening.

A BOMBARDMENT WAS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It was expected at the navy department that Sampson's big guns would begin work again at noon today on the fortifications at the entrance of Santiago harbor, though it cannot be learned that explicit notice of such a purpose has been received, the department's knowledge being confined to the fact that this was the plan of campaign arranged between Shafter and Sampson at their meeting three days ago.

The details of the plan to be pursued are not yet known either to the navy department or the war department, having been left entirely within the discretion of Sampson and Shafter, each acting in his own domain, the sold injunction laid upon them being to confer and cooperate to the single end of capturing Santiago.

The navy department is having great difficulty in communicating by wire with Sampson, though it is not known whether this arises from bad cable service or from the distance at which Sampson lies from the cable station. All that came from him last night was a brief report as to the condition of the wrecks of the Spanish vessels.

ARTILLERY REACHES GENERAL SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department is advised that Randolph's six batteries of artillery, the District of Columbia regiment and a regiment of Illinois infantry, which left Tampa several days ago, have reached Santiago.

ENEMY THINKING THE MATTER OVER.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO, July 8, 9 a. m., per the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9, 8 a. m.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 9, 2 a. m.—There has been absolutely no change in the situation at Santiago de Cuba during the past twenty-four hours. The Spanish authorities are taking time to consider the proposition to surrender and no answer will be made before noon tomorrow. Cable operators at the request of the Spanish officials have been allowed to enter Santiago, and the matter of the surrender of that city is now being considered with Madrid direct.

The general feeling among the American officers is that the surrender will be made, not necessarily tomorrow (Saturday), but they believe that date will be the beginning of the final negotiations.

Orders have been issued that each regiment in the American lines hoist a flag on the trenches in front of the position it occupies. This gives the Spaniards an excellent idea of the extent and location of our lines, and it also makes a very imposing appearance.

This morning nearly a score of standards were fluttering at different points along the works, which are now nearly four miles long, and enclosing the city on two sides.

It had been proposed that a battalion of sharpshooters be formed from each regimental battalion in the army, to be commanded by officers of practical proficiency as marksmen and hunters. It is said that this battalion would be able to clear the army of the pesterforions guerrillas, who from tree tops or other covers, may make attempts, some of them successful, to assassinate wounded men as they are being carried to the rear.

During the truce, which has now lasted four days, there has been none of this murder business going on and American officers, therefore, conclude that the guerillas have been engaged in this miserable work under the direct order or control of the Spanish leaders. Several commissions from Spanish authorities to act as guerilla leaders have been picked up on the battlefields of San Juan and El Caney.

The story published by a New York paper to the effect that the Spanish prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans, who killed them, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

No prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans at any time.

GENERAL MILES SAILS FOR CUBA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—The transports Yale and Columbia, having on board the commanding general of the army, Nelson A. Miles and staff, and 1,700 men, intended as reinforcements for General Shafter before Santiago, got away at 2 o'clock this afternoon. General Miles and staff are on the Yale.

CATALONIA IN PORT.

Steamer on Which A. D. Craig Sailed Reaches Liverpool.

An Associated press cable to THE SENTINEL announces the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer Catalonia. This is the vessel on which A. D. Craig embarked from Boston one week ago today en route to London to attend the international Sunday school convention. The announcement made in another paper a day or two ago that Mr. Craig was feared to have been among the hapless passengers of the ill fated LaBourgogne was altogether without foundation. Mr. Craig wrote a letter to the Sentinel on board the Catalonia as she left port, and it was sent to shore by a pilot boat. The letter was published in due time in these columns.

FIRST NEW WHEAT.

The Tressell mills today bought the first load of new wheat brought to Fort Wayne. It was harvested by Cornelius Levy, a Marion township farmer, and is of a very high grade. Mr. Levy's wheat averaged thirty bushels to the acre. Fred Tresselt brought a sample of the wheat to THE SENTINEL and the farm editor is in raptures over it, while the "devil" ate nothing else but wheat for dinner.

Crash and Duck Trousers at cost.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

Dallas F. Green, the Arcade jeweler, received word today that a residence property owned by him at Port Huron, Mich., had been destroyed by fire. The property was insured.

JUST THINK
Patterson is discounting that 50c balbriggan underwear 10 per cent.
Crash Suits at cost, from $2 40 up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Present Situation in These Islands.

Spanish Faith Has Never Been Kept.

Germany's Interests are Very Small.

Aguinaldo Favors Adoption of English Language and Customs—Some Interesting Facts.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 9.—One of Aguinaldo's leaders in the last Philippine revolt is living incognito in London and practically acting as Aguinaldo's agent, being in receipt of constant telegrams and letters from Cavite. Questioned on the Philippine situation by a representative of the Associated Press, he said:

"The Philippine republic was proclaimed in October, 1897, and its first president was Andreas Bonifacio. When he died over a year ago Aguinaldo was elected president and commander-in-chief. On the arrival of Captain General Primo de Rivera that officer adopted a policy of bringing the revolt to an end by means of concessions, force having failed.

"Our leaders were approached and the result was the 'pact of Biaonabato,' so called from the village where it was signed on December 14, 1897.

"Senor Sagasta the other day denied that in that 'pact' General Rivera has promised any reforms. Here is an official copy of that 'pact' wherein is promised the banishment or at least the disbanding of the religious orders; Philippine representations in the cortes; the same administration of justice for the native as for the Spanish; unity of laws between the Philippines and Spain; the natives to share the chief offices of the Philippine civil government; re-arrangement of the property of the friars, and of the tax in favor of the natives; recognition of the individual rights of the natives with liberty of public meeting and of the press; and a general amnesty. These sum up the native grievances and are what we shall expect the Americans will institute.

"For these reforms Aguinaldo and the other leaders promised that if Rivera carried out the 'pact' they would expatriate themselves for three years and foment no movement against Spanish authority during that time. Upon the rebels surrendering their arms, ammunition, forts, etc., Aguinaldo was to receive 400,000 pesetas. This money Aguinaldo deposited in the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank at Hong Kong, not for his personal use, but as a fund, the interest of which, in case the captain-general carried out his part of the 'pact,' was to be devoted to the education of natives in England. In case the 'pact' was not fulfilled by the Spaniards the money was to be used for arms and to carry on the rebellion. The captain general never proclaimed a general amnesty, denied the existence of the 'pact,' and shot several rebel leaders who returned to Manila on the strength of it.

"Since the renewal of the rebellion under the inspiration of Admiral Dewey's victory, the present captain general has approached Aguinaldo and his leaders and promised if they would make common cause against the Americans he would carry out the reforms stated in the 'pact.'

"As a mark of bona fide, he created a legislative council to which he nominated twenty leading ministers of the Philippine republic. All overtures were scornfully rejected.

"The German pretensions are simply preposterous. They are practically little more than peddlers. All the large mercantile houses are English, who have in their hands quite three-fourths of the bulk and value of the commerce.

"The banks, railway, telegraphs, cable and local steamship lines are English; the only cotton mills belong to the English and the English control the sugar and hemp trades. The Germans are trying for some of the heavier trade, but have not capital or credit. There is only one American house in Manila. There is only one Russian subject on the island. Up to now Spanish has been the official language, but by last week's mail I learned Aguinaldo intends, as far as the republic is concerned, to substitute English.

"The root cause of the Philippine rebellion has always been the steady deprivation of the natives of their rights by the Spaniards.

"Year by year security for life and property has diminished. Particularly so as to the native friar in the Philippines. The Spanish friars, too, have sent to Spain all the monastery wealth they could dispose of, particularly that willed to the monasteries by rich natives.

"Then, too, the persecution of the Free Masons by the friars caused many resentments, 3,000 Free Masons being lodged in jail at the instance of the friars and loaded with chains. Besides no promise ever made by the Spaniards to the natives has been kept, quite."

Buy no other—the celebrated Alfred Benjamin & Co. summer clothing now at actual cost.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & Co.

Spain's faith has never been kept with us. As to Germany's interests in the Philippines they are very small. The German consul, Herr Krueger, is a very quiet man, and has been here for years. He is married and has a family here. He is a man of independent means, and has never been in any way connected with the German government. He is not a man who would be likely to be selected for any such mission as that of which you speak. Germany has never had any thought of taking the Philippines herself. The German government has never had any thought of taking the Philippines herself. The German government has never had any thought of taking the Philippines herself. The German government

Alterations Have Commenced......

The store is to be transferred into a new one. It's a big rush and **every yard and article of merchandise** will have to be handled and re-**handled, but we're not going to pack away a dollars'** worth. Do you **blame us for selling goods at lessened prices?** Our patrons get the benefit. **We're going by these sales to lessen the work of moving and that of inventory which will follow the last of this month.**

Paintings will go out free on $2 and $5 purchases. Our artist, Mr. **Wink, is at work** on second floor, will be glad to have you go up and see **him at his work.**

This month you'll need lots of notions for your summer trip: **reductions are made on all these.** It's to your interest to secure them at lessened prices, it helps us to the room we need.

Perfumery, toilet waters, toilet powders, toilet soaps, ammonia, **hair brushes,** tooth brushes, hand mirrors, pocketbooks, handkerchiefs, and **the many** little notion accessories you'll need.

The little pounding you'll hear will be more than made up by the **bargains given.**

Men's Soft Shirt News—Two lines, new, near one half off for value. **75c shirts for 50c, madras** cloth, white collars, link cuffs to match and **the other madras,** 2 detachable collars to match.

10c percales for women's waists and boys' waists, 6¼c.
All domestic goods going out at wholesale prices.
Tomorrow a stunning drive on laces and insertings.
25 and 35c belt buckles, gilt, silver, oxidized, at 10c.
Washable fabrics never were so cheap, new ones at that. Sale prices **12½ dimities,** 6¼c; 10c lawns, 5c; 15 and 18c dimities and organdies, **8⅓c; 25c French** dimities, 15c, and so they all run.
Ladies' muslin underwear at reduced prices.
Parasols for ladies and misses, cost and less.
Delineators for August are here.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Golden THE Hatter.

GOING AWAY.

Everybody moves about these days and those who are experienced in traveling always provide themselves with the most convenient Trunk, Telescope and Traveling Bags they can find. The people of Fort Wayne who are best posted, come to us for everything in this line. A trial will convince you.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW.

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own my own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne.

JOE. W. BELL,

11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.

D. L. HARDING,

Insurance & Loans.

Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

KEEP COOL

By getting a gasoline stove.
Gas stoves at 33c and up.
Bake ovens at $1.24.
Shoes at 50c on the dollar.
We buy everything and sell everything at **GOLDSTEIN'S** Place, 176 CALHOUN STREET.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 495. Office open evenings.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

THE HEAD

To be healthy must be kept clean. Our business is to look after people's heads and attend to the dressing and cleansing of them. Can we serve you?

Shampoo from 25c to $1.00.
Dressing 25, 35 and 50c.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

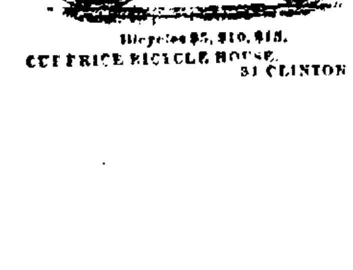
NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.

LOANS TO

Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.



Bicycles $5, $10, $15.
CUT PRICE BICYCLE HOUSE, 31 CLINTON ST.

DON'T FAIL TO

Attend the great auction sale of music and musical instruments, Saturday, July 9, at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., at 98 Calhoun street. 7-3t

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11eod12t

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23 eod-tf

Notice.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Allen County Loan and Savings association will be held at the office, 32 East Berry street, Tuesday evening, July 12, at 7:30 p. m. GOTTLIEB HALLER, President.
ERNEST W. COOK, Sec. 9t3

Parts 1 and 2 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf

Drs. Banning and Casebeer,

Specialists in the treatment of rupture, spinal disease, paralysis, club foot, bow leg, varicocele and derangements of the male and female system. Over six hundred successful cures in Fort Wayne and vicinity. Pixley-Long block. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., daily. Evening hour on Saturdays and Mondays from 7 to 8 p. m. 25eod1m

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS. Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $12.00, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 11-1m

Notice.

After this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Andrews & Katzenberg without my written order.
6t3 WALTER ANDREWS.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 16tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.
HEINE & ISRAEL,
7tf 123 Broadway.

"Everett Lake" again open to the public—Boats, Bathing, etc.—Meals and lodging at the farm house. Eleven miles northwest of Fort Wayne.
5t5 JACOB KISER, Landlord.

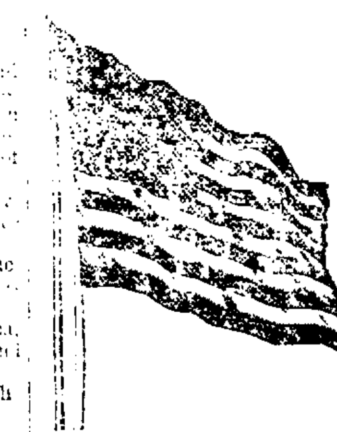
THE SENTINEL has made arrangements with a boy at Rome City to deliver the paper each evening.

Accident Insurance for men.
Accident Insurance for women. C. B. FITCH,
7t3 **65 Clinton St.**

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.



One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 650.

Today's Temperature.

THE SENTINEL's thermometer registers as follows:
[illegible]

The Weather.

Chicago, July 9.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; fresh northerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. W. E. Welch left last evening for a visit in Decatur.

Mrs. Carl Gade has returned from a visit in Grand Rapids.

Miss Eva Daniels is the guest of Kendallville friends and relatives.

Mrs. Fred Sidler has gone to Albion and will be away for two or three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stouder will leave soon for a lake trip.

Miss Hyger, who has been the guest of Miss Oppenheimer, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Mrs. Clark Fairbank and Miss Agnes have gone to New York city, and from there will go to the seashore.

Mrs. Samuel Wagenhals and children and Miss Hamilton have gone to their summer home near Cresson Springs, Pa.

Mrs. James Skilling, of Garrett, and Mrs. John Skilling, of South Chicago, were guests yesterday of Mrs. Mary McOscar.

Mrs. John Jacobs gave a neighborhood picnic to Gloyd's Mills yesterday in compliment to her guests, Miss Vaughn and Miss Jones.

Mrs. J. V. Blake, who has been the guest of her daughter, Miss Ruth Blake, at the state school, returned yesterday to Chicago, accompanied by Miss Blake.

John Thiebold is missing from home and his wife is anxious to learn his whereabouts. Only a week or so ago Judge Dawson refused to grant the couple a divorce.

H. L. Schramm and bride have arrived in the city and are guests at the Wayne hotel. Mr. Schramm travels for Carnahan & Co., and is receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sullivan and daughter, Miss Florence, Mrs. John House and children and Miss Jennie Isbell have returned from a ten days outing on McGuire's farm, in Whitley county.

Frank A. Manuel, who resigned his position as mail carrier some months since, to go to California, has decided to return to Fort Wayne, and is now on his way. He has been located at Los Angeles.

Councilman G. R. Hench has returned from a trip in the east and is preparing to introduce into the city council a resolution calling for the establishment of public baths, such as are scattered about the quaint old city of Philadelphia. Mr. Hench says the baths are very popular and has figures which show that about 3,000,000 people use them each year.

G. S. Nirdlinger, formerly of this city, now a sergeant in company G, Fourth Virginia volunteers, is the editor and publisher of the only camp newspaper in a United States military camp. He is stationed at Camp Cuba Libre, Florida, and his publication is the Cuba Libre Review. Copies of the paper have been received by friends in this city.

Butter and Eggs.

Meats and Flour.

Fresh Country Butter, 14c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 11c dozen.
Sugar Cured Hams, 9c lb.
Shoulders or Picnic Hams, 6½c lb.
English Breakfast Bacon, 9c lb.
Good Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
All brands City Flour down to $1.60 barrel.
New Potatoes and Onions, 25c peck.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

100 Cases Acme Tomatoes.

California Fruits.

Large, Smooth Tomatoes, 3c lb. or 12c basket.
Michigan Whortleberries, 7c qt., or $2.00 bushel.
Lawton Blackberries, 7c quart.
Black Raspberries, 7c quart or 75c for half bushel cases.
Red Goose Plums, 5c quart.
Fresh Illinois Cabbage, 2c lb.
Georgia Water Melons, 20c each.
Nutmeg Melons, 10 and 15c each.
Egg and Peach Plums and German Prunes, 8c dozen.
Bartlett Pears, 2 for 5c.
Royal Anna Cherries, 15c lb.
Hale Early Peaches, 30c dozen.
Large Messina Lemons, 20c dozen.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson have gone to Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. McOscar will return from Toronto, Can., on Sunday evening.

The Misses Madeline and Rosella Moeran left yesterday for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gandy, of Churubusco, were in the city yesterday.

Miss Atena Allison, of Conover, Ohio, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Clark Fairbank and daughter, Miss Agnes, are in New York City.

Mrs. Will Strasburg Myers has been the guest of Miss Helen Smyser the past week.

The S. and M. club entertained their gentlemen friends at supper last evening at Swinney park.

Miss Fannie Widdicombe, of Springfield, Ohio, is visiting Miss Perfect, of Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Herman Eischand daughter, Miss Mota, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rothschild.

Next Monday, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Read will leave for a tour of the lakes, via Toledo and Mackinac Island.

The Ministerial Association will meet at the Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles Wright, nee Miss Ada Baylouser, of Springfield, Ill., is visiting her father and other relatives in this city.

Mrs. Ella May Jacobs was removed from her home on Lafayette street, to the St. Joseph hospital yesterday. She is quite ill.

Mrs. Spoon, grandson and daughter, Mrs. Frank Auer, of Algon, Mich., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Auer, of Wells street, returned home today.

Mrs. Chas. Balger who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas S. Heller, for the past four weeks, returned to her home in Hillsdale, Mich., this afternoon.

David Crighton, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Guild, has gone to Dansville, N. Y., to visit Mrs. Crighton, who is staying at the sanitarium there.

Messrs. Geiberson and Buntin, representing the Berea and Parkhurst curbing, left for their homes today. Mr. Geiberson having secured the contract from the Alcatraz company.

The funeral of the late Miss Lottie Hobble will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Baptist church on St. Marys avenue. The interment will be made at Wallen.

Mrs. M. E. Gossett, who has been spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Mungen, leaves today for Lake Pishtakee, Ill., where she will remain the rest of the summer.

Mrs. C. C. Miller will leave next Wednesday for Buffalo, where she will attend the Baptist convention. En route home she will spend two weeks with friends and relatives in Cleveland.

Chas. Bott, of Taylor street, made a business trip to Ora, Ind., yesterday on his wheel. He was accompanied on his return by his brother, Clem, who had been visiting friends in that vicinity.

The Rev. D. W. Moffat has returned from Petoskey, where he took Mrs. Moffat, who will remain through the summer in hopes of being benefitted in health. Mrs. Moffat is already improving.

Jack DeMass, who has been superintending the grading of streets for the Alcatraz company, will go to Cleveland next week to oversee some street paving which the Alcatraz company will make in the Forest City.

Huntington Herald: "Guests at the Adam Beck home, on West State street, are Miss Darnnelly, Miss Anna Aurenth and Miss Carrie Roth, of Fort Wayne—Carl and Herman Kirchoff returned to Fort Wayne Wednesday evening, where they re-entered the orphans' home after a vacation spent in this city."

Morris Zollinger, a son of Valentine Zollinger, who lives near Maples, was seriously injured while at work in a wheat field. He was cutting wheat, when the horses attached to the reaper became frightened and dashed across the field. The machine struck a stump and young Zollinger was hurled through the air for a distance of twenty feet. He alighted on a platform and was badly bruised and cut. Medical aid was summoned and a number of stitches were taken in the wounds. The horses were injured and the reaper was wrecked.

Court No. 56 Tribe of Ben Hur, met Thursday evening, it being the first meeting held since meeting night was changed from Monday to Thursday. There was a large attendance, and a very enjoyable musical program was rendered under the able direction of Prof. H. S. Vreeland. Three applications were disposed of and more received. Court No. 56 is taking a very decided boom. Next Thursday evening the newly elected officers will be installed and a very interesting program is being prepared for the evening's entertainment.

Dr. C. H. English has received orders from Adjutant General Corbin to report at once at Chickamauga for duty in the regular army as brigade surgeon. A message from Surgeon General Sternberg assigned him to the position of chief surgeon on the staff of Brigadier General Brooke, now in charge of Camp Thomas. Dr. English will leave Monday to assume his duties and as chief surgeon he will have about fifteen regimental surgeons under him. He has not received any information as to what appointments, if any, he will have to make. He has enough applications from this city to fill a large number of positions.

Mrs. L. E. Simons, of Roanoke, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Neireiter, of Zanesville, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. P. A. Randall left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Albion.

Miss La Follette, of Williamsport, is shopping in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Barnes have returned from an extended western trip.

Mrs. A. J. Lanternier, of Walton, is suffering with a broken ankle.

Mrs. Leo Loeb of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frank.

J. Ross McCulloch was down town this morning greeting his friends.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stahl, of East Washington street—a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gross left this morning over the Wabash for Mackinac Island.

Mrs. Ambrose Ward and son, Allan, will spend Sunday with friends in Warsaw.

The directors of the Home for Friendless will meet Monday at 2 p. m. at the Home.

The Relief union will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at 2:30, at No. 115 Pritchard street.

Miss Ada Cook, who has been the guest of Miss Ida Chenworth, has returned to Warsaw.

Rev. J. F. Delaney, of St. Patrick's Catholic church, is home from a visit in Terre Haute.

Mr. Bauer, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Siegle, has returned to his home in Defiance.

Miss Mabel Fox, of No. 110 Howell street, has gone to Grand Rapids to spend her vacation with relatives.

Miss Elizabeth Trautman and Miss Turner have returned to Grand Rapids after a visit with Miss Hiss.

Mrs. Joseph Slater will go to Chicago tonight to spend a few days with her sons, Dr. George and Will Slater.

Mrs. C. Schmidt and son, Charles, of 218 East Jefferson street, went to Indianapolis this morning to visit relatives.

Rev. S. Wagenhals and family left last night for Pennsylvania, where they will spend part of the heated term.

Mrs. Frank Swartz and daughter, of Adrian, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Banes, of West Williams street.

Mrs. Will Frank and daughter, Miss Nina, of Indianapolis, were the guests of Mrs. Hugh Lorrimore yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Armack, of Columbus, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. August Brase, of West Jefferson street.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mossman have moved into their new home, 229 West Berry street, and are now at home to their friends.

H. Ritchie, formerly of the Wayne, left today for Chicago, where he will accept a responsible position with a large hotel.

The committee on street lights met last evening and decided to recommend that the gas mains be extended on Sherman street.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "Miss Ferguson, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of the family of Rev. M. L. Donehay for a few days' visit."

There was one train jumper in the city prison this morning, but Mayor Scherer held no police court and the jumper will not have a hearing before Monday.

Miss Florence Franze entertained a few friends yesterday. Among the guests were Miss Sadie Wetdy, of Peterson, Ind., and Miss Lena Steele, of Decatur, Ind.

The dust arising from the tracks and walks in Swinney park is almost unbearable at times. The city should give the tracks a good sprinkling at least once a day.

Abel Baldwin, a farmer of St. Joe township, was injured in an accident near the Reformed Orphans' home. He was thrown from his wagon and kicked in the head by one of his horses.

Huntington Herald: "Monroe McCormick, of Fort Wayne, an early settler in Allen county, is paying a visit to the Roschrough families in this city. He is en route home from Missouri."

Laura Caldwell, one of the stenographers at the electric light works, is spending a part of her vacation at Muncie, from which city she will go to Ohio and Pennsylvania, and visit for four weeks.

Dr. George M. Fairfield, who for the last four years has been located in Chicago, has returned to Fort Wayne and will assume the place in Dr. D. Dr Weisell's dental office, made vacant by the death of his son, Dr. W. Ellis Weisell.

Thursday evening at the home of Charles Hohnhaus, of No. 63 Wells street, a pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Mr. Wheat, of Woodville college, who is spending his vacation here. At 12 o'clock a dainty luncheon was served.

J. Ross McCulloch, who some weeks ago was operated upon for appendicitis, has so far recovered that he was yesterday able to be moved to his home. On the way from St. Joseph hospital he stopped at the home of Fred Peters, who was injured last week.

James K. Cullen, who was transferred to the letter carrier force of the Fort Wayne postoffice from the postal force at Leadville, yesterday severed his connection with the office in this city, and F. E. Anderson, of the substitute force, will be a regular carrier for the time being. Messrs. John Vordermark and Philip Hess have both received promotions since the beginning of the war, and they will be regular carriers when they return.

Elder M. A. Walker has returned home from Ann Arbor, Mich.

Will Arnold, of Muncie, is the guest of his friend, John Wessel, of the south side.

Mrs. Harry Waterman is entertaining Mrs. Fred Kimmons, of Findlay, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Lyons have returned from a week's visit with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. John Moran, of Scranton, Pa., is the guest of Miss Delia Turner, of West Lewis street.

Misses Ida and Ora Young, of Huntington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Rollins, of this city.

J. M. Byler, M. D., has opened an office in the Schmitz block and will engage in the practice of his profession in Fort Wayne.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Seymour, of No. 75 West Williams street—a girl. Mr. Seymour is a detective on the Pennsylvania railway.

A surprise party was held at the home of Charlie Olmens last Thursday evening in honor of Mr. Went, of Cincinnati. Music and games were the pleasures for the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welch, of West DeWald street, most charmingly entertained a few friends in compliment to their niece, Miss Edith Welch, of Toledo, Ohio. The evening was spent in parlor games and a dainty luncheon was served. The costumes of the ladies amidst the beautiful decorations of flowers made a very pretty scene.

This morning two more cases of contagious diseases were reported to the board of health. One is a case of scarlet fever at No. 207 Hanna street, and the other a case of diphtheria in a family at the corner of Clay and Buchanan streets. The houses have been quarantined and the board of health has slight fears of a spread of the diseases.

The republican county committee met today and made preliminary arrangements for the republican county convention which will be held in Princess rink, August 13. There are not many candidates announced for the offices, but THE SENTINEL learned this morning that the friends of Colonel C. B. Oakley had prevailed upon him to be a candidate for treasurer provided there was no scramble for the office.

Charles Carpenter, a member of Captain Rose's company, writes a Fort Wayne friend that Al. Hassenfuss and Charles "Chippy" Sanders were among the killed in the battle of Santiago. None of the particulars are given. Hassenfuss was about twenty-four years old and joined the regular army a few weeks before the war broke out. He has a brother in the Zollinger battery. Mrs. Philip Lindlag is his mother. Sanders formerly conducted a saloon on East Main street, but left Fort Wayne two years ago and it was not known that he had entered the army. At one time he was a brakeman on the Nickel Plate.

RAILWAY CASE.

Judge O'Rourke Will Make His Decision Next Wednesday.

George P. Haskell Has Served Two Terms in Prison and Sheriff Melching Has His Record.

Judge O'Rourke this morning sent for the local attorneys in the Consolidated Street railway litigation and informed them that he would hand down his decision in this celebrated case next Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

HASKELL'S RECORD.

Sheriff Melching this morning received a letter from Edward Phalen, a bailiff of Franklin county, Ohio, giving G. P. Haskell's record. Haskell is in the Allen county jail, charged with forging a check on Haag & Roth, the stone workers. Phalen says in his letter that Haskell was sent to the Ohio penitentiary for five years from Toledo, Lucas county, for forgery and when his term expired was rearrested at the door of the Ohio prison for a forgery committed in Franklin county. He was sent up for four years for this crime, but was pardoned June 5, 1895. On April 28, 1897, he was arrested again and on January 21, this year, gave bond and left the state. The last charge is still hanging over him.

NOTES.

Judge Dawson this morning decided the Jacobs divorce granting the decree to the wife. She was also given the custody of the children.

Henry Rush, the Maumee township supervisor, who was arrested by the Paulding county authorities a few months ago, has been vindicated. Yesterday the case came up for trial in the probate court at Paulding and was dismissed. Rush will probably sue for false imprisonment.

Mary J. Weaver sues George McDowell for $300. Colerick & France are attorneys.

Sarah J. Clutter sues Owen Owens and M. E. Kennelly to recover $500 damages. She holds the plaintiffs responsible for the loss of a judgment she obtained against Daniel Gorman. H. A. Bixby is attorney.

Chas. F. Pfeiffer sues Paul H. Koehler for $215. P. A. Randall is attorney.

Mary J. Weaver, administratrix of James Weaver, sues James Farrell for $700. Colerick and France are attorneys.

The Hamilton National bank sues William M. Nindo et al. for $500. Morris, Barrett & Morris are attorneys.

The Old National bank sues Martin A. Noel for $250. Morris, Barrett & Morris are attorneys.

The last will of John M. Wort is filed. He leaves all of his estate to his wife and names her as executrix.

LICENSED TO WED.

Louis Berry and Daisy Redmen.

WINTER'S SPORTS.

The Athletic Club Preparing to Entertain Its Patrons.

Clarence L. Gillispie Will Have Charge of the Amusements—Some Events Already Arranged For.

The Fort Wayne Athletic club has about completed the schedule for the fall and winter work, which promises to surpass anything ever seen in this city. Some great improvement will be made during this month, mainly in the gymnasium. The seating capacity will be increased and every seat will be comfortable and numbered, so that it can be reserved for the entire season if desired. Cushions will be placed on most of them and back attached. Each department of the work will have a man to look after it, so the management will be perfect. Clarence Gillispie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will have charge of the entertainment. Mr. Gillispie comes well recommended by such men as Professor Goldie, of the New York Athletic club, Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard university, which college he attended, besides a number of men who are the leading lights in athletic work. He was one of the organizers of the Gumpont Athletic club and was, up to the time the Fort Wayne club secured him, connected with the Lenox Athletic club. He will arrive in Fort Wayne August 1, in time to assist in the entertainment to be given during the races. "Kid" Broad will meet some good light weight for twenty rounds. Van Heest has articles in his possession with Broad's signature, and if he will not sign them either Jimmy Rose or Tommy Sullivan will meet him. The other contest will be twenty-five rounds between Steve O'Donnel and Dick Moore. The club has twenty other bouts arranged with such men as Jack Everhart, Tommy White, Casper Leon, Sammy Kelly, George Dixon and Joe Burnistan. Carl Miller will look after the membership and Professor Loveless will have charge of the physical department. He will this year devote his entire attention to the gymnasium work. Class will begin September 1.

THIS IS THE WAY

They go for the next nineteen days at Reuben S. Patterson's:
$20 00 suits for $16.
$15 suits for $12.
$10 suits for $8.
$5 suits for $4.
$2 50 suits for $2 00.

Great Excitement.

The latest novelty in photograph buttons. Only next week, $1 size 25c.

ARCADE GALLERY.

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

Secure Accident Insurance before it is too late.
C. B. FITCH,
7t3 **65 Clinton St.**

The stockholders of the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday evening, July 18, 1898, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.
G. W. PIXLEY, Pres.
C. A. WILDING, Secy. 8t9

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-eod-tf

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

AUCTION SALE

Of Fine Musical Instruments.

Beginning Saturday, July 9, at 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., I will offer my entire stock of sheet music, music books, guitars, mandolins, violins, banjos, etc. All go without reserve.
P. DICKINSONS', 98 Calhoun.
H. T. Stapleford, auctioneer. 7-3t

There will be a mass meeting of the citizens of the Eighth ward, at Vogely's hall, on Monday evening, July 11th, at 7:30, to discuss the question of the municipal ownership of electric lights. The city can save $20,000 a year by owning her own plant. 6t4

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16eod

There is a Time For Everything!
And THIS is The time to be
BOTHERED WITH

Flies and Mosquitos.

Better prepare for them before your house is full. Call and examine our line of

Screen Doors and Windows

At The Lowest Prices.

Also Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

GREAT EXPLOSION.

Quart Mason Jars, 5c dozen.
Pint Mason Jars, 50c dozen.
Quart Tin Cans, 40c dozen.
Full Pint Tin Top Jellies, 25c dozen.
Mason Jar Rubbers, 5c dozen.
Best Sealing Wax, 2 boxes 5c.

S. CANZER.
297 East Lewis Street.

Hewing Them Down.

Although our prices have been planed cut and sandpapered, we always keep pace with the times in that respect and have lately given them another chop. We have tools of all kinds, and for all purposes, of the very best make. Planes that are plain bargains, squares sold on the square, pincers that won't pinch your purse, axes that will chop—but none to grind with you.

Now is the time to buy

PASTIME MOWERS.

They Excel All Others,

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Solo Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PIANOS!

HIGH GRADES ONLY.

SEE THE EBERSOLF.

Frank R. Long

34 EAST BERRY ST.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,

Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Office, 33 W. Washington Street
FORT WAYNE, IND.

LIKE THE U. S. NAVY.

Why is Hummer Baking Powder like the United States Navy?
Because it is always reliable, and it is always reliable because its component parts are of the best to be found. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Comes but once a year and you make special preparations for the great event. But good plumbing is something that you want at all times, and at no other place in the city can you get better results for less money than from us. Estimates on all kinds of sanitary plumbing cheerfully furnished.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER.
Phone 672. . 68 Barr St.

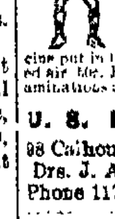
Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

OUT!



You had better have the old ulcerated and decayed roots out of your mouth. We can extract them absolutely without pain (no matter how bad they are) by the use of our celebrated vitalized air, always fresh, any one can take it.
We also use Carolo, the medicine put in the gums. Extracting 25c. Vitalized air 50c. Painless filling and extracting. Examinations and estimates free.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1178.

OUR CELEBRATION

As a nation, our Fourth of July celebration bids fair to eclipse anything we ever saw before so far as noise and patriotic fervor is concerned. Personally we are celebrating the whole summer season by a series of such bargains in carriages as this town never saw before. Come in and see for yourself.
CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ROSE'S HOME-MADE BAKING.

Home-made Cakes, etc., Spring Chickens dressed to order. Ask for them at 91½ Barr St. Telephone No. 1228.

ROBISON PARK.....

FREE ATTRACTIONS THEATRE.

2:30 Afternoon **RAIN OR SHINE** 8:15 Evenings

DANCE and CONCERT

Every Afternoon and Evening.

PARK ORCHESTRA.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

Pickled Herring,
Caviar,
Hand Cheese,
Imported and domestic Cervelat,
Sausage and Salami Sausage.

AT J. G. STRODEL,
13 Harrison Street.

CHILDREN'S DAY,
EVERY SATURDAY.

10c Fare for Round Trip. Children under 15 years of age. 10c

Fishing Cars (Sunday's only) leave for Park 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m.

Winona Summer School

Winona Lake, Indiana.
Season 1898.

Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments. Six Weeks, July 5 August 12.
JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.

Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, Indianapolis Public Schools will give a two week's course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $3.00.
For full announcement, address

Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

MONEY!
MONEY!
MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450, small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily Sts.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing It With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
33 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines o Membership Fee.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

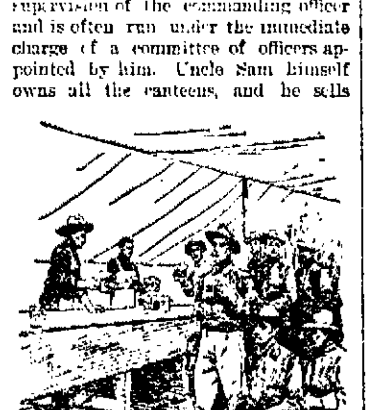
THE ARMY CANTEEN.

A Welcome Substitute For the Old Time Sutler.

GOOD THINGS NOW SOLD AT COST.

How Uncle Sam Supplies Approved Luxuries to His Soldiers—Two Cent Beer Makes Trouble, and the Temperance Question Becomes a Timely Subject.

The old time sutler has been superseded by the modern canteen. All efforts to introduce the scandalous system of robbing soldiers which prevailed during the civil war have been turned down by the government. Under the new deal each camp has a canteen, as the place of supply is called, which is under the supervision of the commanding officer and is often run under the immediate charge of a committee of officers appointed by him. Uncle Sam himself owns all the canteens, and he sells



A REGIMENTAL CANTEEN.

everything that a soldier needs to have and some things which the temperance people say he does not need. No profit is made by the canteen. The commissary department buys all the goods in the cheapest market in the country and sells to the soldiers at cost. Uncle Sam carries on really a losing game as a storekeeper, for he is "out" every year just what it cost him to transport the goods from the cheapest market to the different canteens. He pockets this loss, however, with his accustomed good nature, charging it up to the account of what is known as equalization of pay. This equalization is an interesting matter. It grows out of the variations in prices between different parts of the country. For example, an allowance is made to an officer of a certain amount a month for fuel, but in some parts of the country a cord of wood would cost $7, while in others it might be had for $3.

To adjust this Uncle Sam has fixed up what is known as an equalization. He makes a unit of one cord at $3 all over the country, which is declared to be the equal of 1,760 pounds of anthracite coal or 2,000 pounds of soft coal. Thus each officer can take his fuel allowance in coal or wood or its equal in money in any part of the country, and if he desires in any month to exceed his allowance for fuel he can buy from the government at cost price.

Thus by means of the canteen the soldier is the best buyer in the country, for he buys through the government in enormous quantities and in absolutely the cheapest market. A glass of beer in the canteen costs only 2 cents. And here is where the temperance folks enter their protest. This governmental policy of selling a glass of beer at such a price not only sets the prohibitionists by the ears, but it hits the high license men a hard blow.

A list of articles has been approved by the secretary of war, which will be kept for sale to officers and men by the subsistence department. These articles comprise many so called delicacies, which are calculated to be especially acceptable for the use of soldiers in the field. In the list are included canned apples, peaches and pears, canned meats not included in the regular field rations, cheese, chocolate, canned green corn, canned milk, oatmeal, soups of various kinds, sugars, jams, jellies, sirups, canned peas and cranberry sauce. The commissary with each corps and division of the army will also be able to supply smoking tobacco and chewing

A TYPICAL SUTLER'S TENT.

tobacco, soap, buttons, needles, pins, thread, stationery, brushes, combs, handkerchiefs and many similar articles. The quartermaster general in a letter to the secretary of war says that the experience had by the subsistence department in the handling of these articles has been acquired during a long period of peace, but that the only trial which the army has been able to give the "post canteen" system was during the Sioux disturbances in 1891.

While the canteen system will doubtless have its defects, no tears will be shed over the passing of the sutler. The case is known of a man who offered $85,000 for the privilege of starting a sutler's store at a certain camp even with the knowledge that the camp would not last more than 30 days. This gives an idea of the enormous profits the sutler used to reap. It is estimated that four-fifths of all money taken in by the sutler was profit. He often sold liquors and always tobacco and every other luxury or necessity for the soldiers, and it often occurred that at the end of the month the private's pay would be unequal to the task of wiping his score off the slate.

Under the label of "Red Jacket Bitters" the sutler dispensed a drink that never failed to exhilarate. Whisky in small bottles was kept in stock for the officers, and the men in the ranks could not obtain any of it without an order from an officer. When communication with the north was open and free to the transportation of other than supplies for the army, the sutler was enabled to procure a supply of beer. For 10 cents the soldier could get a small tin cupful.

On the auspicious day when the paymaster came around on his periodical trips with big bundles of greenbacks to pay off his soldiers the sutler was on hand with his accounts. The sutler was a preferred creditor, and as such the paymaster gave him the first dip into the soldier's money. In many cases the soldiers were in debt to the sutler for the full amount of their pay, and therefore did not get anything. This finally became such a common occurrence that the government took action in the matter, fixing the amount above which the sutler could not give credit.

For everything the sutler sold he charged exorbitant prices. His immense gains were offset in a number of ways, however. Sometimes the soldiers on a lark or to get even for his extortionate charges raided the sutler's tent and carried off what they wanted. On the march the sutler's wagon was allowed to travel with the army wagon train. At times these trains were left in the rear when the troops were making forced marches or were on detached duty, and then the sutler did not see his regiment for months at a time.

The only trouble thus far encountered in the new canteen system is on the liquor question. The post exchanges are not subject to the internal revenue tax nor to the payment for state licenses. This latter issue was fought out two years ago at Fort Robinson, Neb., where the local officials had the exchange officials arrested for not paying the state tax. In this case, as in the case of most old established army posts, the land which the garrison occupied was ceded by the state to the general government without reserving to the state the power of taxing the exchange or making unlawful the sale of liquors there without a state license. The United States dis-

RAIDING A SUTLER.

trict court, therefore, decided that the state did not have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States on lands which had been ceded unconditionally by the state to the general government.

Colonel Clous, now judge advocate of the army, department of the east, who was one of the representatives of the war department in the Fort Robinson case, argued the matter on the sole question of how complete the act of cession was and did not touch another point, which he believes would have been held to be good law, that the post exchange is an instrumentality of the general government and therefore is not subject in any way to the supervision of any state authority.

As an instrument of the general government the state could not touch it. But this view would not hold in all of the states, for by act of congress approved June 13, 1890, it is provided that no alcoholic liquors shall be sold or supplied to any enlisted man in any camp or garrison or military post in any state or territory in which the sale of alcoholic liquors, beer or wine is prohibited by law. This, of course, does not bar officers from running a post exchange for themselves in a prohibition state. There are four such states—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Kansas. There is no army post in New Hampshire. In Maine there is Fort Preble; in Vermont, Fort Ethan Allen; in Kansas, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. Colonel Clous says he understands that no liquor is sold to enlisted men at either of the last two posts.

Besides these prohibition states, there are several southern states in which the principle of local option by counties prevails, and if any of the present volunteer camps are established in these local option counties the federal law quoted evidently applies to them.

Even in the regular army canteens nothing in the way of intoxicating liquors, except beer and light wines, is sold, and this, no doubt, would be the rule in canteens in volunteer camps. In the regular army the proceeds of the canteen, which at some posts are considerable, are devoted entirely to buying additional provender for the soldiers, delicacies which the unyielding army ration does not supply. Thus whatever profit there is goes entirely to the soldiers from whom the profit has come. CYRUS SYLVESTER.

From 123 answers to questions published two or three years ago Messrs. V. and C. Henri find that a person's first memory may be of an extent occurring as early as the age of 6 months or as late as 8 years—3 to 4 years being the usual age.

The wearing of earrings was so general in Rome and the jewels were so heavy that there were professionals known as ear healers, who tended the ears of ladies who had torn or injured the lobes with the weight of the pendants.

Washington's commission as commander in chief of the United States army was approved by congress June 17, 1775, and on June 21 of that year he set out on horseback to take command of the forces encamped about Boston.

Organization Above All.

Hepworth—You have decided not to enlist, eh?

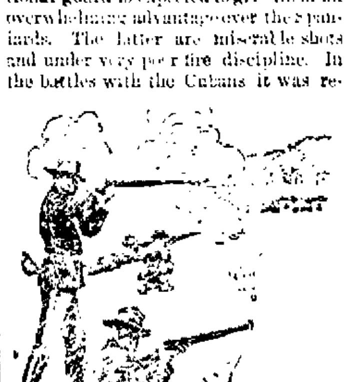
Homeguard—Yes, under the circumstances I do not see how I can do so and preserve the organization of my family.—Philadelphia North American.

HOW OUR MEN SHOOT.

ACCURACY ACQUIRED BY LONG AND PATIENT PRACTICE.

Special Attention In the Army to Firing as Skirmishers — Caliber of Different Rifles and Elevation of Sights—Why Spaniards Cannot Shoot Straight.

General George W. Wingate, who has won the title of "father of American rifle practice," says that the great skill in marksmanship which is possessed by the regular army and the national guard is expected to give them an overwhelming advantage over the Spaniards. The latter are miserable shots and under very poor fire discipline. In the battles with the Cubans it was re-



TARGET PRACTICE.

ported that every time the Spaniards fired they emptied the magazine of their rifles, which contain five cartridges, without taking any particular aim, and consequently without doing any damage. Our troops, on the other hand, are trained shots, and their fire will be deadly.

Special attention has been paid in the army to firing as skirmishers. In the skirmishers' practice the men start at 600 yards and go toward the target at the "double" until a bugle sounds. Then they throw themselves down and fire as many shots as they can at the target during half a minute. Again the bugle sounds, and they rise, run forward for 100 yards, lie down and fire again. They keep this up till within 200 yards of the target, at which point they turn and retreat, lying down and firing in the same manner. They have practiced this till they can work their guns so fast that it looks as if a continuous stream of fire were coming from the muzzles.

There is a great division of opinion in the army in regard to the new Krag-Jorgensen gun, with which it is armed. Its caliber is .30, while that of the old Springfield rifle was .45. The smaller caliber gives the bullet great velocity, and consequently a very flat trajectory. It was supposed that this would also prevent its being deflected sideways by the wind. Experience has proved that the bullet is so light that the wind affects it very greatly. In addition, the rapidity with which the bullet revolves causes it to move sideways, being what is known as the drift. The result of this is that frequently it is necessary in shooting in distances above 500 yards to make an allowance of from 6 to 15 feet to the side of the target. Upon the Springfield rifle this allowance was made by what is known as a wind gauge—i. e., by moving the rear sight of the rifle to one side by a screw, so as to make up for this deviation.

The weakness of the Spaniards may be explained by their lack of both nerve and experience.

An artillery expert, in discussing the comparatively poor marksmanship of the Spanish gunners, as shown in recent engagements, explains why they cannot shoot as straight as the gunners on American ships. They are not generally equipped with scientific instruments for finding the position and range of the enemy. It is considered likely that the nearest approach they make to such apparatus is possibly the employment of some such appliance as is used on many English ships, on the principle of the Watkin position finder. They are known also to use a range finder consisting of a telescope with a drum marked in hundreds of yards fitted below it and a sliding bar, which enables the instrument to be adjusted to the height above tide at which it is mounted.

When the telescope is focused on the target, the drum shows the yards in the range, and an arc on the base of the instrument, which corresponds with the arc on the guns, gives the training in degrees and subdivisions of degrees. While this materially reduces the possible error, it entails the necessity of more trial shots than a ship can always afford to be wasting time on, and it is only effective against ships at anchor. With the position finder used on the

A RIDDLED TARGET.

American ships, on the other hand, the gun is fired by electricity from the position finder station, and the gun layer does not sight the gun at all. The gun is "laid" with the training and elevation—that is, the range ordered on the electrical dial, worked from the position finder cell, which may be quite a distance away. When the ship reaches a point selected by the officer in charge of the instrument, he touches a button and the gun is actually fired by him. C. T. BAXTER.

His Wisdom.

Mrs. Petter—Did you see that? Dixon seized that rocking chair and was into it before his wife had a chance to reach it. And on his wedding trip too!

Mr. Petter—That's just it. There's where Dixon is smart. Nobody will suspect that he is on his wedding tour, don't you see? And besides he gets the chair.—Boston Transcript.

Pronouncing Spanish Names.

A very simple rule to follow in pronouncing these Spanish names is to pronounce them any old way, and in a firm, unaltering tone, which denies correction and disarms suspicion. Ten to one the other fellow will give you the credit of being posted.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

CLOTHING THE ARMY

MAKING ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND UNIFORMS.

Heavy Garments More Dangerous Than Spanish Bullets—Tropical Suits of White Duck Superior to the Celebrated Khaki Cloth of the Orient.

Clothing the army is a gigantic task at any time and under any circumstances. The invasion of tropical Cuba, however, added a new element to the undertaking and much delay and discomfort have been encountered. For the last two months talk about summer uniforms suitable for troops in a tropical climate has been going on. Newspapers have printed drawings, illustrating how the soldier of Uncle Sam will look in his tropical suit. Some have shown him with the panama straw hat with flaring brim in front. Others have pictured him in the cork helmet and the neat, white duck suit of the English soldier in the Sudan. In the meantime the thermometer gradually has been registering higher daily, and the men have been sweltering in clothing entirely unsuited to the tropics.

The regular army uniform is the same for summer and winter. The soldier eases up as much as possible by discarding his overcoat and may do away with a flannel undershirt in summer, but the heavy cloth blouse, the double turreted trousers, the flannels and the socks of medium weight are the same. While the civilian lightens himself to a minimum, swelters and drops dead the soldier carries his winter clothing, a gun, a cartridge belt, his knapsack, blankets and poncho and marches.

To long service men in the regular army this is a hardship in the summer that they dread even when camped and drilling only twice a day. At the southern camps the men are drilled from four to five hours a day in the uniforms provided by their states when mustered in. To get men into fighting trim while thus equipped is almost an impossibility. It cannot be accomplished without unnecessary loss.

The deaths from pneumonia in all the camps are due to this one thing, according to physicians. The weather is warm enough to prevent a man from catching pneumonia with proper care. The disease is caused by the overheating of the men and the lack of facilities for their proper care after they have become exhausted from hard drills, from which they retire dripping with perspiration.

TROPICAL UNIFORM.

The reason for the exhaustion and perspiration is not the drill, but the clothing they are now wearing.

The delay in selecting a suitable tropical uniform has occasioned much criticism, but when once decided upon the work of manufacture has progressed so satisfactorily that final shipments will soon be made.

The arrangements for the manufacture and delivery of the new uniforms come under the immediate direction of Quartermaster General Amos L. Kimball, who was in business before the civil war, thereby securing practical experience, to which he attributes any financial ability which he now possesses. He joined the Ninety-eighth New York volunteers in 1861 as captain. He was assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe and was in charge of the quartermaster's department during the yellow fever epidemic at Newbern, N. C.

General Sherman, passing through Newbern, was so pleased at the efficient manner in which the young captain had run his department that upon the close of the war he sent in Captain Kimball's name for promotion and a position in the regular army, and in this way he became a soldier, never having dreamt of adopting a military life before the first guns of Sumter.

He received his appointment in Baltimore and was stationed in New York in the quartermaster's department for some years. Then began a life from one army post to another such as no civilian ever dreams of. He served all through the Apache campaign under General Miles, who is his warm personal friend. He was stationed at Los Angeles when the orders came for him to take command of the quartermaster's department here in New York. He has been stationed here since a year ago last April.

It is Colonel Kimball's duty to inspect and buy all sorts of supplies that an army may need, from government mules and uniforms to hospital ships. A few days ago Colonel Kimball drew his check for $150,000 to pay for the hospital ship Relief. This is the largest check he has drawn since the war. He has purchased nearly $2,000,000 worth of supplies for the government up to date. CHESTER MORRILL.

A Primer to Study Cuban Coast Geography.

Bahia, a bay.
Cala, an inlet.
Ensa. (ensenada), an inlet.
Playa, a beach.
Pta. (punta), a point or headland.
Rio, a river.
Sabana, a plain.
Sargo. (surgidero), an anchorage.
—New York Sun.

FACING THE FEVER.

HOW TO KEEP WELL IN THE CAMPS OF TROPICAL CUBA.

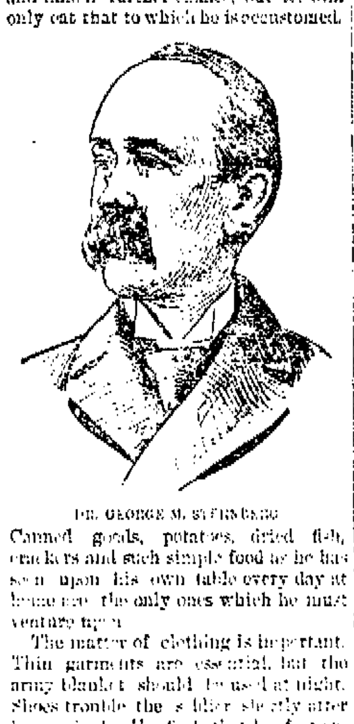
Death Lurks In the Streams and Lakes, and Fruits and Nuts Must Not Be Eaten by New Arrivals—Precautions For the Preservation of Health.

While the authorities are taking every possible precaution to preserve the health of our soldiers in Cuba there is no disposition to belittle the actual dangers that exist. Surgeon General George M. Sternberg calls attention to the fact that in the last week of April last year there were 17 deaths and 70 new cases of yellow fever in the city of Havana. Now, suppose that we had a similar number of cases at the same season in New Orleans and that 20,000 strangers from the north should go there to spend the summer. What would be the result? All past experience supports the belief that a majority of them would have yellow fever and that from 20 to 40 per cent of those taken sick would die.

"If," says Dr. Sternberg, "our troops could be encamped upon high land in the interior and circumstances were such as to enable them to comply with all the exactions of modern sanitary science, I am of the opinion that our loss from yellow fever would not be serious, but in time of war military commanders are expected to take their troops to the points occupied by the enemy, and a picnic in the interior, with frequent changes of camp, etc., is perhaps not exactly what we may expect. I am not an alarmist, but I believe in looking facts fairly in the face."

Cleanliness is absolutely essential to health and life in Cuba, but all baths must be medicated. A plunge in the fresh water of Cuba means sure sickness to the person who takes it. The water is polluted with all the malaria of the soil, and typhoid and cholera are in every drop, not to mention typhus and other harmful influences. The proper drugs for the medication of baths are put up in tablet form and are supplied to the army free of cost.

In the matter of eating inability to resist temptation means death. Cuba abounds in fruits and nuts, but they must not be eaten at first. The first day on the island the soldier must abstain from everything except coffee and bread if he is going to keep his health. The bread is the hard army bread, and the coffee may be only a supply of the ship's coffee, but he must be contented with it; otherwise he will certainly be ill. The second day he can look around and take a further chance, but let him only eat that to which he is accustomed.



DR. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Canned goods, potatoes, dried fish, crackers and such simple food as he has seen upon his own table every day at home are the only ones which he must venture upon.

The matter of clothing is important. Thin garments are essential, but the army blanket should be used at night. Shoes trouble the soldier shortly after his arrival. He finds that his feet are swollen and that his shoes are painful. He has not been accustomed to being on his feet so much nor is he used to the dampness and mud of the wet ground. To use his shoes let him soak them in cold water until they are thoroughly wet, then let him put them on and march in them until they dry upon his feet. He will not take cold on the march. When the shoes have dried, they will have formed themselves to the feet and will be comfortable.

Water is something the soldier must not drink. This he must put down in his notebook as an absolute rule. If he drinks water, he will die of Cuban fever. He can be positive of this, for not one water drinker out of 70 has ever escaped the fever in Cuba during the rainy season unless he be a native.

Instead of plain water a medicated water must be taken. This is boiled water with a drop of acid in it. Boil the water, let it cool and squeeze in a dash of lemon, orange or other tart fruit. It is not necessary to add over three drops, only just enough to give acidity to the water. At first this warm water will be unbearable, but in a few days it will taste as good as ice water.

No soldier during the rainy season in Cuba can eat a heavy breakfast and march after it. He must eat lightly and often. It will also be necessary to take a siesta after lunch. Even the rough and trouble insurgents do this, and they are men who fight to the death. They find it necessary to sleep two hours in the afternoon even though they march at night. GEORGE EDWARDS.

Keeping the Bank Safe.

One of the largest banks in New York makes a searching examination of each department at least three times a year. No one but the president knows when these may take place. He summons three heads of departments, and they take charge of the clerks' books and items so quickly that nothing can be changed or concealed. Since this system was adopted, several years ago, no trace of dishonesty has been found. These clerks who get through a year without an error receive a premium.

Chances About Even.

Anxious Old Lady—I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?

Surly Deckhand—Well, she's a leaky old tub, mum, so I shouldn't wonder if she was goin down. Then, again, her bilers ain't none too good, so she might go up!—Answers.

Expert Under Difficulties.

Clara—I suppose our soldier boys will be at a disadvantage in the boats.

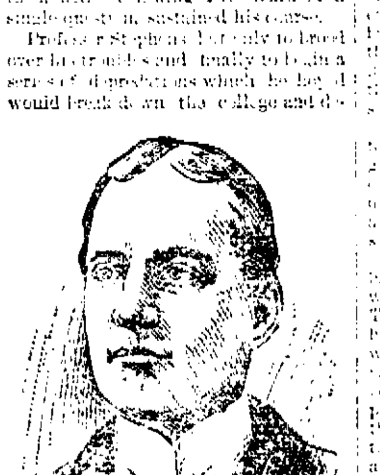
Cora—Oh, I don't know. There were a few of them up at the lake last summer that could use their arms in the boats pretty well.—Yonkers Statesman.

STEPHENS' REVENGE.

A College Professor Who Teaches Ethics and Practices Arson.

George H. Stephens, formerly professor of ethics at Lafayette college, confesses that he is guilty of arson. Stephens is a young man of fine appearance and a graduate of Princeton. He went to Lafayette well recommended, but his work was not satisfactory and he was told by President Warfield that he must retire when the agreement which he had signed for a year had expired. This led to a quarrel between the president and Stephens. The latter's friends advised him to go quietly, but he refused, stirred a newspaper controversy, and made a sensation. The trustees gave him an hour's hearing before the full board, and then, without asking Dr. Warfield a single question, sustained his course.

Professor Stephens lost only to brood over his troubles and finally to begin a series of depredations which he hoped would break down the college and de-



GEORGE H. STEPHENS.

stroy President Warfield, who was at first Professor Stephens' best friend. He cut the ivy that covered various college buildings, then damaged the chapel organ, an instrument he had himself induced a manufacturer to present to the college. He stole all the hymnbooks the day before the day of prayer for colleges and threw them in a cistern. In May last he put tar on the benches, on the carpet, on the organ, pulpit and Bible, causing a great loss.

Subsequently Stephens entered the chapel to smear it with bad eggs. He put the basket down and went to the organ, intending to destroy it, but there was a watchman back of the organ. He attacked Stephens and wounded him with a club, but Stephens escaped. His purpose was to prevent the use of the chapel the next day, baccalaureate Sunday. He had entered by using a key. This key was recognized as the one which had been given to him while he was connected with the college. He had not returned it. This led to his arrest.

It was believed that Stephens had set fire to Pardee hall, which was destroyed last year, and he was asked about that. He turned around and then admitted his guilt. He said that to get even with Professor Davidson, whom he disliked, he went to his classroom in Pardee hall, piled mattings, chairs and other articles in a heap, set them afire and then went out to gloat over the burning of the building. He said he took unlimited satisfaction in all he did and the next day walked about the ruins with glee in his heart.

NO CROWN FOR CARLOS.

The Pretender Prefers That Somebody Else Should Rule Spain Just Now.

Senor R. D. Cortina, the accredited agent in the United States of Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, states that his chief has been tendered the crown and has refused it.

"Don Carlos refused to take the throne at present," Senor Cortina continued, "as any sensible man would have done. The people in control now have committed a colossal blunder in engaging in this war, and he will not be involved in it. They must settle it themselves, and when Spain is beaten and humiliated Don Carlos will step in and lead the work of reconstruction.

"The management of the war has been pitiful. The Cadiz fleet goes out,

SENOR R. D. CORTINA.

comes in again and once more starts. No one knows where it is going, and I do not believe the naval authorities themselves do. Montojo is abandoned to his fate in the Philippines and Cervera left without aid in Santiago. There is no sign of adequate preparation for war, and Spain's brave soldiers and sailors are sent to their death by incompetent rulers at home.

"When it is known that Don Carlos will not return at present, the people will turn to republicanism, for they must get rid of the present dynasty. But the republic will not last. The republicans are divided into seven or eight factions."

Masculine Styles In Manila.

A Bostonian who spent some time in Manila says that his winter costume consisted of gauze underclothing and white duck jacket and trousers, and his summer costume of white duck jacket and trousers without the gauze.—Boston Transcript.

Browne—There is no time in life when woman doesn't get in more talk than man.

Towne—Oh, yes, there is.

Browne—I'd like to know when.

Towne—During the marriage ceremony.—Brooklyn Life.

THE NEW ARMY CAMP

FERNANDINA, FOR WHICH TAMPA AND KEY WEST MAY BE DESERTED.

It Is a Quaint Old Florida Seaport, With a Fine Camp Site, Plenty of Good Water and Ample Accommodations For Loading Transports.

[illegible] Key West [illegible] and other Florida ports, from a military view, [illegible] pure artesian water, [illegible] the harbor furnishing [illegible] camp site for loading and [illegible] troops, the magnificent [illegible] and the excellent drainage facilities. All these considerations make it one of the [illegible] points for a large camp in the south.

The land is furnished free, and the water is supplied to the camps at no cost to the government. [illegible] Tampa, somewhat [illegible] the officers sent to inspect the site [illegible].

The city is located on a fine landlocked bay, the St. Mary's river, a large fresh water stream, emptying into its upper end. The bay is possibly four or five miles long by a mile or two miles wide. It has deep water [illegible] so that ample room could [illegible] a fleet of 20 or more large transports at [illegible]. On the bar at present there [illegible] feet high tide. The [illegible] jetties, [illegible] twice [illegible]. This will give ample room [illegible] for the largest transports [illegible] fully laden.

The dockage facilities are excellent. For years past the phosphate and lumber interests have been thriving, and the piers have been arranged and rebuilt with a view to the quick loading of a number of vessels at once. Several transports can lie alongside the wharfs at one time and the supplies and troops be put on board without loss of time and with ease.

The town lies on rolling land and is about two miles from the seacoast. The land between the town and coast is high rolling pine land, wooded with giant dwarf and water oaks. The soil is hard, there being a noticeable absence of the shifting sand found at the other camps.

Northeast of the city and lying near Old Fort Clinch there is a tract of 120 acres that has been selected as the camp site. It is a beautiful location. The land is high, some distance above the sea level, and it can be easily drained. The trees give abundant shade, while not too thick to prevent the free passage of the winds to cool the air among the tents. To one side there is a large tract free of underbrush or trees which can be used for drilling large bodies of troops. At low tide the sand beach, hard and dry, affords a magnificent

FERNANDINA WATERWORKS.

parade or drill ground. The beach is over 15 miles long and is one of the finest on the south Atlantic coast. The bathing is superb.

The water supply is abundant, and from analysis it has been found to be wholesome and good. It is secured from several artesian wells, the same as at Jacksonville, good water being found at a depth of 500 [illegible] feet. The water is being piped to the camp site now. Eight inch mains are [illegible] to carry the water to the camp site and [illegible] pipes to carry it through the camp [illegible], giving each company as many plugs or hydrants as may be needed. This will prove of great advantage to the troops, giving them an ample supply of water at their tent doors. The tents will be from a quarter to half a mile from the [illegible] of the bay.

There are ample facilities for securing good and large warehouses for storehouses for the commissary and quartermaster's departments. On the piers there are several where the trains can be unloaded directly. Near by in the town are several others that can be secured, so that the facilities in this line are all that could be desired.

The health of the place is beyond all question. The [illegible] of the city health officers prove that the health of Fernandina [illegible] is phenomenal. It has a low death rate and the utter absence of malaria makes it a great summer resort for people from the interior. In this respect it has no equal in the state except perhaps [illegible].

Fernandina is an old town with many marks of antiquity about her. The one [illegible] street runs east and west leading out from the [illegible] to the beach. [illegible] It has a history [illegible] [illegible].

Takes Him Seriously.

"Are you actively engaged in politics?" asked the man who had just gone into the [illegible] business.

"Yes, but I don't see what that has to do with taking out a policy."

"Well, [illegible]."—Washington Star.

In Self Defense.

[illegible]

Life.

"Breakfast, 7 to 11; luncheon, 11 to 3; dinner, 4 to [illegible]; suppers, to 12, sir," glibly recited the smart hotel clerk to [illegible] the country up for [illegible] to himself, [illegible] what to do I [illegible] and see the [illegible]—Judy.

A HEROIC WAR WRITER.

Seriously Wounded, He Dictated a Story on the Battlefield.

Along with Russell and Forbes, the [illegible] war correspondents of the [illegible] will [illegible] Edward Marshall. Mr. Marshall is the dashing New York journalist who accompanied the [illegible] Santiago and who was seriously injured in that engagement.

Mr. Marshall has added a new and picturesque [illegible] to the annals of the war

EDWARD MARSHALL.

correspondent. Wounded as he was, his muscles convulsed with pain, he called for a cigarette, and then, his head and shoulders supported by a comrade, he coolly dictated a story of the fight to be sent to his paper. The work was interrupted by occasional periods of unconsciousness, and only when it was done did the nervy correspondent consent to be taken in a litter to the rear.

Mr. Marshall is barely 31 years of age, but he has already held some of the most important and responsible positions which the New York newspapers have to offer. He was born in Enfield Center, N. Y., and was christened Davis Edward Marshall. Early in his newspaper career he dropped the Davis and for at least a dozen years has signed himself simply Edward Marshall.

His first newspaper work was done in Rochester, but when barely out of his teens he went to New York city and joined the staff of the American Press Association. After several years of creditable work there he became Sunday editor of the New York Press.

In 1895, while editor of The Sunday Press, he became secretary of the New York tenement house commission and performed the arduous duties of both positions with ease and success and yet found time to write plays and stories, to make considerable money in the real estate business and to prepare a notable series of interviews with men of mark in America. He then went abroad in the interests of a syndicate, and his brilliant interviews with many of the greatest living Frenchmen and Englishmen were published in the leading newspapers of the United States.

When William R. Hearst bought the New York Journal, he engaged Mr. Marshall and soon advanced him to the very important position of Sunday editor at a large salary. The New York World next secured his services as London correspondent, and while in the British metropolis he covered the queen's jubilee, procured an interview with the governor of the Bank of England on gold exports to the United States and did a vast quantity of very creditable work. He returned to America to become managing editor of The Sunday World, but when war was declared he went to the front as chief of the New York Journal's staff of war writers. His brother, I. D. Marshall, is a well known New York journalist.

A LEARNED JACKIE.

Professor Hatfield Now One of the Crew of the Cruiser Yale.

In the forecastle of the auxiliary cruiser Yale is a college professor. He is James Taft Hatfield. At present he is just a common bluejacket, scrubbing decks, polishing brass work, learning gun drills and tossing with men many of whom can barely read and write. When the war is over, he will return to the Northwest university, Chicago, and resume the chair of professor of the German language and literature, a post from which he was recently given leave of absence in order that he might enter the navy.

The academic history of Professor Hatfield is a remarkable one, especially when it is borne in mind that he has not yet reached his thirty-ninth year. It is as follows:

A. B., Northwestern university, 1882; A. M., Northwestern university, 1885; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins university, 1890,

PROFESSOR JAMES TAFT HATFIELD.

student of Sanskrit, Canning college, Lucknow, India, 1883; professor in Rust university, Mississippi; principal Methodist school, De Funiak, Fla., 1886; graduate student and fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1887-90; student universities of Berlin and Munich, 1891; professor of German language and literature in Northwestern university, 1891. From June 1, 1896, to the autumn of 1897 he attended lectures in the universities of Berlin, Gottingen, Leipsic, Jena, Geissen, Tubingen and Oxford.

The Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, pronounced Al-me-ran-tay O-ken-do, was named in honor of Admiral Oquendo.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, originally spelled Biscaya and pronounced [illegible], derives its name from the [illegible] province [illegible] Biscay, bordering on the bay of the same name.

MODERN SIEGE GUNS.

WHAT THEY ARE LIKE AND HOW THEY ARE USED.

Their Mission Is to Batter Down the Defenses of Cities and Fortified Camps. They Are Heavy and Clumsy, but Sometimes Extremely Useful.

"Wait for the siege guns." That was the order given by General Shafter to his army before Santiago. The soldiers did not like it at all. The seasoned regulars were anxious to get into close quarters, the raw volunteers chafed impatiently un-

SIEGE GUNS TO THE FRONT.

der the delay, and the Cubans became restless, but wait the army did until the heavy cannon could be landed from the transport and hauled, with almost superhuman effort, through the dense, roadless forests.

The use of siege guns at Santiago is the first occasion in many years when this particular arm of the service has played such a prominent part in warfare. In the old days of walled cities siege guns figured conspicuously. The most recent instance of their use was when at Vicksburg they thundered for days on end battering down the fortifications.

A siege gun is not a distinct species of ordnance except as to its weight. It is a big cannon, heavier than those with which the light artillery is equipped and lighter than those mounted in forts for seacoast defenses.

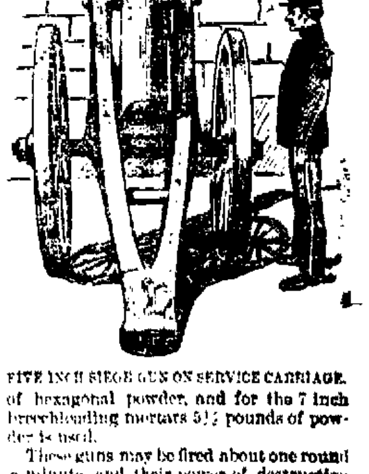
The province of the siege gun is to hammer down fortifications and scatter the defenders. It throws bursting projectiles charged with small missiles and high explosives. It is unwieldy and cumbersome, therefore it is only when an army is halted before a fortified camp or city that it can be used. Only under the most favorable conditions can siege guns keep up with an army on the march. Generally, as was the case in Cuba, roads have to be built before the big cannon can catch up, but when they do arrive they clear away obstacles in the most amazing fashion.

Field fortifications have improved only slightly in the last quarter of a century. Masonry is out of the game as a resister of the modern projectiles. Earthworks, and thick at that, still offer the best protection.

With General Shafter's corps went four light batteries of field artillery and a formidable siege train. To aid in serving the guns two companies of artillerymen accompanied the train. These batterymen are called in this country heavy artillerymen because they man the heavy guns in the seacoast forts. With the re-enforcements went four more heavy batteries. The siege train consisted of four 5 inch cannon, four 7 inch howitzers and six 7 inch mortars. All of these guns of course were rifled and breechloading. They were of the newest pattern.

The 5 inch guns weigh 3,600 pounds, are 12 feet long and throw a 45 pound projectile. The howitzers weigh 3,750 pounds, are 5½ feet long and throw a 105 pound projectile. These guns, at a range of 3,500 yards or two miles, will pierce 2½ inches of steel. All the guns are mounted on steel carriages, which, with their 5 foot wheels, look monstrous beside the carriages of the light artillery. The carriages for the siege guns were drawn by eight horses. Both guns fire either shell or shrapnel.

The charge of the 5 inch siege gun is 12½ pounds of hexagonal powder, for the 7 inch howitzer the charge is 10 pounds



FIVE INCH SIEGE GUN ON SERVICE CARRIAGE.

of hexagonal powder, and for the 7 inch breechloading mortars 5½ pounds of powder is used.

These guns may be fired about one round a minute, and their power of destruction is almost inconceivable. From tests made by army officers it has been proved that a shrapnel shell fired from a 5 inch gun will burst with terrific force in about 500 fragments. A 7 inch shrapnel shell will distribute 700 bullets and fragments over a distance 300 yards long and half as broad.

These siege guns are for transportation attached each to a limber and hauled by horses or mules. From three to five miles is the most effective range of the 5 inch rifle. The mortars and howitzers may be fired at an angle of 45 degrees, or even more, and can be used either close to the objective or at a considerable distance.

More Sensible.

"My gal's learning to play 'The Anvil Chorus,'" said a south end farmer.

"Waal, I swan! That's something like. When I was up to your place last, she was thumpin on a pianner," replied the north end farmer.—Yonkers Statesman.

Scored Again.

Jack—Madam, I call it wanton extravagance to require so much money for pots and adornment.

Maud—Your are right. It is wanton extravagance, for you take care it is never realized.—Ally Sloper.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898

BRAVE ROUGH RIDERS.

Organization of Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's Regiment.

HIGH STANDARD SET FOR THE MEN

The Gilded Youth of New York Were as Eager to Enter the Ranks as Plainsmen Demands Came From Collegians. Volunteers From Gotham—All Were Anxious to Get to the Front and Started Without a Murmur.

It was about May 1 that Theodore Roosevelt finally decided that with fighting at the front he could no longer be content to hold down a safe and peaceful desk in Washington even were it the honorable one of assistant secretary of the navy. "I should not be doing justice to my ambitions if I were to stay behind," he said.

Mr Roosevelt had expressed a desire to go into the cavalry service and President McKinley offered him the colonelcy of a regiment. But he did not feel that he was qualified to take command of a regiment, as he had received absolutely no military training. "Put my ter what comes you must not spare. Think it over and if any man wishes to withdraw he will be gladly excused for hundreds are ready to take his place."

There was not a man who flinched or a quailing eye in the crowd. Eagerness, expectancy and anxiety were written in every photographic expression of face. No wonder that day this has been such a thrilling sight with which the men have flocked into their new ranks. In the feeling his heart is of anxiety to get on the front and show the country what rough fighting Dick is like.

At the San Antonio camp the eastern men do not appear to have attracted the comment of a common kind of common soldiers. They wore their own horses and polished their own boots, they dug ditches about their camp and lent a hand in putting up the tents that sheltered them. Any fare was good enough for them and they soon won the respect of the rough westerners, who had begun by laughing at them and calling them "dudes" and "tenderfeet." They showed the mettle of real soldiers. It was while in camp at San Antonio that Maxwell Norman of Boston was made first sergeant of Troop K and Hamilton Fish Jr second sergeant. These promotions were made for merit. On May 27 after a long hard siege of camp life very useful, however in whipping the rough riders to shape the orders came to move to Tampa and join the forces of General Shafter. They were very welcome orders. The first squadron led the van, the eastern men followed a day or two afterward. There was a good deal of disappointment when it was learned that the rough riders were going to be rough walkers the word "dismount having divided that it could not send their horses to Cuba. But the prospect of short fighting in the near future moved up the men and they started to the front without a murmur and with faces that bore a look of determination and of hope.

"They will give a good account of themselves. I am sure of that," said Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt as he watched the trim athletic figures go by. He proved to be a good prophet truly. They have already given a good account of themselves.—New York World.

COLONEL WOOD

friend Dr Wood in as colonel," he said, "and I will be willing to take second place. What I wish to do is to organize a regiment of rough riders, west ern cowboys and Indian fighters. I believe that such a body will prove extremely serviceable in a war in Cuba.

The idea took like wildfire. Roosevelt's rough riders became a household word at once. The papers teemed with the topic. And soon the desk of the assistant secretary was piled high with letters from all parts of the Union from men anxious to be enrolled in the ranks of the First regiment of mounted rifle men, or, in other words, "Roosevelt's rough riders," the name whose alliterative charm struck on the ears of every man who knew how to ride a horse. There were many surprises in this mail. It was not alone the rough riders of the west who wanted to join Teddy's regiment. It is true that about every cowboy of note, men from all parts of the former frontier, from Texas to Idaho, were eager to volunteer under the valiant Roosevelt, who at least showed that he had red blood in his veins. But there came other notes. There were society men in New York just as eager. Not the slender, good for nothing dudes of society, but the husky, hustling fellows—the kind that go in for athletics, for polo and racing and hunting and other out of door sports afield or afloat. Then came demands from the colleges. Men famed on the football teams in the racing shells, in the gymnasiums of the great institutions of learning put in their applications. There were enough offers to fill a dozen regiments, and Mr. Roosevelt said the saddest part of the business was the necessity of drawing the line.

Among the New Yorkers who surprised their friends by volunteering were the hapless Hamilton Fish Jr., whose fame previously had been builded on less honorable lines. Woodbury Kane, the brother of Delancey Kane, Townsend Burden Jr., Willis Tiffany, Reginald Ronalds and Craig Wadsworth. In every one of these young men flowed fighting blood though its presence had not perhaps been suspected. Woodbury Kane came of fighting stock. His brother, Colonel Delancey Kane, was a graduate of West Point, and another brother was a graduate of Annapolis. The latter, S. Nicholson Kane, is on the staff of Captain Sigsbee of the Yale. Craig Wadsworth comes of the fighting Geneseo Wadsworths. William Tiffany is a nephew of the late Mrs. August Belmont, and therefore a great grandson of Commodore Perry. Reginald Ronalds won his chief fame in the peaceful battles of football and other rough and tumble games.

There were other rough riders to be famed in the east. There was Higgins of the Sixth cavalry, who fought Indians to the death before he went on the New York police force; there were Guy Marchie, the Harvard coach and Dudley Dean, the most famous quarterback that Harvard ever had; there were Waller, the champion high jumper of Yale; Bull of California, one of the leading members of the Harvard crew, Horace Devereaux, from Colorado Springs, a leader in the Princeton team, Basil Ricketts, a son of the late general Ricketts, U. S. A., and a host of young men who had already made names for themselves in one way and another.

Against these college bred men was the dark but spirited background of the western bravos, men from Arizona and Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Indian Territory, cowboys and miners, bred to the use of the horse and the rifle, to savage enemies in ambush and to rough life in the open air. "Teddy's Terrors" they came to be called, for they grew weary of the long wait and at frequent intervals rang up the echoes of San Antonio, the rendezvous of the regiment with the echoes of wild shooting and harum scarum escapes and rows and miniature battles of all sorts.

On May 7 Mr Roosevelt took the oath of allegiance and was sworn in as lieutenant colonel of the First volunteer regiment of mounted rifles. A day or two later he met a party of Washington recruits and spoke his platform in a few brief and forcible words:

"Gentlemen, you have now reached the last point. If any one of you did not mean business, let him say so now. An hour from now it will be too late to back out. Once in you must get out through. You are to perform without flinching whatever duty is laid upon you regardless of the difficulty or danger attending it. If it be serious duty you must attend to it. If it be meeting the fever, you must be willing. If it be the closest kind of fighting you must be anxious for it. You must have no idea save that of doing your duty. Unless you can do your duty in such a spirit you had better leave the regiment at once. If you can do your duty in such a spirit there is a place for you in the regiment."

"Gentlemen" [illegible] "Bunch of [illegible] Yankees." [illegible] "Pretty playhouse when we lick the pig Yankees."

Paper money, according to this inside information, has frightfully depreciated. One dollar in gold brings $2 40 in paper money. Information says that a Mr Lincoln is much worried about it at Washington where he is temporarily in charge while Mr McKinley is taking a summer vacation.

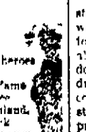
Senor Lincoln's picture appears in this book. Has a worried look, as if he expected Cervera by the next boat. Senor Lincoln does not resemble De Lome however in the least. Unknown westerner, probably another "politician."

This book affirms that the Monitor sunk the Merrimac. As the pig Yanks have claimed all along that gallant Lieutenant Hobson did it you can see what little dependence there can be put in American war news.

Terrible draft riots in New York when compelling men to join Astor battery. Many killed. Men refused to join because Colonel Astor allows them can've back duck and champagne only twice a day. Great bloodshed!

More important and timely things will be cabled as soon as the translators can dig them out with the help of two dictionaries and a burglar's jimmy.—New York Journal.

SAM DAVIS



When the Lord calls up earth's heroes
To stand before his face
Oh many a name unknown in fame
Shall ring from that high place
And out of a grave in the southland,
At the just God's call and beck
Shall one man rise with fearless eyes
And a rope about his neck!

For men have swung from gallows
Whose souls were white as snow
And how they die is nothing but why,
It's what they lived for records show
And on that mighty ledger
Is writ Sam Davis name
For honor's sake he would not make
A compromise with shame.

The great world law before him
Per he was subject to it
With love of life young hearts are rife
But better he loved truth
He fought for his convictions,
And when he stood at bay
He would not flinch or stir one inch
From honor's narrow way.

They offered life and freedom
If he would speak the word
In silent pride he gazed aside
As one who had not heard
They argued pleaded threatened
It was but wasted breath
"Let come what may I keep my faith"
He said and laughed at death.

He might have sold his manhood
To purchase priceless hope
Where kings drag down a noble name
He dignified a rope
Ah grave where was your victory?
Ah death where was your sting?
He showed to those a man could
To doom and stay a king.

And to God who loves the real
Because they are like him
I doubt not yet that soul shall get
Among his cherubim
O southland fling to his laurels
And add your wreath to north
Let gives claim the hero's name
And tell the world his worth.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Confederate State.

A Hardened Wretch

"Pooh!" said the scoffer as the final reserves marched past. "Those fellows won't fight. Look at that chap in front. Why he'd faint at the sight of blood."

"Don't you fool yourself on that score," replied the enthusiastic citizen. "Blood and human suffering have no terrors for that man. He was a pirate and [illegible]"

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Some New Wrinkles In Going Away Gowns.

FANCIES FOR SUMMER BRIDES

The Page Far Fade Dresses Is In Full Swing and Is Likely to Last Until Well Into the Fall. Some Comfortable Traveling Wraps.

[illegible]

SOME TRAVELING COSTUMES

er is the fichu of lace which forms a part of nearly every one of the new gowns. The sleeves being cut almost coat tight are so long that they form wrinkles all down the arms. They extend down over the hand in a point and have lace along the edge.

The new lace makes one think that some vandal hand had broken open the tombs of the old doges of Venice, for it is so rich and heavy that it resembles nothing so much as the old venetian point. This is frequently run with heavy cords in much the same way as the cords are wrought into escurial lace.

These lace pieces are shaped to the skirt, and nearly all have the whole front breadth of them gradually rounding downward in the back. The fichu to match crosses at the belt and is sewed to the skirt about half way down toward the back. Some are crossed over like a sash and left to hang. Naturally these lace pieces are set over a material of contrasting color, sometimes of light silk again over pretty organdie or mull in solid color, but the fashion will reach far into the fall and therefore poplins and other rich materials will be thus garnished.

Irish point lace is also one of the new fashionable kind. One or two gowns were made of light poplin with cream colored escurial deep flounces. Panels and skirt pieces made of lace of this very effective with its arabesques. This lace is made of a braid woven for the purpose, some thin linon batiste, silk mull and dotted net gowns have great straggling figures wrought of this. It can be worked in so many designs that this is a boon to dressmakers. It is produced in white, ivory and ecru. Any one of these laid over a thin fabric in a pretty design gives a beautiful effect.

Some gowns of veiling or other thin stuff have flounces and these are worked with designs of flowers, arabesques, festoons or true lover's knots. Brussels net also has this lace wrought into all sorts of designs, and then the net is made into a dress to be worn over a slip of a different color, lavender being a great favorite and straw, lemon or sulphur yellow being very pretty too for the slip.

There are pretty shawl fronts and many other fancies wrought in lace for the decoration of different parts of the costume. Little bolero fronts of Irish lace are among the prettiest things. In fact in a whole page I could not tell half the new things in lace for the summer and early fall gowns.

I must not omit the black and white silk [illegible] of waists and sleeves [illegible] and other dainties. Some of the [illegible] Irish laces have black [illegible] and white ground.

The [illegible] graceful meal was [illegible] with [illegible] lace flounce and front [illegible] gowns still an added beauty. [illegible] made of the Irish or venetian heavy guipure, always over a contrast in lining. Some of the designs are in squares almost exactly like those that we used to buy and sew together with ribbons for pincushions.

One lace dress was of all over design, the whole skirt in one deep piece. The blouse was of the same and so were the sleeves. The lace was trimmed over a slip of turquoise blue taffeta. Around the waist was a sash made of one width of the new lace, but with a turquoise blue. This was tied at the left side in a double loop and left to flutter in the breeze. There was a draped collar of the same. The length of the dress in front was full two inches longer than the wearer and there was a tiny train.

But with the advent of the sweeping train and the princess form we are not in immediate danger of the hoopskirt, as it was feared we might be.

If lace is prominent on dresses it is to be in the lines of hats and already the gorgeous lace in millinery is showing its effect. Black and white laces, spangled and worked with fine jet and steel beads will form the foundation trimming. Made up with feathers with all sorts of polka dot sprigs in scan. Magpie effects will be very fashionable. So will be masses of black, white and colored ostrich plumes.

Lace borders of all kinds will be seen on every kind of garment. That kind where the figure is raised in high relief above the surface [illegible] hand [illegible] some of this especially in the black is picked out with heavy Irish point and sometimes of the dress goods. One handsome one has a Spanish flounce with a heading of ecru venetian point lace. The jacket had an application of the same.

Some of the new hats have a decidedly ancient appearance. The poke in line and also rough and ready straw is one of them and trimmed with striped taffeta or satin ribbon and a great sprawling flower. The gypsy and the shepherdess are both favorites, and are made in all sorts of braids.

One was in neapolitan horsehair in alternate black and white stripes. Around the brim was a triple twist of the black and white braid. The trimming consisted of immense loops of fine black chantilly over white crepe lisse. Under the rolled sides were pink crush roses. Another flat shape was of fine flexible leghorn. The brim was faced with a puffing of pink crepe de chine with a narrow double quilting at the edge. This hat was bent up at the back and down at both sides which left the front in an arch over the face.

For wheelwomen the sailor, the alpine and one or two of the round shapes where the brim is turned up nearly or quite around are oftenest seen. Out a sense of the eternal fitness of things should teach the fair rider that the less fuss and feathers on her hat for wheeling the better. There are still many of the sharply pointed little wings, and it is said that they will be very lavishly used on fall millinery.

MATE LEROY

UNFORESEEN RESULTS.

The Warning That Recoiled on Would Be White Cappers.

In the regular course of the United States mail service a good citizen of Detroit received a letter the other morning. It was not an artistic production, but had a dire significance. In one corner, done in red ink and uncertain lines were a skull and crossbones, a dismal effect appearing about the eyes because of a stroke of genius accomplished after the amateur artist drove his pen into the wrong bottle.

This letter broke to the receiver the intelligence that he was in imminent danger of being blown up suspended by the heels or whipped to an inanimate state unless he treated his boys better. He was too harsh with them and the people would not tolerate it. Hereafter they must be allowed to attend matinees not less than one a week, and they must go to every circus that came to town. Like consideration must be shown as to baseball and football or the trouble would commence and the White Caps would attend to the matter.

When the recipient of this missive sat down to dinner, he looked troubled. Jimmy and Benny the twins, also had things on their minds. Finally Jimmy wriggled in his chair and said: "Did you get it, pops?" Jimmy wound up with a grunt, for Benny punched him severely in the ribs. But it was too late. The old gentleman did not require that he be hurled under a skyscraper in order to take a hint. He was so relieved in mind that he adjourned the meal at once and in the back shed Jimmy and Benny did a composite dance to the tune of a stout branch from the lilac bush.—Detroit Free Press.

A General Difficulty

This life wasn't all made for a rose and a kiss,
A few things go right but the most will go wrong
It's full of dilemmas that cause deep distress
You lose precious time while you sit down and ponder
The moments are fleeting. They'll never return
A crisis impending you find it a storm
But you helplessly murmur with doubt tinged with scorn
I'd do something but what ought I be?

Bagasta, the knave in a very queer pack
Still accepts defeat going forward or back
There's Shafter's Wilson who cannot conceal
His surprise at being left out of the deal
And Austria's king would come if there's a truce
To join in the game were it not for the trouble
They swing in surgeons and they sadly agree,
We ought do something but what ought we be?

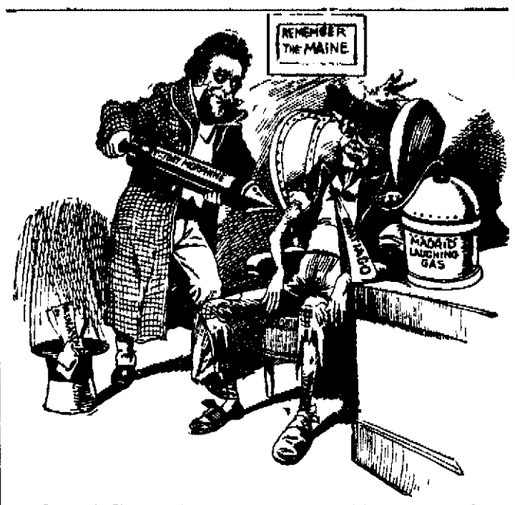
—Washington Star.

THE X RAY EXPERIMENT

DRAWN BY C. R. MAULEY

Operator: Wonderful isn't it?
O Hoolihan: Shure an it is. Oi never knew Oi could see the skellington till after Oi was dead!

These fellows cannot get into the game but it costs them nothing to look on.
—Washington Post.



DR SAGASTA'S MEDICINE MAKES THE DONS SEE VICTORY.
—New York World

ROUGH LUCK.

"It has stopped raining I do believe."

"So I'll put down my gingham, by Jove!"

"What a turned uncertain climate ours is sure!"
—Comic Cuts.

THE BURGLAR FOILED
—Fliegende Blatter.

DASHING MILITARY FEAT

Establishment of General Shafter's Army on Cuban Soil.

WHAT TROOPS MAY ACCOMPLISH.

The Landing at Santiago Compared With Like Expeditions of Other Wars—The Battles of Abookir Bay—Great Landing at Vera Cruz Without Loss of a Man. Santiago's Possible Defense.

The successful establishment of General Shafter's army upon Cuban soil, when it is adequately appreciated by the American public, will be rightfully regarded as one of the memorable military achievements of history. Europeans who are more familiar with vast army movements are already astonished at the brilliancy with which the complicated enterprise was carried out, especially in view of the slight experience American army officers have had with tasks of such magnitude.

It turns out that the misunderstood delay at Tampa was utilized to excellent advantage by the authorities to insure every feature of the programme against failure, and the result demonstrates that the command of the United States forces has been in thoroughly capable hands. Impartial experts who have made comparisons between General Shafter's exploit and the most famous expeditions of similar character which have occurred in the last century, declare that no more than three or four incidents in military history have approached in importance the present dispatch of troops to Santiago, and that none of these were more famous than General Shafter's promises to become.

Greater bodies of troops have perhaps been transported to a distance from their main base of supplies, but these movements have taken place either in times of peace or have been unsuccessful. The rapidity with which his 16,000 men have been carried over 1,000 miles on the high seas and successfully landed in a fortified country is pronounced to be unprecedented.

Historically Abookir bay, the scene of at least two of the most famous engagements ever fought, comes to the mind of every army and navy officer when Santiago is mentioned. It was at this point that Nelson fought the battle of the Nile just 100 years ago, where Napoleon landed a year later with 5,000 men and defeated 15,000 Turks, and where, in March, 1801, was fought the greatest combined naval and military engagement of the world, when the British began the expulsion of the French.

The English naval force engaged was comparatively small, consisting of seven line of battle ships and several frigates and sloops, while the army numbered 17,000 in unarmed transports. The fleet being composed entirely of sailing vessels, it took a day to anchor them, followed by a delay of six days on account of the heavy gales and tough surf, which prevented a landing and enabled the French to make preparations for effective resistance.

The first division of 6,600 men was landed in small boats under heavy fire. While this division held its position on the beach the boats returned to the ships for the second division, and it was not until late at night that the entire landing was completed. Then 1,000 seamen had to haul the heavy guns up the beach in the sand.

The French were re-enforced by 7,000 men before they were attacked and defeated after fierce fighting, and it was not until a month after the landing that Alexandria capitulated. The gallant defense made by the insignificant French force was in strong contrast to the reception which greeted General Shafter, especially as the latter's operation was conducted upon a well wooded and declivitous coast, easily held by concealed guerrillas, while in Egypt the land was flat and practically treeless. It remains to be seen whether the strategical diversion executed by a portion of Admiral Sampson's fleet completely succeeded in drawing the enemy away from the selected point of debarkation east of Santiago, whether the Spaniards were affected by mortal fear of getting within range of the battleships' guns or whether the Cubans had driven them back into the city.

Another of the greatest landings was that at Vera Cruz in April, 1847, when General Scott, after taking all the regulars away from General Taylor, leaving him the volunteers, organized his expeditions of 12,600 men in 70 ships and transports at Lobos island, 200 miles from his object point. The armed convoy to this expedition consisted of ten naval vessels, and for the first time in history the expeditionary force used steam as a motive power.

Special surfboats to carry 100 men each were provided for landing purposes, and the organization was established ashore without the loss of a man, the point selected for commencing the investment of the city being outside of the range of the forts. The transports in this expedition were roomy, side wheel vessels, particularly adapted for the short journey they undertook, and the voyage was not necessitated by the distance from home, but rather by the inaccessibility of approach to Vera Cruz.

At least 1,000 sailors participated in the siege, using guns stripped from the batteries of the ships. General Scott having no heavy weapons in his army. Among the first and second lieutenants at this landing who afterward became famous were U. S. Grant, Longstreet, Beauregard, McClellan, Fitz John Porter, Hancock and Stonewall Jackson. Vera Cruz finally surrendered after a week's energetic siege and bombardment by the allied marine and land forces.

The third notable occurrence of the co-operation of the army and navy was that of Fort Fisher, commencing with the unsuccessful attack at the close of 1864 and terminating in the bloody victory of the following month. The naval force throughout the siege consisted of 65 vessels, mounting nearly 600 guns, conveying 2,000 men under General Butler. After the first repulse General Butler and the army returned to Hampton Roads, but General Grant sent the troops back 2,500 strong under General Terry, and in the second attempt, using all the small boats from the war ships, it took a whole day to put the soldiers and marines and sailors ashore. This was followed by one of the most terrific bombardments and aggressive battles of the civil war and in the opinion of foreign military men, the most interesting.

The interior defenses of Santiago itself are pitiably inferior to those of either Fort Fisher or Vera Cruz from an army standpoint. The object to be achieved is totally different from that of either of the American expeditions or that at Abookir.

The complication caused by Cervera seeking a refuge in the landlocked harbor is altogether unprecedented in military and naval annals, and the uses to which the Spanish admiral will probably put his ships when he is surrounded by land forces are entirely problematical. It is believed however, that he will attempt to defend himself to the last and that his surrender will not be accomplished until the American army, having seized the forts at the entrance and destroyed the mine fields by night, provides safe access for the heavier battleships of Admiral Sampson's squadron and makes possible a duel to death at close quarters within the harbor.—New York Tribune.

WHEN A BIG GUN GOES OFF

Scientific Men, It Is Said, Do Not Know All That Takes Place.

Not one man in 10,000 has a clear idea of just what happens when a big cannon is fired. The physical manifestations are numerous. Even professors of chemistry and physics are stumped when they want to differentiate all the gases set loose and the peculiar effects they induce. The puff of whitish smoke, the flash of fire, the dim image of the flying projectile, the roar and the recoil are all familiar, but back of these is a complex mass of phenomena most bewildering to the mind of any but an artillery expert.

First, the cubes, disks, hexagons or irregular lumps of powder are chemically transformed into a powerful expanding gas the instant firing takes place. Then there are innumerable byproducts that even chemists do not understand. The explosion of gunpowder is divided into three distinct stages, called the ignition, inflammation and combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain, while the inflammation is the spreading of the flame over the surface of the powder from the point of ignition. Combustion is the burning up of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it becomes a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so called explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change, during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from the original solid.

It has been calculated that ordinary gunpowder on exploding expands about 9,000 times or fills a space this much larger as a gas than when in a solid form. When this chemical change takes place in a closed vessel the expansion may be made to do a work like that of forcing a projectile along the bore of the great gun or test tube in the line of least resistance. The hardest work a gunner is called upon to do is to stand the tremendous shock. The forces exerted by these gases in expanding seem to radiate in all directions from the cannon, as ripples are caused by dropping a pebble in a pool of still water. As a matter of fact it has been discovered that these lines of forces are exceedingly complicated affairs and play very queer pranks about the cannon. As a result few people know just which is the safest or the most dangerous position for a gunner to take beside his gun. In the case of the great 13 inch guns on our monitors a position back of the gun is much easier than one nearer the muzzle.—Philadelphia Times.

STORY OF SHAFTER.

How He Made a Show Regiment Out of Some Colored Soldiers.

General John Coburn of Indianapolis in the fall of 1862 at Covington, Ky., was assigned to a brigade, of which the Nineteenth Michigan was a part. General Shafter, commanding in Cuba, was major of the regiment. In the fall of 1863, when the department authorized the formation of negro regiments in eastern Tennessee Shafter was commissioned colonel of one organized at Murfreesboro, although General George H. Thomas declined to recognize the formation.

Within four months Shafter had taught every negro under him how to read and write, and he drilled the organization until it became the show regiment at Nashville. The regiment distinguished itself in battle at Nashville. After the war Shafter was transferred to the regular army and was stationed on the Mexican border. While there he gave chase to Mexican marauders, pursuing them for many miles into Mexican territory. This led to much diplomatic correspondence, in which Shafter was sustained. Shafter was the first to introduce the regimental school in the army.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Rich Young Soldier Shoeing Horses.

The fighting of those New York swells near Santiago brings to mind the case of a prominent young Clevelander who at the time the first call for men was made, came home to join the cavalry troop of Cleveland and go to war. His parents are wealthy and he has always held a prominent position socially when at home, but when a show of patriotism was called for he was not the last to be heard from. At school and college he went in for manual training and learned blacksmithing. Now, what do you suppose he is doing at the present time? Winning glory on the field of battle. Galloping over hills and through dales, bearing dispatches from one commander to another? No! He is shoeing horses at Chickamauga! And he isn't complaining, either.

"Somebody must do this," he writes, "and if I can be most useful to my country in this way, why I shall be satisfied. When I enlisted, it was for the purpose of doing my best to win glory for the stars and stripes in any way that might be assigned to me. But there are many more pleasant things than working over an anvil in this climate."—Cleveland Leader.

An Appeal.

Between the righteous and the strong
Thou canst discern all seeing Lord!
And when to right a heavy wrong
Our country lures the avenging sword,
Before thine awful throne we pause
Lo! they that mock—judge thou our cause!

Do we but lash a neighbor's crime
Careless of sin at home unscourged?
Thou answer'st on our fathers' time
With what a flame their deed was purged
Before thin awful throne we pause,
O God of wisdom judge our cause!

Do we but stir with greed for gain?
For vengeance only do we lust?
Then speak our doom make us as Spain—
Topple our triumphs in the dust
Before thine awful throne we pause,
O God of justice judge our cause!

Doubtless the crown we hope to win?
Unscathed to make thy will prevail?
O God do we not garner in
Our harvest from thy bloody flail?
Before thy righteous throne we pause
Lord God of nations, judge our cause!

—G. M. Wickes in New York Independent.

Business Methods.

Twiddles—Did Wickley buy some cigars here yesterday?

Cigar Dealer—Yes, I think that was the name. A man with light, kinky hair and a drooping mustache.

Twiddles—Yes, that was Wickley. I suppose he told you I sent him. Told him he might use my name. I've come for my divvy.

Cigar Dealer—For your divvy?

Twiddles—Cert. When I tell a man he can use my name, it is with the understanding that they'll charge him something extra.—Boston Transcript.

What We Are Coming to.

Rim—Where are you going?

Tire—New's dry goods company to order a steak for dinner. And you?

Rim—To the butcher's to get my bike repaired.—New York Journal.

Artificial Indigo.

The very great value and importance of the indigo trade has led to profound agitation in view of the result of recent experiments in the production of an artificial material which answers all of the purposes of the real indigo at a price with which the natural product can not compete. If in its infancy this artificial indigo industry can furnish its product at less cost than the natural article can be sold for there is excellent ground for alarm in the East India trade. Experiment and practice will unquestionably reduce the cost of manufacture, and this fact has been urged as an incentive to the owners of indigo plantations to do their best to reduce the cost of growing and preparing for market. The value of indigo exported from Bengal is 10,000 rupees, the principal portion of which goes to England. The German plant, where artificial indigo is made has every facility for experimenting, and will unquestionably attempt to control the market in this particular line.

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FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.		
East Bound.		West Bound
*5 50 a.m.		*3 40 a.m.
*6 05 a.m.		
*7 00 a.m.		*5 30 a.m.
†8 10 p.m.		†7 00 a.m.
*7 40 p.m.		†11 15 p.m.
*9 35 p.m. Limited		* 4 50 p.m.
†1055, from Chi		* 5 05 p.m.
†From Crestline		8 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
In effect June 20th, 1897.
NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	11 45 pm
†	9 00 am
†	4 35 pm
†From Richmond arrives	8 45 am
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	2 50 am
†	7 35 pm
†	12 35 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 10 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE
All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.
Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.
All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FT. W. & FT. WAYNE	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 2	3 35
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	11 55
Eastern Express, No. 6	1 35
Local Freight	17 30
WESTBOUND FT. W. & FT. WAYNE	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 1	2 45
Western Express, No. 3	1 05
Nickel Plate Express, No. 5	10 05
Local Freight	7 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.
Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.
Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH
Time Table Effective June 26th
From Fort Wayne.
GOING EAST.

No. 2.	Fast Eastern Express, daily	8:35 a.m.
No. 20	Toledo Accommodation, daily	6:50 a.m.
No. 6.	New England Fast Mail, daily	11 50 a.m.
No. 24	Atlantic Express, ex Sunday	6 40 p.m.
GOING WEST.		
No. 3.	St. Louis Day Express, ex Sun.	4:25 a.m.
No. 7.	Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	12 35 M.
No. 1.	Government Fast Mail, daily	3:20 p.m.
No. 5.	St. Louis Limited, daily	8:15 p.m.
No. 18	Fort Accom. Sunday only	11:30 a.m.

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE
FINDLAY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN R'Y
Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.
Lv. Fort Wayne Express 8 00 a.m. 4 35 p.m.
Ar. Findlay " 10 40 a.m. 10 20 p.m.
Ar. Columbus via. T. & O. C. Ry 7 20 p.m.
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 6 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.
NORTH.

No. 61 leaves (except Sunday)	7 30 a.m.
No. 63 daily	4 35 p.m.
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a.m.
SOUTH.	
No. 60 arrives daily	11 00 a.m.
No. 62 (daily except Sunday)	10 20 p.m.
No. 170 Local Freight	4 00 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

EASTWARD.	DEPART
No. 44 Way Freight	3 00 p.m.
No. 46 (Chicago Express) daily	11 45 a.m.
No. 48 (Detroit and Buffalo Express)	3 10 p.m.
WESTWARD.	DEPART
No. 45 Way Freight	10 00 a.m.
No. 47 Detroit & Buffalo Express	12 05 p.m.
No. 49 Detroit & Buffalo Mail	1 [illegible]

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.

Vashti the Veiled, Vashti the Sacrifice, Vashti the Silent.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Commends Modesty in Woman and Draws a Useful Lesson From the Story of Drunken Ahasuerus and His Lovely Queen.

Dr. Talmage's text for last Sunday's sermon was Esther i, 11, 12: "Bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal to show the people and the princes her beauty, for she was fair to look upon; but the Queen Vashti refused to come."

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the grooves; the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields and emblazoned until it seems the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leap of architectural achievement. Golden stars shining on glowing arabesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea foam. The tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose, filled with luxuriant couches in which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. Those for carousal, where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black and inlaid with gleaming pearl. In connection with this palace there is a garden where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling with crystalline baptism upon flowering shrubs, then rolling down through channels of marble and widening out here and there into pools swirling with finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemones, hypericums and many colored ranunculi.

Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and figs and oranges and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulæus filling the urns and dropping outside the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz in bottles of tinged shell and lily shaped cups of silver and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher and higher, and then breaks out into wilder strains, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace Queen Vashti is entertaining the princess of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants, "You go and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women and bring her to this banquet with the men and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command, but there was a rule in Oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here is a mandate that no one dare dispute demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king, and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rise up into one sublime refusal. She says, "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Ahasuerus was infuriate, and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the applause of after generations, who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone, the last garland has faded, the last arch has fallen, the last tankard has been destroyed and Shushan is a ruin, but as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women familiar with the Bible who will come into this picture gallery of God and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place I want you to look upon Vashti the queen. A blue ribbon rayed with white drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robes! See the blaze of her jewels, and yet it is not necessary to have place and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with stout faith in God putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say that woman is a queen, and the ranks of Heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she comes up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square I greet her with the shout, "All hail, Queen Vashti!"

What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland or Elizabeth of England or Margaret of France or Catharine of Russia compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory, or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures who put her all into the Lord's treasury, or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism, or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband, or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor old helpless Naomi, or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea, or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burma, or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn, and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's thrill, and curfew's knell at the dying day, and scores and hundreds of women unknown on earth who have given water to the thirsty, and bread to the hungry, and medicine to the sick and smiles to the discouraged, their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe. There may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever struck hospital and plague blotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti!"

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in a while does call an Isabella to a throne or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out, "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thy hands." And when the women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions God prepares them for it, and they have iron in their soul and lightnings in their eye and whirlwinds in their breath and the borrowed strength of the Lord omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wildflowers and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphire, and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of womanly indignation.

But these are exceptions. Generally Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy. Rebecca would rather fill the trough of the camels. Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel, the Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy, the woman of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah, Phebe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle, Mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures. When I see a woman going about her daily duty, with cheerful dignity at the table, with kind and gentle, but firm discipline presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets following the footsteps of Him who went about doing good, I say, "This is Vashti with a veil on."

But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out, "Vashti has lost her veil!" When I see a woman struggling for political preferment, trying to force her way up to conspicuity amid the masculine demagogues who stand with swollen fists and bloodshot eyes and pestiferous breath to guard the polls, wanting to go through the loaferism and defilement of popular sovereigns who crawl up from the saloons greasy and foul and vermin covered to decide questions of justice and order and civilization—when I see a woman, I say, who wants to press through all that horrible scum to get to public place and power, I say, "Ah, what a pity! Vashti has lost her veil!"

When I see a woman of comely features and of adroitness of intellect and endowed with all that the schools can do for her and of high social position, yet moving in society with superciliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place and with an undefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significant meanings in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and innuendo, I say, "Vashti has lost her veil!"

Again, I want you this morning to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this that I see coming out of the palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago approved and sought for. Now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice.

Ah, you and I have seen it many a time! Here is a home empalaced with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done, but Ahasuerus the husband and father is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will flounder and struggle like a wild beast in a hunter's net—farther away from God, farther away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags, soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Lapithæ. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes in all parts of this land that are in danger of such breaking up. Oh Ahasuerus, that you should stand in a home by a dissipated life destroying the peace and comfort of that home! God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street and say, "There goes a drunkard's child!" God forbid that the little feet should ever have to trudge the path of poverty and wretchedness! God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine cup or the brandy glass should come forth and uproot that garden and with a lasting blistering, all consuming curse shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children.

One night during our civil war I went to Hagerstown to look at the army, and I stood on a hilltop and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those campfires, and I stood and watched them, and the soldiers who were gathered around them were no doubt talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight, but after awhile I saw these campfires begin to lower, and they continued to lower until they were all gone out and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the campfires. It was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep. Well, God looks down from Heaven and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. These are the campfires where we warm ourselves at the close of day and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower until finally they are extinguished and the ashes of consumed homes strew the hearth of the old homestead it may be because we have—

> Gone to sleep that sleep
> From which none ever wake to weep.

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we shall be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

Once more, I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a resist, but there are crises when the most triumphant thing [illegible] do is to keep silence. [illegible] other, confident in his newly [illegible] ed principle waiting for the [illegible] of more intelligent generations [illegible] ing that men should laugh at [illegible] lightning rod and cotton gin and steamboat and telegraph, waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical schools in grand and magnificent silence.

Galileo condemned by mathematicians and monks and cardinals, caricatured everywhere, yet watching and watching with his telescope to see the coming up of stellar re-enforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system, then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave. The reformer execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the slow fires of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of Heaven. Affliction enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang and the violence of the storm and the heft of the chain and the darkness of the night, waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang and hush the storm and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort, waiting, waiting until the Lord shall gather up his dear children in a Heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when—

> Angels thronged his chariot wheel
> And bore him to his throne;
> Then swept their golden harps and sung
> The glorious work is done.

Oh woman, does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of Heaven. You can endure the hardships and the privations, and the cruelties and the misfortunes of this life if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through those gates or never go through at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Export Business Will Not Be Affected by the War—How Shipments Will Be Made.

"Iron and Steel" in a recent issue says: A quite natural gain that has been made is the certainty that war will not affect our export trade in iron or steel nor in any other commodities, save as it may be retarded by advancing values. The possibility that exports might be cut off and thrown back upon the domestic market to burden and depress has been a retarding influence since war became a certainty, but aside from the official promulgation of Spanish policy that American goods not contraband of war would be protected in neutral vessels, methods of doing business are changing to make confiscation impossible, whatever the Spanish policy may be. Instead of selling pig iron to be delivered on dock at Liverpool or Hamburg, the American furnaceman sells it to his European customer on dock at New York or other seaboard port and guarantees an ocean freight to receiving port. The title during transit on the high seas has thus been transferred from the American to the foreigner. On the other hand, the American importer still buys his goods deliverable at an American port. He delays ownership till the goods are beyond the chance of forcible detention. Iron and steel and their products will continue to go abroad, irrespective of international hostilities.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It is against the rule to carry matches on board a modern man of war.

A British antiquarian has discovered that Shakspeare was of Welch descent.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum consists of nearly [illegible]0,000 specimens.

Dartmoor is the largest tract of uncultivated land in England. It occupies one fifth of the county of Devon.

The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway and lowest in Italy and Austria.

It is said that excessive tea drinking among the humbler classes of Ireland has caused an alarming increase of insanity, especially among women.

The cries of sea birds, especially sea gulls, are very valuable to sailors in misty weather. The birds cluster on the cliffs and coast and their cries warn boatmen that they are near the land.

Though Jay Gould died in 1893 his affairs are still partially unsettled. The state of New York imposed a tax of $587,000 on his estate. His executors contested it and the case is now before the court of appeals. This is probably the final step in its settlement.

The most wonderful bridge in the world is one of solid agate in Arizona. It is a petrified tree, from three feet to four feet in diameter, spanning a chasm 40 feet wide. More than 100 feet of its length is in sight, both ends being embedded in the sandstone of the canyon.

The stomach of an ostrich is often made the receptacle for strange things. One of these birds mysteriously died on a California farm and a post mortem was held. It had followed about a gang of men who were building wire fences and swallowed the bits of wire they chipped off from time to time.

No member of the French parliament is more correctly or fashionably attired than Mr. Legitimus, the new socialist deputy from the West Indian island of Guadeloupe. He is a Negro, believes in ghosts, witches, etc., and is a famous sorcerer in his own country. In fact, he owes his election to his defeat of the devil on one occasion by dancing and yelling for several hours.

Amos Sampson is a religious man. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington and the Men's society, which is a literary club connected with the church. He was always regular in his attendance during the several years he was stationed in Washington, and took a great deal of interest in philanthropic work.

Courthouses were built with little regard for the needs of the counties. Out in Western Kansas is a courthouse costing $30,000. With scarcely a load of wood in the county there is a handsome fireplace in every office. The total population of the county is but 1,800, and the incomes of the county have never been reduced. Several counties, through the process of merchants' liens and other legal processes, have come to be owned by individuals who have been puzzled to know what [illegible]

A SONG OF TRUST.

> I cannot always see the way that leads
> To heights above;
> I sometimes quite forget He leads me on
> With hand of love;
> But yet I know the path must lead me to
> Immanuel's land,
> And when I reach life's summit I shall know
> And understand.
>
> I cannot always trace the onward course
> My ship must take,
> But looking backward I behold afar
> Its shining wake
> Illumined with God's light of love and so
> I onward go,
> In perfect trust that He who holds the helm
> The course must know.
>
> I cannot always see the plan on which
> He builds my life;
> For oft the sound of hammers, blow on blow,
> The noise of strife
> Confuse me till I quite forget He knows
> And oversees,
> And that in all details with His good plan
> My life agrees.
>
> I cannot always know and understand
> The Master's rule;
> I cannot always do the tasks He gives
> In life's hard school;
> But I am learning with His help to solve
> Them one by one,
> And when I cannot understand, to say,
> "Thy will be done."

—Gertrude Benedict Curtis, in Chicago Advance.

THE MAN FROM SING SING.

How a Little Thing Sometimes Proves to Be the Turning Point in One's Life.

A very little thing proves to be the turning point in many a man's life, and a few kind words have saved many a soul. Little acts, little words, little deeds cost but little, take but little time, but they are mighty in results when done in the Master's name.

A story is told of the late Henry Raymond, whose heart was always open to the cry of the needy and whose large generous nature quickly responded to the sufferings of the great hopeless world, that illustrates the value of a beneficent act in the life of one man. It is said that while very busy one day, there appeared to him a man saying: "Is this Mr. Raymond?" Being assured of this he continued:

"Can I speak to you a few moments, sir?" The work was shoved aside.

"I have just come from Sing Sing," hesitated the man.

"Not from the prison, I hope," said the editor, by way of putting the caller at ease with a joke.

"Yes, sir," said the visitor, "I got my discharge a few days ago."

"Well, my man, I hope you were innocent."

"No, sir," replied the convict, "I was guilty. You see, sir, I am an engineer and machinist by trade. I want to lead an honest life, and when I got a place to work all went well until some kind friend came along and told my boss that I was a prison bird, and I had to be out of that. Then I got another place and got well to work, and the same thing happened. Now I am looking for another job, and I would like to borrow some money to help me along until I find something to do, and I am going to begin by telling what I am, and when I get anything to do I shan't lose it in the same way I did the other places."

"How much do you want?" asked Mr. Raymond.

"Well, sir," replied the man, "I haven't got the price of one dinner with me now, and I don't know where I am to sleep to-night. I think if I had ten dollars I could get along until I found somebody to take me for what I am worth, and give me some honest work to do. I don't want to go downhill, sir."

The ten dollars closed the conversation on the instant. Perhaps a year afterwards Mr. Raymond was at a fair of the American institute, and while looking at some machinery on exhibition a decent man in charge of it approached him and said: "Is this Mr. Raymond?"

"Yes," he replied. "I don't remember you."

"Don't you remember the man from Sing Sing?"

"No," said Mr. Raymond, "I don't remember any man from Sing Sing."

"Why," said the man from Sing Sing, "don't you recollect?" and then he related the story recorded here.

Taking a bank note from his pocket the engineer repaid the borrowed money, saying he had carried it for some months without finding an opportunity to leave his work and come to town for the purpose.

"It's a good ten dollars, Mr. Raymond, for it's the cost of saving me from ruin, and it has made a Christian of me."

When he told the story afterwards Mr. Raymond said it was cheap, and that he had charged all his other loans to the account of the engineer and balanced it.—Union Gospel News.

QUIET HOUR THOUGHTS

Confine your tongue or it may confine you.

A life devoid of noble motives is a dreary one.

Preaching with power is not necessarily preaching with a loud noise.

The most pious church members generally have the least to say about their piety.

It is not enough to be orthodox in our belief; we must be orthodox in our actions also.

Christ is not only a revelation of what God is, but he is also a pattern of what man should be.

Success has her dwelling on the top of the mountain, and she can only be attained by climbing the mountain.

While God reigns, nothing but that which is for their highest good will be permitted to befall any of his children.

The great object of religion is not to prepare people to die, but to prepare people to live. If people live right they will die right.

Covetousness is a dangerous sin, and it is to be feared a very common one. It is especially condemned in the Bible, and yet how seldom do we hear of a member being disciplined by a church for this sin?—Rev. J. W. Neyman, in Chicago Standard.

Law of Divine Association.

Christ says of the Father: "He is with me because I do the things that please Him." In this we have the law of Divine association. A determination to live a life correspondent with the will of God insures Divine companionship. Protection, preservation, perpetuation of noblest impulses and principles—these are guaranteed to the obedient and submissive.—Rev. A. Z. Conrad.

Dealing with New Truth.

There are two ways of dealing with new truth. The one is to test it and see whether it will work. The other is to smash it for fear it will work.—Chicago Interior.

DOING GOOD

Life Is Short, But Long Enough to Say Kind Words and Perform Many Gracious Acts.

"Let us do good" was the exhortation of a useful man who [illegible] generation faithfully [illegible] of God [illegible] the world.

In the [illegible] of Paul [illegible] not [illegible] marvel [illegible] and littlest [illegible]. One [illegible] the statement [illegible] appear Paul dwelt in two worlds at once. No man perhaps ever [illegible] the mystic [illegible] the present with a more even balance than did Paul of Tarsus. Gordon of Khartoum has possibly been his nearest modern counterpart in these respects.

It was this metaphysical, indoctrinating apostle who constantly [illegible] of his Master, went about doing good. The Gospel which he preached was a very practical gospel. [illegible] the doctrine of the [illegible] eventuates in Christly deeds. No Christian [illegible] warranted [illegible] dreamer, but is required [illegible] of his faith to be [illegible] the World. God requires [illegible] He demands a hundred per cent duty from all His followers.

There is one thing, however, which comes before doing good, and that is being good. It was the frequent exclamation of a faithful old [illegible] now long since dead: "It is first to be good." That platitude, which we had a pressing point, summed up the whole of her philosophy of existence. There could be no better ideal for life. For the reason being good is frequently in itself a positive means of doing good. Character is a conservative and constructive force in the world. "I tried to be a skeptic when I was a young man," said Cecil, "but my mother's life was too much for me." Example energizes. Every good life anywhere, though lived quietly, helps to create a sentiment in favor of goodness and supplies a real impulse toward the imitation by others of its own high ideals.

But when a man is good he is by that very fact prepared and pushed forward to do good. There is no real goodness of the heart that does not manifest itself in some form of practical good works. The best are the busiest. If we are not occupied in some form of useful service we have grave reason to doubt the genuineness of our Christian hope. Inaction has been characterized as the greatest heresy. The spirit of a slothful selfishness is really the spirit of a rank apostasy from the faith. It will never do after all the centuries of missionary and philanthropic effort to make Christianity a weak, impracticable faith or to dignify any weakling sentimentality by the name of Christianity.

"As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good." Opportunity of some sort is always present. It is there if we look for it. Sometimes the opportunity may be thickly disguised under the form of an obstacle, and a little enterprise may be required in order to develop its position and promise. But "love is ingenious," and if there be in the heart a sincere affection for God and man abundant ways of serving both may readily be discovered. It is not asked of any man that he should do everything, but it is required of every believer that he should do something.

In China north of Peking there is a celebrated pagoda which was built on a curiously cooperative plan. No rich man provided for the cost of its erection, but every worshiper coming to the locality was asked to bring a single brick toward its construction. No Chinaman was so poor but that he could bring a brick, and so in time the structure grew into the form of a spacious pagoda.

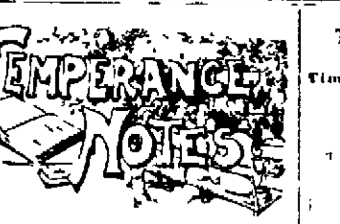
In this world it is always possible to bring a brick for the temple of Christian service. There is no life so noble as the life that serves. The loftiest ambition possible for man is the aspiration to be good and to do good. Life is short, but it is always long enough for the saying of kind words, the uttering of Christian testimonies, the outshining of a godly character and the performing of many a gracious deed of helpful ministry. "Let us do good."—N. Y. Observer.

THE CHRISTIAN'S RESOURCES.

He Needs Often to Take a Sort of Inventory of His Spiritual Advantages.

To appreciate what the Christian's resources are and how abundant, [illegible] to be taken of them [illegible] the Christians in the world [illegible] to the Almighty Himself [illegible] all Heavenly beings needs to be remembered. They include whatever of spiritual sympathy, advice or aid, coming from outside of one's own self, which can be [illegible] of at any time and the value of which can be depended upon. We sometimes narrowly [illegible] the Bible [illegible] there is [illegible] in which [illegible] Yet [illegible] with God [illegible] Word [illegible] of how He has dealt with others of our race and of how our human predecessors [illegible] to use the spiritual resources which He had placed at their disposal.

The Almighty Himself is our first [illegible] sufficient resource. He is the source of all resources. To Him we [illegible] the sympathy and [illegible] we receive from the [illegible] on high. [illegible] and [illegible] is the fundamental fact of our religious experience that we have come truly acquainted with Him and have learned to love Him. This the [illegible] we [illegible] individuals. We [illegible] nothing which [illegible] is indifferent to Him [illegible] most [illegible] human. He [illegible] wishes the [illegible] at their full [illegible] constituted us [illegible] precious to us. We [illegible] poorer and weaker if we could not look confidently [illegible] the various and [illegible] human affection prompts. [illegible] distinctly the outer [illegible] of spiritual fellowship. Both the [illegible] ceiving it enriches [illegible] peculiar and lasting [illegible] power. Heavenly agencies may be high [illegible] ing for us indeed, but they are [illegible] and the assurance of human sympathy and help supplies a real need of every Christian heart. These for we are to accept thankfully [illegible] freely.—Congregationalist.



ARMY OF DRUNKARDS.

It Is Being Constantly Recruited from the Ranks of Moderate Drinkers.

Rev. A. J. Dove, in an address delivered in Philadelphia recently, spoke of the terrible effects of intemperance and impressed the audience that it is the moderate drinker [illegible] of the steady [illegible] to the bright and [illegible] was marked off as a failure [illegible] drink. How the parent who was looked to with dependence by wife and children, became even unable [illegible] to help himself. How the one with the best of promises and expectations was cast upon the shore of life a wreck and all his hopes and ambitions [illegible].

The one most blamable for this condition of affairs is the moderate drinker, because it is from the ranks of the moderate drinker that the vast army of drunkards are recruited. It is the occasional drinking of the glass that leads to the fatal [illegible]. The moderate drinker of to-day is the drunkard of to-morrow.

He said that he feared that the people did not stop to consider the terrible effects of drink and how far-reaching it was in its influence. Seventy-five thousand people a year die as the result of drink. Bringing that down to an hourly subdivision people would be appalled to consider that within the hour that he would speak to them eight persons would die in this country as a result of drink. He urged his hearers to come with him on the night to the scene where the shot was fired, to the saloon where the murder was committed, to the hospital where the maniac lay, to witness the manner and form in which those afflicted by excessive drinking passed out of the world. Not only did it mean the wrecking of temporal hopes and earthly ambitions, for by his death the drunkard—all hopes of a future happy state were cast aside and there could be but the one conclusion reached by the person who died from drink, for there was but the one punishment stated for those who died a drunkard's death.

PROGRESS OF THE MODERATE DRINKER.

He urged the parents to associate themselves with the movement, for by it they would do much to save their children from the temptations of the world. The great danger that the child had to confront was that of drink, and an early association in a total abstinence society would do much to guard the child against this evil and strengthen him against the danger of in later years becoming addicted to the habit.

TEMPERANCE SOLDIERS.

An Illustration of the Growth of Intelligent Total Abstinence Sentiment in This Country.

The growth of intelligent total abstinence sentiment in this country is well illustrated by the following extract from a letter of a correspondent from [illegible] of the Pennsylvania volunteers [illegible] park, to the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette:

"The part of the park we are in is in Walker county, Georgia. It is a prohibition county, as are the majority of the counties of the state. That does not in any way interfere with the army canteen. This canteen is conducted under the laws of the United States and pays no tax of any kind. The profits of the business go into the regimental mess fund. No other intoxicant is sold in it than beer. Battery B has no canteen, and will not have one [illegible]."

It is said the commander, who will not allow [illegible] selling canteen in his command, is the son of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the national leader of the movement for scientific temperance education in the public schools of this and other countries. Capt. Hunt's experience in the army therefore seems to be an illustration of Mrs. Hunt's theory [illegible] liquor shop prohibition will be easily enforced. Another officer from the [illegible] says: [illegible]

[illegible] of Mrs. [illegible] N. Y. Journal.

Music as a Stimulant.

If a doctor in America would imagine [illegible]

Drunkenness a Crime.

Drunkenness is not only [illegible]

THE SMOKING NUISANCE.

Time That a Vigorous Protest Was Made Against the Pollution of the Air We Breathe.

[illegible] theaters [illegible] as we [illegible] streets [illegible] are [illegible] behavior [illegible] arrest such [illegible] as a public nuisance.

If a man wishes to make a smokestack of himself [illegible] he has no right to compel every [illegible] The smoker never seems to realize that his [illegible] is "heaven" and that [illegible] breathe [illegible] can't smoke which he expects [illegible] without qualms of stomach too [illegible] comfort. The smoking [illegible] selfish and [illegible] in the man who indulges.

But smoking and tobacco using in all forms is [illegible] nothing more than a nuisance. It is physical as well as a moral and mental evil, and produces the direst consequences in the bodies of those who habitually use it.

Another surprising thing in relation to the use of tobacco is the fact that so large a number of physicians who are perfectly acquainted with its destructive effects still continue to indulge [illegible] of the causes of the [illegible] It is refreshing to [illegible] a note of warning into the ears of the multitudes of young men who are ignorantly becoming slaves to the twin vices, alcohol and tobacco.

Dr. Francis Dowling, in a paper read before the Mississippi Valley Medical association, gave the results of careful investigations made by him respecting the influence of tobacco upon the eyesight. It has long been known that tobacco, when used in considerable quantities, lessens the acuteness of vision and produces color blindness. Dr. Dowling proposed to determine whether the ordinary or so-called moderate use of tobacco does not to some degree impair the eyesight. He personally tested the vision of 150 men employed in a large tobacco factory. He found that vision was very greatly impaired in nearly one third the entire number. In [illegible] cases there was very serious impairment of vision and [illegible] were almost absolutely blind. [illegible] Other statistics equally convincing might be quoted.

The effect of tobacco using upon the eyesight is very insidious and progresses so slowly that it is not appreciated until after great and perhaps irreparable damage has been done. It is for this reason that many go on for so many years [illegible] indulging in this poison without awakening to the fact that they are slowly but surely undermining their constitution. What tobacco does for the nerves of sight it does to every other nerve in the body. It has not the power to select out a single nerve and injure it to the exclusion of all others, but spreads its mischief throughout the whole vital domain. Not only the nerves, but the muscles, glands and indeed every cell and fiber of the body are brought under the baneful influence of this drug.

[illegible] an eminent Scotch physician [illegible] examination [illegible] per cent. of [illegible] albumen in the urine [illegible] strong suggestion that the use of this drug may be one of the causes of the rapid increase of Bright's disease in countries in which tobacco is largely used.—Good Health.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENTS.

[illegible]

Liquor Laws of Ohio.

[illegible]

Tight on Bottlers.

[illegible]

All Evils Joined.

[illegible]

PLAIN CHICKEN COOPS

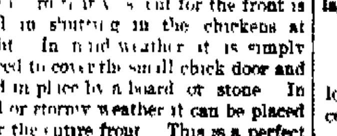
SOMETHING NEITHER INTRICATE NOR EXPENSIVE.

No Slant to the Roof and No Hinges on the Door—A Simple Fitting Together of Plain Boards and a Little Wire Netting.

To the man who is compelled to run out [illegible] and knock a chicken coop together [illegible] here illustrated [illegible] It depends [illegible] The [illegible] puts them out this way.

Utility [illegible] convenience and [illegible] all require.

After a good deal of trying, says a writer in The National Stockman and Farmer, I have one which satisfies me. Dimensions are [illegible] feet and 12 to 15 inches high. I cut my lumber to make a solid box, no slope for roof. In putting together I nail the bottom to battens, making a platform which is not fastened to the box. Instead of putting in the front board I lay it aside and nail in an inch strip at top and bottom of front. [illegible] with one inch wire netting. This netting is cut three or four inches longer than front and stapled fast except one end, which is left loose for the last few inches and lapped round the corner of coop and is hooked over two nails, one each at bottom and top. This is the door. When hen is to be let out or in unhook netting and fold it back, bending it if necessary to have it stay open or hold it in place with stick or stone. For the little chickens a few wires are cut near the floor and loose ends bent back. There will be less danger of this being stretched and enlarged if a heavy



SIMPLE CHICKEN COOP.

[illegible] wire is bent the right shape and the [illegible] ends of the netting bent round it. [illegible] for the front is used in shutting in the chickens at night. In mild weather it is simply placed to cover the small chick door and held in place by a board or stone. In cold or stormy weather it can be placed over the entire front. This is a perfect ventilator. In hot weather this board can be placed in front of the coop to make shade for both hen and chicks.

No slant is given the roof. It is covered with paper, felt or anything else that will turn rain and it is scarcely possible to place a coop so it will not have slope enough to carry off all water. A sloping roof adds one third to one half the time of construction. A hinged door is also a dreadfully costly thing in time. I make my coops as high as I can get them by using only one board. That is rarely over 16 inches. 12 will do. If two boards are used to get the height, the sides ought to be papered the same as the roof. Lap the paper or felt over the edges of roof so as to stop all cracks and drafts and then get ventilation in front by adjusting the front board.

Guinea Fowls.

These birds must be well known to be appreciated. From childhood we have had them on the farm from 5 to 200 in a flock. They are no trouble whatever, lay their eggs in nests which they make in the grass and fields, we often find nests with from 3 to 75 eggs [illegible]. From some [illegible] take part of the eggs, [illegible] them to raise their [illegible] hatch and raise [illegible] we often do not see [illegible] in the fall, when they [illegible] home, sometimes as [illegible] in a flock. Such chirping, [illegible] flying up trees! The little keets [illegible] like partridges when about that size. They are splendid meat to fry or roast or for potpie, and to enjoy a breast of fowl one should eat a guinea fowl. The eggs are considered the richest of all eggs and keep well. We put them up to use in winter. [illegible] years ago when illness and [illegible] family made me forget the eggs until June we found them just as good as when put away. If you try guinea fowls you are sure to have eggs and fowls for your table, and no trouble to get them.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Egg Statistics.

A statistician has drawn up a table to show how many eggs the various kinds of domestic fowls lay per annum and how many eggs go to the pound: Geese, 4 to the pound, 30 per annum; Polish, 9 to the pound, 150 per annum; bantams, 16 to the pound, 100 per annum; Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, 200 per annum; turkeys, 5 to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum; game fowl, 9 to the pound, 100 per annum; Leghorns, 9 to the pound, 200 per annum; Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, 150 per annum; Langshans, 8 to the pound, 150 per annum; Brahmas, 7 to the pound, 130 per annum; ducks, 5 to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum.—American Fancier.

Demand For Eggs.

An exchange says that New York city market requires more eggs each year than are sent out by the three largest egg producing states. If one considers how many other large cities there are in sections where the egg production does not equal the demand, we will see why it is that the business cannot easily be overdone. And there is also now a considerable export demand for eggs.

Tame Hens the Best Layers.

Keep the fowls tame, for tame hens are better layers. If you doubt this, just try it one year, and you will be well satisfied with the results. A scary hen is never to be relied upon either as a layer or a mother.

Cautious Man.

"Were you able to sell old Billings a lot?" asked the superintendent of the cemetery.

The agent shook his head.

He was afraid he might not get the full value of it, he explained.

"But, hang it all, a man has got to die some time," exclaimed the superintendent.

"That's what I told him, but he only answered: 'Suppose I should be lost at sea.'"—Chicago Post.

Not to Blame.

"Do you think it proper," said the man who was trying to keep his temper, "to laugh at a man who slips on a banana peel by accident?"

"Well," replied the spectator apologetically, "I laughed by accident, too. I didn't think of such a thing until I saw you."—Detroit Free Press.

One of the Drawbacks.

"Why do you and Harold prefer a buggy to a tandem wheel?" they asked.

"Even though a man learns to ride with his arms free," she replied blushing, "of what practical value is it when one is on a tandem wheel?"

And it so happened that no one could tell her.—Chicago Post.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse; on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent around, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying as this is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our best Roasted Rio 1[illegible]c lb — Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages 10c lb — Good Rio green 8c lb
Levering in Packages 1[illegible]c lb — Old Government Java 2[illegible]c lb
Rich Mocha green 25c lb, roasted 31c lb — Roasted Java 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C 4c lb — Standard Granulated 5[illegible]c lb
Extra Yellow C [illegible]c lb — Best Cut Loaf 5½c lb
Standard Coffee A 5[illegible]c lb — Best Powdered 5[illegible]c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No changes in prices; they have advanced on a few grades but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This is in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c — Gunpowder, good 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c — Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair 20c — Imperial, good 30c
Oolong, Black Tea 25c — Imperial, best, 40c
Oolong, best Tea, 50c — Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1 lb packages 1[illegible]c — Japan, good 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Home Packed Tomatoes 10c can — California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches [illegible]c can — California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn 7c can — California Egg Plums 12c can
Egypt an brand New York Corn 9c can — California Apricots, 12c can
Gal on Apples 25c can — Early June Peas, 8c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best [illegible]c lb — Evaporated Apples 10c lb
California Raisins, extra 4c lb — Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines 8c lb — No 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes [illegible]c lb — Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches 8c lb — Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup per gallon [illegible] — New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
[illegible] Maple Syrup in bottles 5c — Best New Orleans gallon, 35c
Golden Drip per gallon 25c — No 1 Sorghum gallon 30c

Fish! Fish!

Family White Fish, quarter bbl $1.00 — Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, kitt [illegible] — Holland Herring 80c
No 1 White Fish, half bbl $[illegible] — [illegible] Herring $1.[illegible]
No 1 White Fish, kitt [illegible] — Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish 5c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, [illegible] gallon — Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil 60c gallon — Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil 60c gallon — Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark 20c gallon — Lard Oil No 1 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

[illegible] — Bon Bons, fruit, 9c lb
[illegible] — Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
[illegible] — Peppermint Lozenges 10c lb
[illegible] — This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

[illegible] — Plug, Battle Ax, 25c lb
[illegible] — Plug, Horse Shoe, 45c lb
[illegible] — Plug, T. T., best, 35c lb
[illegible] Cigars, box — Smoking Tobacco, pound 17c
[illegible] — Sweet Conqueror, pound 1[illegible]
[illegible] — Mail Pouch, pound 25c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

[illegible] extremely [illegible] this season.

Kelley Island Catawba 75c gallon — California Angelica 85c gallon
Kelley Island Port 80c gallon — California Muscatel 85c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry 80c gallon — Wines in bottles 30c
[illegible] $1.50 gallon — Whiskey, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
[illegible] — Whiskey, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all goods [illegible]. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good assortment.

Window Shades, good, 1[illegible] each — Linoleum, good, 4[illegible] square yard
Window Shades, extra, 2[illegible] each — Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 4[illegible] each — Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c square yard
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard 2[illegible] — Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Brussels Carpet, good, yard [illegible] — Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard [illegible] — Ingrain Carpets, best, [illegible] yard
Extra Supers, per yard [illegible]

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20c on the dollar at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 10.

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xvii, 1-16. Memory Verses, 2-6—Golden Text, I Kings xvii, 16—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

1. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand." This is the first recorded word from Elijah the Tishbite, as he comes to Ahab with his message from God. This is that Ahab who did more to provoke the Lord God of Israel to anger than all the kings of Israel that were before him (chapter xvi, 33).

2. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." A true man of God receives his message from God and delivers it for God, seeking only to please God. While he must of necessity stand before people to deliver his message, he does not aim to please people, but like Peter says, "As we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God which proveth our hearts" (I Thess. ii, 4).

3. "Get thee hence and turn thee eastward and hide thyself by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan." It is a great thing, perhaps the greatest thing in the life of a child of God to learn to live alone with God. Our Lord does so, and alone with His Father both in the lonely home in Nazareth and after He entered upon His public work.

4. "And it shall be that thou shalt drink of the brook, and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there." When we are on the Lord's business and just where He would have us to be all our temporal needs are sure to be supplied (Matt. vi, 33). We shall always live "that which we have need of day by day without fail" (Ezra vi, 9).

5. "So he went and did according unto the word of the Lord." Willing obedience is always the way of blessing (Deut. xi, 19). Elijah asked no questions of Lord, no suggestions, but simply obeyed. God has as clear a plan for us as He had for Elijah, and if we are only willing and obedient He will make it so to us.

6. "And the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening, and he drank of the brook." We are not to have faith with that which is in God's cupboard or seek help from the unseen, even if the commands the unseen to feed us, unless we are trusting all things of Him and be thankful (I Thess. v, 18).

7. "And it came to pass after awhile that the brook dried up, because there had been no rain in the land." If Elijah had depended upon the brook, he would naturally feel disappointed as he saw its waters lessening and for a day or two, but depending upon God he could say, "All my springs are in Thee" (Ps. lxxxvii, 7). "O Christ, thou art my fountain ever flowing, and my sweet wayside brook is Thine and mine." He is all sufficient, no mighty God who is all in all to us (Phil. xvii, 1).

8. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." We need a fresh word from the Lord for every occasion. What He told us to do last time may not be His message for us next time, even though the circumstances may be very similar. (Ex. ii; Sam. v, 19, 23). We must wait on our God continually and trust in Him with all our heart and lean not to our own understanding, then we shall always be sure of guidance (Hos. xii, 6; Prov. iii, 5; Isa. xxx, 21). We must gather manna fresh every morning.

9. "Arise, get thee to Zarephath, which belongeth to Zidon, and dwell there. Behold, I have commanded a widow woman there to sustain thee." We are His new orders. God has been watching His child, and doubtless Elijah had communion with God every day.

10. "So he arose and went to Zarephath." And there was the widow woman at the gate of the city gathering sticks, and he asked her to bring him a drink of water. Perhaps as the Lord whispered to Samuel, "Behold the man" (I Sam. ix, 17). He may have whispered to Elijah, "This is the woman of whom I told thee."

11. "And as she was going to fetch it he called to her and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand." His wants were not many, either in the way of food or raiment. He did not live to eat, but to do the will of God. Like our Lord Jesus, his meat was to do the will of Him that sent him, and he knew that bread would be given him and his water would be sure. It is a good thing to learn to be content in any state whether full or hungry (Phil. iv, 11, 12).

12. "And she said, As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel and a little oil in a cruse." This is her pitiful story, with the added item that when she and her son had eaten this she expected they would have to die. Perhaps her poor heart was saying, "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" and she was wondering what some of His promises could mean. It was surely her extremity and His opportunity, for God helps those who cannot help themselves (Ps. lxxii, 12).

13. "And Elijah said unto her: Fear not. Go and do as thou hast said. But make me thereof a little cake first and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son." It was not a very abundant welcome for the man of God, and some would feel that there was a great mistake somewhere. But one who had been ministered unto by ravens would not be apt to faint in this emergency.

14. "For thus saith the Lord God of Israel, The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth." The God of Israel had fed millions of people for 40 years with bread from heaven. He had brought water out of the rock for them. He had divided the Red Sea and the Jordan. He is the Creator of heaven and earth, and there is nothing too wonderful for Him (Jer. xxxii, 17, 27).

15. "And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah, and she and he and her house did eat many days." The margin says "a full year." Faith just believes what God says without any other evidence, or in spite of all seeming evidence to the contrary, and acts accordingly.

16. "And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which He spake by Elijah." But suppose, if possible, that she had refused to share it, what then? There had been no increase. Are you sharing all you have with others or are you saying, "I have not enough for me and mine, and giving to others is out of the question."

Hard places give the Lord a chance to show His power, and in the next incident we see that He is the resurrection and the life, and the son given back from the dead would be more to his mother than if he had not died. The word of the Lord is truth.

All He Could Say.

The Judge—And for the levity with which you have conducted your defending your trial I shall give you a nominal fine of $10. How does that suit you?

The Villain—That is what I would call extra fine.—Indianapolis Journal.

Looking Forward.

Big Sister—Now, Tommy, you mustn't tell you. You know I am older than you.

Little Brother—That's all right, but the time will come when you're not to be a month of that.—New York Journal.

Deduction Confirmed.

Miss Chatter—I knew you would be here today to see sister.

Mr. Cudder (interrog.)—Intuition?

Miss Chatter—No; observation. You always appear on the same day that Ethel refuses onions at dinner.—Yale Blue.

CASTORIA

Bears the Fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

GRIM ISLE OF CEUTA.

DESTINED TO BE COMMODORE WATSON'S BASE OF OPERATIONS.

It Is Spain's Pet Island Colony For Convicts—Her Exiled Prisoners Tortured Here For Centuries Past—Natural and Artificial Fortifications of the Town.

Ceuta, Spain's pet island colony for convicts, which commands the approach to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, is destined to become a base of supplies for Commodore John C. Watson and the squadron with which he is to attack Cervera's armed of Spain. The Canaries are all there is between him and this grim island, which, under the cover of its lofty walls and mountains, Spain has recently fitted out with guns for resistance.

Commodore Watson has been ordered to command a detachment of Admiral Sampson's fleet and to make of the Spanish authorities squadron. The Canaries, Sampson's and the American flag hoisted over the islands, he is to open a base of supplies. Once in possession of the well fortified island and town of Ceuta, Commodore Watson would be able to run back for supplies of men and ammunition almost as easily as though he were off the coast of Florida.

Ceuta is a rocky island off the north coast of Africa, Morocco, and is 12 hours' sail from the entrance to the strait of Gibraltar. It might as well be called the island of three small hills, for its name is derived from Septem, the Latin word for seven. Of these three the most conspicuous is Monte del Hacho, which rises up toward Spain like a signal post to say to say "All's well." Stretching back from the mountain a narrow peninsula connects the island with the mainland of Africa. On this is built the town of Ceuta itself.

All around its fortifications, the high hills put up there for nature and the gods saw fit, and nature and the gods relied on the rocks and cliffs to keep the enemy at bay. Ceuta is a place of great walls, and the town itself seems to be a place of impregnable strength. Those who have seen it from the sea say that it looks like a great fortress rising out of the rock. It is a place of great strength, and it is a place of great interest. It is a place of great strength, and it is a place of great interest. It is a place of great strength, and it is a place of great interest

THE Farmers are reaping the largest harvest for many, many years.
"Merchants Should Make Hay While the sun Shines."
You can reach them in THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

THE Farmers are reaping the largest harvest for many, many years.
"Merchants Should Make Hay While the sun Shines."
You can reach them in THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

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Gents' Furnishers.
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Many people go all to pieces as soon as hot, weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all goes.
DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC
for such conditions as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it great deal. It is the best of spring medicines to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sale assets.
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If so, call on us. We can get you money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession. Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. If you want money and desire your business done quickly, privately and confidentially, call on us.
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Hall Salt Rheum for years. My leg from knee to ankle was raw and swollen, and the pain was intense. I tried doctors in Hartford, Wallingford, and New Haven, to no avail. Cuticura Remedies, Cuticura (ointment), and a box of Cuticura Soap completely cured me. GARRETT F. SANDERS, Hartford Electric Light Co., Hartford, Conn.
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Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. How to Cure Skin Diseases, free.

NO BATTLE TODAY.

The Storming of Santiago May Have Been Again Postponed.

GIVING LINARES TIME TO SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—2:30 p. m.—Secretary Alger says that Santiago has not surrendered nor has a battle taken place there as yet and indicated that negotiations for a surrender are still progressing.

As a result of advices from General Shafter he expressed the opinion that no battle would take place today.

Secretary Alger and General Corbin both refused to make any further statement as to the nature of the communication they had received from General Shafter but it is understood here that the town offered to capitulate upon conditions, and that these conditions so far have not been accepted.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—At 2 p. m. Secretary Alger said that the attack on Santiago had not yet begun and gave the impression that it had been postponed.

Secretary Alger based his statement on a cablegram from General Shafter received by him today which indicated that hostilities were near but had not actually opened and might be deferred.

He said that six batteries of artillery had been unloaded and gotten to the front today and that only one of the lighters sent to General Shafter had reached its destination.

The secretary added that General Shafter's dispatch said the lighters were needed to unload provisions for the troops. In view of published allegations that the troops were on short rations General Shafter was urged as to the proof of the assertion.

His telegram today said that on one day only were the troops on half rations, and on this day the only troops which suffered were a few at the furthest point from the supplies.

The general says there was considerable complaint on account of lack of tobacco but added that there was sufficient food, tobacco and other necessary supplies on the ships to last at least two months, and they will be brought ashore at the earliest possible moment.

Everything he reports to be in a most satisfactory condition, and expected fighting would be resumed perhaps this afternoon or evening.

A BOMBARDMENT WAS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It was expected at the navy department that Sampson's big guns would begin work again at noon today on the fortifications at the entrance of Santiago harbor, though it cannot be learned that explicit notice of such a purpose has been received, the department's knowledge being confined to the fact that this was the plan of campaign arranged between Shafter and Sampson at their meeting three days ago.

The details of the plan to be pursued are not yet known either to the navy department or the war department, having been left entirely within the discretion of Sampson and Shafter, each acting in his own domain, the sole injunction laid upon them being to confer and cooperate to the single end of capturing Santiago.

The navy department is having great difficulty in communicating by wire with Sampson, though it is not known whether this arises from bad cable service or from the distance at which Sampson lies from the cable station. All that came from him last night was a brief report as to the condition of the wrecks of the Spanish vessels.

ARTILLERY REACHES GENERAL SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department is advised that Randolph's six batteries of artillery, the District of Columbia regiment and a regiment of Illinois infantry, which left Tampa several days ago, have reached Santiago.

ENEMY THINKING THE MATTER OVER.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO, July 8, 9 a. m., per the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9, 8 a. m.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 9, 2 a. m.—There has been absolutely no change in the situation at Santiago de Cuba during the past twenty-four hours. The Spanish authorities are taking time to consider the proposition to surrender and no answer will be made before noon tomorrow. Cable operators at the request of the Spanish officials have been allowed to enter Santiago, and the matter of the surrender of that city is now being considered with Madrid direct.

The general feeling among the American officers is that the surrender will be made, not necessarily tomorrow (Saturday,) but they believe that date will be the beginning of the final negotiations.

Orders have been issued that each regiment in the American lines hoist a flag on the trenches in front of the position it occupies. This gives the Spaniards an excellent idea of the extent and location of our lines, and it also makes a very imposing appearance.

This morning nearly a score of standards were fluttering at different points along the works, which are now nearly four miles long, and enclosing the city on two sides.

It had been proposed that a battalion of sharpshooters be formed from each regimental battalion in the army, to be commanded by officers of practical proficiency as marksmen and hunters. It is said that this battalion would be able to clear the army of the pestiferous guerrillas, who from tree tops or other covers, may make attempts, some of them successful, to assassinate wounded men as they are being carried to the rear.

During the truce, which has now lasted four days, there has been none of this murder business going on and American officers, therefore, conclude that the guerillas have been engaged in this miserable work under the direct order or control of the Spanish leaders. Several commissions from Spanish authorities to act as guerrilla leaders have been picked up on the battlefields of San Juan and El Caney.

The story "published" by a New York paper to the effect that the Spanish prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans, who killed them, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

No prisoners have been turned over to the Cubans at any time.

GENERAL MILES SAILS FOR CUBA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—The transports Yale and Columbia, having on board the commanding general of the army, Nelson A. Miles and staff, and 1,700 men, intended as reinforcements for General Shafter before Santiago, got away at 2 o'clock this afternoon. General Miles and staff are on the Yale.

CATALONIA IN PORT.

Steamer on which A. D. Craig Sailed Reaches Liverpool.

An Associated press cable to THE SENTINEL announces the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer Catalonia. This is the vessel on which A. D. Craig embarked from Boston one week ago today on route to London to attend the international Sunday school convention. The announcement made in another paper a day or two ago that Mr. Craig was feared to have been among the hapless passengers of the ill-fated Laflourgogne was altogether without foundation. Mr. Craig wrote a letter to the Sentinel on board the Catalonia as she left port, and it was sent to shore by a pilot boat. The letter was published in due time in these columns.

FIRST NEW WHEAT.

The Tressell mills today bought the first load of new wheat brought to Fort Wayne. It was harvested by Cornelius Levy, a Marion township farmer, and is of a very high grade. Mr. Levy's wheat averaged thirty bushels to the acre. Fred Tressell brought a sample of the wheat to THE SENTINEL and the farm editor is in raptures over it, while the "devil" ate nothing else but wheat for dinner.

Crash and Duck Trousers at cost.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & CO.

Dallas F. Green, the Arcade jeweler, received word today that a residence property owned by him at Port Huron, Mich., had been destroyed by fire. The property was insured.

JUST THINK
Patterson is discounting that 50c balbriggan underwear 10 per cent.
Crash Suits at cost, from $2.40 up.
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IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Present Situation in These Islands.

Spanish Faith Has Never Been Kept.

Germany's Interests are Very Small.

Aguinaldo Favors Adoption of English Language and Customs—Some Interesting Facts.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 9.—Gen. of Aguinaldo's leaders in the last Philippine revolt is living incognito in London and practically acting as Aguinaldo's agent, being in receipt of constant telegrams and letters from Cavite. Questioned on the Philippine situation by a representative of the Associated Press, he said:

"The Philippine republic was proclaimed in October, 1896, and its first president was Andreas Bonifacio. When he died over a year ago Aguinaldo was elected president and commander-in-chief. On the arrival of Captain General Primo de Rivera that officer adopted a policy of bringing the revolt to an end by means of concessions, force having failed.

"Our leaders were approached and the result was the 'pact of Biacnato,' so called from the village where it was signed on December 14, 1897.

"Senor Sagasta the other day denied that in that 'pact' General Rivera has promised any reforms. Here is an official copy of that 'pact' wherein is promised the banishment or at least the disbanding of the religious orders; Philippine representations in the cortes; the same administration of justice for the natives as for the Spanish; unity of laws between the Philippines and Spain; the natives to share the chief offices of the Philippine civil government; re-arrangement of the property of the friars, and of the tax in favor of the natives; recognition of the individual rights of the natives with liberty of public meeting and of the press, and a general amnesty. These sum up the native grievances and are what we shall expect the Americans will institute.

"For these reforms Aguinaldo and the other leaders promised that if Rivera carried out the 'pact' they would capitulate themselves for three years and foment no revolutionary against Spanish authority during that time. Upon the rebels surrendering their arms, ammunition, forts, etc., Aguinaldo was to receive 400,000 pesetas. This money Aguinaldo deposited in the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank at Hong Kong, not for his personal use, but as a fund, the interest of which, in case the captain general carried out his part of the 'pact,' was to be devoted to the education of natives in England. In case the 'pact' was not fulfilled by the Spaniards the money was to be used for arms and to carry on the rebellion. The captain general never proclaimed a general amnesty. Central has existence of the 'pact,' and shot several rebel leaders who returned to Manila on the strength of it.

"Since the renewal of the rebellion under the inspiration of Admiral Dewey's victory, the present captain general has approached Aguinaldo and his leaders and promised if they would make common cause against the Americans he would carry out the reforms stated in the 'pact.'

"As a mark of bona fide, he created a legislative council to which he nominated twenty leading insurrectos of the Philippine republic. All overtures were scornfully rejected.

"The German pretensions are simply preposterous. They are practically little more than peddlers. All the large mercantile houses are English, who have in their hands quite three-fourths of the bulk and value of the commerce.

"The banks, railway, telegraphs, cable and local steamship lines are English; the only cotton mills belong to the English and the English control the sugar and hemp trades. The Germans are trying for some of the heavier trade, but have not capital or credit. There is only one American house in Manila. There is only one Russian subject on the island. Up to now Spanish has been the official language, but by last week's mail I learned Aguinaldo intends, as far as the republic is concerned, to substitute English.

"The root cause of the Philippine rebellion has always been the steady deprivation of the natives of their rights by the Spaniards.

"Year by year security for life and property has diminished. Particularly so as to the native friar in the Philippines. The Spanish friars, too, have sent to Spain all the monastery wealth they could dispose of, particularly that willed to the monasteries by rich natives.

"Then, too, the persecution of the Free Masons by the friars caused many resentments. 3,000 Free Masons being lodged in jail at the instance of the friars and loaded with chains. Besides no promise ever made by the Spaniards to the natives has been kept, quite."

Buy no other—the celebrated Alfred Benjamin & Co. summer clothing now at actual cost.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
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THE END OF THE WAR

That is Now Believed by Diplomats To Be in Sight.

PEACE RUMORS ARE NOT YET TANGIBLE.

MADRID, July 9.—The Liberal says the cabinet is considering the signing of a ten days' armistice to facilitate the peace negotiations.

PEACE RUMORS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The belief that a peace movement will be inaugurated continues strong, but the definite announcement is made that no such movement has taken form thus far.

The state department again today authoritatively stated that no peace overtures, direct or indirect, official or unofficial, had been submitted to this government. At the same time similar statements came from authorized sources at the British, French, German and other embassies and legations. It is stated broadly in these official quarters that whatever may be the hope or expectation of Spain toward peace, the matter thus far is confined entirely to the other side of the water and has taken no form either before the authorities here, or before the foreign representatives of those powers which would be most likely to speak in the event of a peace movement.

In view of this condition officials are surprised at the explicit reports that one power or another has already taken the initiative on some branch or other of the present conflict.

One report was to the effect that the German ambassador and Russian ambassador called together at the state department yesterday, the inference being that they had an important mission relative to the Philippines.

Neither the Russian ambassador nor the German ambassador was in Washington yesterday, Dr. Von Holleben, the German, being in New York, and Count Cassini, the Russian, at Narragansett Pier.

The first secretary of the German embassy, Baron Speck Von Sternburg, called yesterday and today, his visits being frequent, but with authority the sentement is made that his calls had no reference whatever to the subject of peace or the Philippines. It is regarded as unauspicious that reports of such importance should be published when both ambassadors are away and no action of the character stated is on foot. Another report states that Great Britain is moving, one version being that Sir Julian Pauncefote has made overtures to the president; another that Drummond-Wolfe, the ambassador at Madrid, has received the Spanish proposition and has transmitted it to the United States ambassador, Mr. Hay, at London.

As to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the ambassador himself authorizes the most explicit and sweeping denials.

He has not seen the president for a month, and he has not approached any official of this government, officially or unofficially, on the subject of peace. As to Sir Drummond-Wolfe, there is no means here of knowing what he has done at Madrid, but the officials here, government and diplomatic, dismiss this report in view of well established facts here.

The state department has received no such proposition from Ambassador Hay and it would be advised at once if anything of this nature had come through Sir Drummond-Wolfe or any other source. That Sir Julian Pauncefote is not apprehending any such movement on the part of Great Britain is indicated by his departure today for Pequot, Conn., for the summer.

He remained, not because of the war, but because the new treaty of reciprocity relating to the British West Indies had advanced to a stage where only two or three minor points remained open. With the adjournment of congress the senate was not here to ratify the treaty, even if completed, so there is no further urgent demand for his presence in Washington. The treaty goes over, probably until autumn.

While making it clearly understood that no peace movement whatever has been inaugurated, the officials continue to believe that some movement may assume definite form at any moment.

Such a movement would be of such supreme importance that the officials deprecate the reports that it has actually occurred.

PEACE RUMORS PLENTY BUT NONE IS DEFINITE.

LONDON, July 9.—Although peace rumors are numerous and there is a general feeling that Spain may at any moment sue for peace, nothing definite on the subject is known in competent quarters. Both the officials of the United States embassy and the British foreign office say the situation is the same as yesterday, and at the foreign office it is declared that there is absolutely no truth in the story printed this morning by a New York paper to the effect that Spain has made informal overtures for peace with the United States through Sir Henry Drummond-Wolfen, the British ambassador at Madrid, and they ridicule the alleged concessions attributed to Spain by the story referred to.

BLANCO REPORTS SAMPSON'S THREAT.

MADRID, July 9, 10 a. m.—It is rumored here that the Spanish government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco announcing that Rear Admiral Sampson had sent him a telegraphic dispatch summoning the Spanish commander to order the evacuation of Cuba within forty-eight hours, and announcing that otherwise the Americans will bombard all the forts in Cuba.

SHAFTER REPORTS COMPLETE LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department received two dispatches from General Shafter over night, as follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, With Army Corps in the Field, July 9.—Secretary of War, Washington.—Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The English cable was in working order and some of the operators were in the city. General Pond wanted these to stay where they were the principal men. This cable has not been cut and the man I sent in have not taken it up again. English cable has been working all the time through to Havana. SHAFTER."

The other dispatch, giving some additional details of the American losses in the recent fighting, reads:

"Playa del Este, Camp near Santiago, July 9.—Adjutant-General Washington.—Complete report received today of loss on July 1 and 2: Killed, twenty-two officers, 208 enlisted men; wounded, eighty-one officers, 1,203 enlisted men; missing, seventy-nine enlisted men. The reports giving the names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared and it is hoped to get them off tomorrow. SHAFTER."

SAMPSON THINKS THE VESSELS MAY BE SAVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Admiral Sampson has cabled the navy department that in his opinion three of the Spanish vessels may be saved. The Colon is certainly in good condition, he reports, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya.

This is the only news received from Sampson in a day or more, the cable apparently being interrupted or in bad working order.

Martin Forckel has been appointed a United States mail carrier.

Crash Suits at cost, from $2.40 up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & CO.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON'S
Annual 20 per cent. discount sale begins today, (Saturday, July 9,) and closes Saturday, July 30. Nineteen days' sale without profit, but we do it once a year. All men's, boys' and children's suits discounted 20 per cent. with the exception of blue and black worsteds. All furnishing goods discounted 10 per cent. (collars and cuffs being excepted.)
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Summer underwear at cost, from 16 cents per garment up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & CO.

Al. Foote, of Duluth, Minn., is in the city shaking hands with his hosts of old friends. Mr. Foote has been successful in business in Duluth and his trip to Alaska last fall has much improved his health.

Fine Negligee Shirts at actual cost, from 48 cents up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & CO.

SOLDIERS ARE PAID.

Paymasters Finish Their Work at Camp Thomas.

Payment Completed Sooner Than Was Expected.

The First Trial by Court Martial for Desertion.

All Artillery Companies Have Received Equipment and Show Fine Discipline and Practicality.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Military Park, Tenn., July 9.—At Camp Thomas today the regular weekly inspections are being conducted in all regimental camps and a general cleaning up is taking place.

The officers are having this work done as usual and in none of the camps is the prospect of an early movement allowed to interfere with it.

The government paymasters finished their work today, the last regiment, the Third Tennessee, being paid in full. The paymasters have worked systematically and rapidly and have disposed of their big tasks in a much shorter time than was at first thought possible.

They leave tonight for camps further south.

General Brooke has put an end to the disturbances in Chattanooga caused by the soldiers. A provost guard consisting of a company of regular cavalry under Lieutenant Dandridge, during the last twenty-four hours, has searched the city thoroughly and every man without a pass has been returned to camp. Several hundred men who slipped past the guards lines and came to the city, were captured.

General H. V. Boynton, chairman of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park commission, and recently appointed a brigadier general, reported at General Brooke's headquarters today for duty.

To a reporter General Boynton stated that everything at Chickamauga park and connected therewith would move along as usual, no remarkable changes being in contemplation. He also stated that more troops would be sent to the park from time to time when they are raised, but in what numbers or how soon they would arrive, he was unable to say.

Arms, ammunition, uniforms and general supplies were again distributed in large quantities today. Several hundred wagons were issued where needed. Two car loads of medical supplies were issued to the hospitals.

A number of ambulances were turned over to the various hospital corps.

General Greely, chief signal officer of the army, arrived today and went to the park. Captain Lee, of the signal corps, has arrived from Brooklyn with a batch of sixty export telegraph operators from the east. They were organized at Brooklyn and will be used in the field.

A number of other operators will arrive in a few days.

Perhaps the first sentence of court martial for desertion in Camp Thomas was recorded today.

A month ago Private J. William Lawson, of Company F, Third Tennessee, stole away, and by the help of his father, reached his South Knoxville home. The father declared that the boy was under age and had joined the army without his consent. When Major Brown, first battalion, arrested Young Lawson, the father tried to rescue his son on these grounds by habeas corpus proceedings. In this he has to all intent failed.

The boy was brought back and the garrison court-martial sentenced him to three months' hard work under regimental guard and a forfeit of $10 per month.

The fifteen batteries of artillery at Camp Thomas under the efficient command of General Williston are fast becoming splendid soldiers and fine gunners. Every battery is now supplied with guns and for two hours every day the men practice at high and low sighting, long range and field service.

Crash and Duck Trousers at cost.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & CO.

NAVY ARRANGES A HUNT.

All Spanish War Craft to be Captured or Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The navy is preparing for a grand hunt throughout the West Indies. A number of Spanish war craft remain scattered through covers on the Cuban coast and lying in obscure little harbors in the West Indian islands. These are to be hunted down and captured or destroyed, and the movement is to begin immediately.

Many of the little boats have been located already through the agency of the state department, and the others will be discovered by the aid of the swift little torpedo boats and auxiliary craft.

It was with this object in view that the recently constructed torpedo boats Gwinn, Morrison and others were ordered from the north to Florida waters.

Blue and Black Serge Coats at actual cost, $8.25 up.
Globe Dissolution Sale.
A. K. HURST & CO.

SAILING HOMEWARD.

Camara With His Fleet Re-enters the Suez Canal.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA HAS REACHED MESSINA.

SUEZ, July 9.—The Spanish fleet under command of Admiral Camara has re-entered the Suez canal.

PORT SAID, July 9.—Six of the Spanish ships have arrived here on their way back to Spain.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IS NOW AT MESSINA.

MESSINA, Sicily, July 9.—The Spanish torpedo boats Audaz, Proserpina and Osada, belonging to Admiral Camara's squadron, have arrived here from Port Said, on their way back to Spain.

AMONG THE WRECKS OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 8, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 8, 11:50 p. m.—The vessels which compose Admiral Cervera's squadron converted into wrecked charred houses, are littering the Cuban coast, and the scenes of desolation, ruin, horror and death is life description.

At the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies the Reina Mercedes, sunk at midnight on July 3rd.

Westward, five miles from the harbor, is a torpedo boat destroyer, stuck fast in the rocks, close in shore, and battered by the surf. Rocks jutting out of the water in front of where she lies hide her hull from view. Her davits and the top of her conning tower alone mark her resting place.

Visible from the sea a few miles farther, in an inlet embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks that extend half a mile into the sea, are the remains of the twin cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, formerly the pride of the Spanish navy.

On beyond lies the Vizcaya, a mass of ruins, and forty-two miles away from Santiago de Cuba, is the Cristobal Colon helpless on her sides with her smokestacks under water.

The Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo stand upright stuck fast on the rocky shoals. All that is is left of them is their outer hulls, the heavy armor alone resisting total annihilation. Inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their boilers, engines, bunkers and magazines have been blown into unrecognizable masses of twisted, melted iron. Exploded shells, burned rifles and revolvers, pieces of yellow brass works and gold and silver coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers whose protective decks only stand in places.

But, the most ghastly, horrible sights in those silent steel coffins are the mangled, scarred and charred bodies of hundreds of brave sailors, sacrificed for their country.

Buzzards are feeding off the dead and others are hovering over the wrecks.

On the beach other flocks of vultures sit in silence, waiting for the sea to give up its dead.

Every tide adds to the tale of horror, washing up such objects, as for instance, a sleeve inclosing a wasted arm, other portions of human bodies gnawed by hungry sharks and countless relics of the battle.

Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the enemy and over 100 bodies taken from the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders.

Those which now remain are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond belief or lie in the depth of the sea. They form the food of buzzards who keep constant vigil about the wrecks.

The buried remains lie in a confused mass, unnumbered and unnamed in a huge pit dug in the sandy beach where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross from the wreckage alone marks the grave, a grave over which Spain may well mourn.

THE REINFORCEMENTS TO GENERAL SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Some of the reinforcements for General Shafter which, according to war department advices, are scheduled to arrive at Santiago very soon, are the First District of Columbia volunteer infantry and the First regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry. The only other reinforcements due at Santiago in advance of the arrival of the troops now being embarked from Charleston and those which started from New York, are the six light batteries of artillery which left Roy West on the 5th inst.

These troops embarked on slow going steamers and are not expected to reach Santiago before Sunday or Monday.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN NAVY.

LONDON, July 9.—The weekly newspapers today, in discussing the war, all pay glowing tributes to the American navy. Even the Saturday Review says:

"It is impossible not to feel a certain pride in those achievements of men of our own race. Every Englishman, too, will remember that it was the possession of this same quality, the fine marksmanship which the Americans displayed, which gave us victories both on land and sea, from Croy to the Crimea, and something peculiar and noble happened in this fight which showed in a higher way the kinship between the two peoples: 'Don't cheer,' shouted Captain Philip, 'the poor devils are dying.' It seems to us that this expression of tender, sympathetic humanity is just as fine as the 'Kiss me, Hardy,' of the dying Nelson."

The Spectator, in a long article on the same subject, says:

"The first thought of all Englishmen is that the American fleet did its work splendidly. The whole performance of Admiral Sampson's fleet was in accordance with the best traditions of Anglo-Saxon navies and every Englishman has read of their doings with a flush of pride. There was the same old, hard pounding as the Elizabethan sea dogs used, the same curious mixture of stubbiness, daring, coolness and reckless dash. The moral aspect of what was almost the first and of what likely be the last fleet action between the Spanish and English races is very much alike, in both cases it was the man behind the gun who, in the last resort won the battle. The battle shows that the American navy is a most efficient fighting machine. We did not need to be told that. We knew it already and realized of what stuff the lion's whelps are made. They, however, did not know it on the continent, though they apparently know it now."

GENERAL OTIS MUST HURRY TO MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Major General Otis will hasten his departure for Manila, in accordance with instructions from Washington. He may go on either the Peru or City of Pueblo, which are expected to sail not later than the middle of next week, without waiting for the other vessels now being prepared for use as transports. On reaching Manila General Otis will probably assume command of all the troops in the field, leaving General Merritt free to take charge of his duties as governor general.

It is stated that Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis will accompany Major General Otis and that General Miller will assume charge of the troops remaining here.

The Eighth California regiment is likely to be sent to Honolulu to garrison that city. It can be prepared for such service in a few days, and its departure would not weaken the Philippine expeditionary force now here.

The choice lies between this regiment and the Sixth California, supplemented by the Washington volunteers.

The arrival of fifteen recruits from Kansas will more than fill the signal corps, and it will likely go with the next expedition.

The Utah troops have received their final equipments, but are still short twenty-one horses. Strict orders have been issued for the sanitary improvement of Camp Merritt.

THE BENNINGTON TO STOP AT LADRONE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—The Examiner says that the United States gunboat Bennington will proceed to the Ladrone islands and may remain there to hold them.

It also states that Admiral Miller will go to Honolulu on the Philadelphia.

A SPANISH SOLDIER'S TALE OF STARVATION.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 8, 6 p. m.—A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

PREMO CAMARAS!

$5 to $50.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all kinds.

M. L. JONES,

44 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor.) FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

The street fair.

It is a good thing. Push it along.

Congress adjourned with a patriotic demonstration and a fight. It was fitting, we suppose.

Camara will get back to Spain just in time to welcome Watson, after which Spain will be able to exhibit more seacoast and less navy than any nation on the globe.

There is renewed activity in behalf of the Fort Wayne street fair and carnival, and the promise of success appears brighter than for some time. The committee is working hard and should have the fullest measure of co-operation from all business interests and all citizens.

European sneers at the American volunteer soldier have suddenly ceased. The machine-like troops of continental powers show no more gallant work than that done by Americans who few months ago were at home pursuing the quiet vocations of peace. Americans who can be so easily transformed into the bravest and most effective soldiers are the amazement of foreign critics.

Critics do not like "The Star Spangled Banner" as a national anthem. But the people, north and south, east and west, the soldiers on the battlefield and the sailors on the warships are singing it as it was never sung before. The loyal American loves it and loves to hear it. "The Star Spangled Banner" has come to stay and there isn't another national melody that has the same hold on human hearts.

Since the war began twelve Spanish men-of-war, formidable on paper if not in fact, have been destroyed, to say nothing of the small gunboats. The sinking of the Maine left a big score, but it certainly has been well paid. That portion of the Spanish navy which has thus far escaped destruction by wisely declining to run into danger is hardly worthy of American steel, but if Camara does not have a care his fleet will meet the same fate as Montojo's and Cervera's. It rests entirely with Spain as to whether she will have any portion of her navy still afloat.

A Manila correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Dewey, while maintaining a most vigorous blockade, willingly gave permission to a delegation of British and German merchants to remove their families to Cavite. He ordered that place to be made sanitary, and placed Consul Williams in charge. The consequence is that wealthy Manila families, like that of the Cortes, have placed all their houses in Cavite at Dewey's disposal. He has made himself exceedingly popular among the British shipmasters. His praise is sounded in every port in the far east, and when he was in need of coal these shipmasters readily sold him 3,000 tons, so that he was well supplied.

The Ladrone Islands.

In obedience to instructions from the navy department, the cruiser Charleston on its way to the Philippine islands stopped at the Ladrone islands, owned by Spain, and took possession of them in the name of the United States.

The Ladrone or Mariana islands comprise a group of about twenty islands belonging to Spain, in the North Pacific ocean, north of the Caroline islands. They lie almost directly under the equator and have every variety of tropical products. Guahan, the largest island, has an area of only 200 square miles—nearly half the land area of the whole group. The Ladrone islands were discovered in March, 1521, by Sir Firdinand Magellan, who had left San Lucar, in Spain, in September, 1519. The food and water in Magellan's fleet of five ships was nearly exhausted, and the kind natives of the islands supplied them. The Spanish explorer and his men would have been content to remain some time at the islands but for the thievish tendency of the natives by which everything portable about the ships was carried off by the dusky islanders, and a guard had to be put over the ships. Even this was of no avail and finally after provisioning, the ships sailed away, giving the islands the name of "Ladrone" or Thieves' Island

It was many years before any attempt was made to occupy the islands, and in the meantime Magellan had been killed in a fight in the Philippine islands.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century Queen Mariana sent a number of Spanish missionaries to the Ladrones, who renamed the islands for Queen Mariana. There were about 40,000 natives on the islands at that time but these were eventually exterminated by the Spanish, and the present inhabitants are descended from Mexican and Philippine settlers.

The islands are of volcanic formation and are believed by geologists to be the remains of a mountain chain which traverses the Pacific from north to south. There are evidences on the islands of a former civilization, consisting of ruins closely resembling those found in the Greek archipelago. The islands are well wooded, watered and very fertile. Rice, corn, cotton, tobacco, indigo and sugar, and no finer coffee can be grown anywhere than in the Ladrone islands. Although so near the equator the heat is tempered by the trade winds. The harbors are good and there is a pearl fishery. There are only a few Spaniards now on the islands, but Spanish rule has blighted every industry. Still, under civilized government almost any development is possible and would make a great future possible for the islands.

Let the Boy Kick!

Our Assortment of Summer Suits is Certainly the Finest We Have Ever Shown.

\+ + + + +

Your boy slides down banisters, climbs fences, falls off henroosts, and breaks up things generally and is almost always hard on clothes. Now, isn't he?

Doesn't he rip "unrippable" seams, tear out the knees and elbows of his clothes, and often require a new seat to his trousers.

But bless his heart! wouldn't it be better to have him that way than pining away on a sick bed, running up doctor's bills?

Boys will be boys, anyway. If you bring the young shaver to us, we'll put a suit on him that he won't tear in a hurry.

A nice looking suit, too; all wool, and for little money.

Lehman's

34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

A BIG LABOR DAY.

Trades Council Decides to Celebrate at Robison Park.

The Committee Authorized to Proceed With Arrangements—The Electric Light Question.

The Trades and Labor council at its regular meeting last evening practically decided to hold its Labor day celebration at Robison park. Satisfactory arrangements will be made with the street railway management to entertain the public with amusements and there will be a prominent speaker present to address the workingmen. Residents from surrounding cities will be invited to come to the city and there is every reason why the coming celebration should be one of the most successful ever held in Fort Wayne.

The delegates from the barbers' union presented a preamble and resolution favoring municipal ownership of electric light, which they had adopted at their last meeting. The resolutions were discussed by delegates, who were unanimous in their support of municipal ownership, not a dissenting voice being raised against the principle. It was deemed advisable for the council to give the matter of the local agitation some consideration and the resolutions were referred to the legislative committee.

A letter was received from W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, explaining that he was not positive that he could come to Fort Wayne on Labor day, but expressing a preference for this city. He will advise the council of his decision by the 15th inst.

The laundry workers announced that the American laundry, which is to be established by A. Powers, had determined to use the laundry workers' label from the commencement and the council decided to assist them in the matter of grievance reported. Accordingly, the organizing committee of the council was instructed to meet with the laundry workers next Monday evening.

Delegates from the stationary engineers, a new labor organization, were seated.

WILL FLY OLD GLORY.

Many Ships to Change Their Colors as a Result of the Hawaiian Annexation.

San Francisco, July 9.—Among the vessels which will fly the American flag as a result of Hawaiian annexation are the steamships Aztec, Barracouta and San Mateo, owned by the Pacific Mail and Southern Pacific companies; the island Steamers Mauna, Claudine, Loa and Kinaw, and the steam whaler Alexander, now in the Asiatic.

The ships Fort George, Helen Bromer, John Ena, and Hawaiian Isles will obtain American registry, as will also the barks Andrew Welch, Foohng Suey, Lola, Mauna Ala, Diamond Head, Nuuan, R. P. Ritchet, Rosalie, Himalaya, Roderick Dhu and Santiago.

Of seventeen schooners to change their colors to the stars and stripes, two, the American and Honolulu, are four masted steel vessels. The others are mostly small crafts, engaged in trading among the islands.

SHOULD ACT TOGETHER.

Rosebery Advocates an Anglo-American Understanding.

London, July 9.—The earl of Rosebery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial institute last night on "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American understanding, which would be fraught, he said, with the best destinies for mankind.

"We must be prepared," said Lord Rosebery, "to hold our own, though not necessarily by war, in the great struggle for the division of the world which seems pending. Naturally we look upon the United States as seeking interests and having sympathies that coincide with our own, but it is unnecessary to draw a formal bond of alliance."

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have The Sentinel sent to their address at 10 cents per week.

CAST PRIDE AWAY

And With Humble Hearts Bow at the Lord's Altar.

Sabbath Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Prairie Grove chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m.; preaching at 3 p. m.

St. Andrews chapel, South Wayne avenue—Evening service and sermon, 5 o'clock.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3 p. m.; a number of speakers will take part. Bible study at 4 p. m.

Hanna street Baptist Mission, Hartman's new hall. Sunday school, 9 a. m. C. M. Laltue, superintendent.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, will hold services at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning in Odd Fellows' hall, No. 19 West Berry street.

Trinity English Lutheran Church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; Luther league at 7:00 p. m. No evening service.

South Congregational church—Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:15 a. m. and 8 p. m. Good singing.

Calvary United Brethren church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. C. U. at 7 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school at 9:30; sacramental services at 10:30; Senior league at 7; patriotic service at 8. Sermon by Rev. F. T. Simpson, presiding elder.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Morning services at 10:45 a. m.; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. No evening service.

The service at Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday night will be a patriotic service. Patriotic songs will be sung, led by a chorus choir. A short patriotic address will be given.

In Plymouth church Rev. J. S. Ainslie will preach today upon "The Ministry for Today" at 10:15 a. m.; sermon at 8 o'clock p. m. upon "The Church for Today." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Rev. Z. A. Harris, of Hiram, Ohio, will hold services at the Christian church, corner Creighton avenue and Minor street, at 10:30; Sunday school at 9:15; Junior Endeavor at 2:30; Senior Endeavor, 6:15

Grace Reformed church—Services at 10:30 tomorrow morning; thanksgiving and prayer services in accordance with the president's proclamation at 8 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Bethany Presbyterian church, "Nebraska," George E. Davies, pastor. Sabbath school, 9 a. m. Morning worship, 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Summer Religion." Dr. D. W. Moffat will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

At the West Jefferson street church of Christ services will be held as usual at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. "Jesus' Answer to an Honest Doubter" will be the subject in the morning. The president's message will be honored at the evening services. P. J. Rice, minister.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner Jefferson and Webster streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning service conducted by Elgie M. Keyser, a student of Wittenberg seminary. Evening service by Rev. Robert Atkin. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton street. At 9:15 a. m. Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., German preaching, followed by a childrens baptismal service; at 7:30 p. m. the annual children's day service consisting in songs, recitations, etc. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Usual services at the Third Presbyterian church. The pastor-elect, Rev. Dr. J.A. P. McGaw, will preach in the morning at 10:45 on the subject, "Prayer Overcoming Impossibilities," and at 8 p. m. his subject will be, "Coming to Ones self." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7:15 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Sherman Powell, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; quarterly meeting services at 10:30. There will be baptism, reception of members and the Lord's supper; Epworth league at 7. At 8 there will be a gospel thanksgiving service with sermon in accordance with the president's proclamation. Subject, "Our Debt of Gratitude."

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper pastor. Tomorrow will be quarterly meeting at this church. Class meeting at 9:30; at 10:30 a thanksgiving and patriotic service in harmony with the president's proclamation will be held, and the pastor will deliver the address; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock and at 7:45 a special service will be held in which the Epworth league will take a prominent part. The pastor will administer the communion.

At the Baptist Tabernacle tomorrow morning, the pastor, Rev. L. L. Henson, will preach as usual. In the evening, in accordance with the recent proclamation of President McKinley, there will be held a special thanksgiving memorial prayer service. Patriotic addresses will be delivered by Deacon William Carter, E. G. Anderson and Captain Allan Dougall. The pastor will preach a short memorial sermon. Hymns of praise will be sung and prayers of thanksgiving will be offered. The church will be beautifully decorated for the occasion. Seats will be reserved for all old soldiers and for members of families who have boys in the present war. Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor, Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; a special thanksgiving sermon will be delivered; there will be no evening service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45. The usual prayers that have been said in this church since the outbreak of the war for those in authority, for the army and navy, for the sick and wounded and prisoners, and thanksgiving for victory, will be used.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison and Berry streets, C. U. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Liberality and Selfishness Contrasted;" general class meeting at 11:45 a. m.; Epworth league devotional meeting, 7 p. m., T. R. Spalding leader. The evening service will be of a patriotic character and a program has been arranged for the occasion.

Services at Wayne street Methodist church, conducted by the pastor: 10:30, sermon, subject: "No Place for Jesus;" prelude to sermon, five minutes, subject, "A New America," followed by prayer of gratitude for victories; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., junior league; 7 p. m., Epworth league; 8 p. m., sermon, subject, "Wickedness of the Modern Persecutions of the Jews;" five minutes prelude, subject, "Our New America."

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 9:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

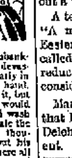
St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

J. C. Gilmore, a fruit peddler, was arrested yesterday morning for selling fruit on the streets of the city without a license. He claims that he took out a license for six months, while the law says this cannot be done.



The little Dutch boy who stopped the leak in the dike with his finger saved his country from overwhelming destruction. You have read about him in your school readers, how he was walking along the dike when he heard a faint sound of trickling water, and knew at once that a leak had sprung in that great embankment which saves Holland from the devastations of the hungry sea. It was early in the night, and no one was near at hand. The leak was small when he found it, but he knew that the action of the water would enlarge it long before morning, and wash away the entire embankment, inundate the country and destroy his own and thousands of homes. So he bravely put his finger in the crevasse, and kept it there all the long night through, until help came and the opening was properly stopped. He had saved his country.

Equally insignificant is the entrance of disease into the human system. The beginnings of the most terrible ailments are so small they can be easily stopped at the start. Your health is a dike which keeps out and stops the inroads of dangerous and devastating disease. Whenever it breaks down, no matter how slightly, there is an opening for disease to enter. If the opening is not watched, it will grow larger, until the sweep of disease overwhelms you, and health and perhaps life is destroyed forever.

Fortify your health with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you can defy ill-health. You can make your health so strong a bulwark that disease cannot find a crevice through which it can creep. Taken in time, Dr. Pierce's remedies prevent greater and more serious troubles. Hundreds write daily to Dr. Pierce, telling him how these remedies have saved them and made them strong.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

SCATTERED HITS.

Reiman Was Effective Against the Tail Enders

And as the Hoosiers Errors Were Not Costly the Puddlers Went Down in Defeat—Notes.

The Fort Waynes braced up yesterday and won the second game of the series from the tail-enders. George Reiman was in the box for Fort Wayne and he pitched one of those games with his head, which almost always results in a chance for victory. The visitors bunched hits in only the sixth and ninth innings, but they didn't get enough runs across the plate to even frighten the Hoosiers. Hellberger pitched for the Puddlers and he started in like a winner, but in the fifth weakened somewhat and thereafter Fort Wayne's batters had no trouble scoring runs. A peculiarity of the game was that unlike most of the games participated in by the locals, the errors were not costly and had no bearing on the three runs scored by the visitors. Fisher played a fast game at second base. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher, 2b	1	0	1	4	3	0
O'Meara, 1b	3	1	0	12	0	0
Campbell, c	2	1	0	2	1	0
Heston, ss	5	1	1	2	1	1
Hickey, cf	4	1	1	5	0	0
Habb, 3b	3	1	2	0	3	2
Barnett, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Belden, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Reiman, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	6	9	27	11	3

YOUNGSTOWN.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Miller, 2b	3	0	2	2	1	0
Cooke, lf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Hilling, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Bechtengast, c	4	1	0	7	0	0
Stevens, cf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Russell, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Pender, 3b	4	0	2	1	3	0
Palenquest, ss	4	0	1	3	3	0
Hilberger, p	4	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	37	3	8	27	10	1

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	—6
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—O'Meara, Habb, Belden, Stevens. Three-base hits—Barnett, Hickey, Miller. Sacrifice hits—Campbell, 2. First base on balls—Off Reiman, 1; off Hilberger, 5. Struck out—By Reiman, 2; by Hilberger, 8. Wild pitch—Reiman. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game—1:35.

Inter-state League.

NEW CASTLE, 7; TOLEDO, 4.

Toledo, Ohio, July 9.—Toledo's left handed twirler, Fisher, was knocked out of the box in the third inning, while "Two-Fingered" Smith pitched a superb game for the visitors. The score:

New Castle...2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 *—7
Toledo.......1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Base Hits—Toledo, 7; New Castle, 10. Errors—Toledo, 2; New Castle, 2. Batteries—Fisher, Ewing and Arthur; Smith and Zinram.

SPRINGFIELD, 10; MANSFIELD, 8.

Mansfield, Ohio, July 9—Springfield continued to play better ball than Mansfield and won again by superior fielding. The score:

Springfield...0 3 3 3 1 0 0 0 0—10
Mansfield....3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2—8

Base hits—Mansfield, 12; Springfield, 13. Errors—Mansfield, 5; Springfield, 1. Batteries—Ely and Belt; Poole and Graffius.

GRAND RAPIDS, 11; DAYTON, 8.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 9.—The visitors pounded Nonnamaker easily, but the hits were scattered and their errors costly. The score:

G'd Rapids...0 2 2 1 0 1 3 1 1—11
Dayton.......0 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 2—8

Base Hits—Dayton, 16; Grand Rapids, 16. Errors—Dayton, 5; Grand Rapids, 1. Batteries—Nonnamaker and Cote; Bates and Donahue.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 14; Louisville, 3.
Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 11.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.
Washington, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 0.
New York, 6; Brooklyn, 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Joseph, 4; Indianapolis, 0.

ALTROCK SOLD.

Altrock, the little left-handed wonder of the Grand Rapids team, was in Fort Wayne Friday morning en route to Pittsburg, where he joined the Louisville National league team. Manager Torreyson sold the great pitcher to President Pulliam for $1,000. There is a string to the deal, however. Altrock will be tried a month and if not a success will be returned to the Wolverines. If he stays in the National league Torreyson gets $1,000. In twenty-one games Altrock lost two, tied two and won seventeen.

NOTES.

Jimmy Cooper's injuries are such that he may not be able to play again this year.

The Fort Wayne and Youngstown base ball clubs will leave for the east tomorrow evening and in consequence the game will be called at 3 o'clock.

Ralph Frary and Sam Brown will probably play with the Warren, Ind., ball team the remainder of the season. Huntington will be without a team.

A telegram from Syracuse says: "A meeting of the directors of the Eastern Base Ball league has been called for this city next Sunday. A reduction of players' salaries will be considered."

Mansfield News: "Jack Law said that Low Whistler reminded him of Delehanty because he was so different. That's all right, but Whistler comes about as near being a substitute for Delehanty as anybody in the Inter-State league this year." Right you are.

Mansfield may get a college player named Clancey from the New England league. Clancey is a sober and hard working player. He nearly set the New England league afire this year. His preliminary base ball education was received with the Oberlin college team.

Youngstown Telegram: "Pitcher McGinty, the young Clevelander who quit the Mansfield team early last season because he could not get along with Con Strouthers, has wired for a trial on the local team. The management may give him an opportunity to demonstrate his twirling ability, as he is said to be a very promising youngster."

Outfielder Flood has been signed and Short Stop Griffin has arrived and will be in the game today.

The DeWald base ball team and the M. Frank & Co. team crossed bats at Lakeside park last evening and the DeWalds won with ease, the score being twenty-four to five. Batteries—DeWalds, Hood and Zurbuch; M. Frank, Broward and Schnorrberger and Isadore Friend.

ANNEXATION NOW A FACT.

Resolutions Signed by the President With Simple Ceremony.

Washington, July 9.—It was by a ceremony of the simplest character that the resolutions annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States last evening were enacted finally into law. It occurred in the cabinet room of the executive mansion and only six persons besides President McKinley were present.

At 6:40 o'clock Alonzo H. Stewart, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, arrived at the white house with the engrossed copy of the resolutions, signed by Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart. George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president, receipted for the resolutions in the usual form and then notified the president that they had arrived.

The president said simply that he would sign the resolutions immediately, and a few minutes later a little group was gathered about the cabinet table to witness the completion of this important legislation.

THE CREW SAVED.

Two-Thirds of La Bourgogne's Survivors Were Her Sailors.

Boston, Mass., July 7.—The Plant line steamer Halifax has arrived here having on board 162 survivors of the French line steamer La Bourgogne, which was sunk in a collision with the ship Cromartyshire, off Sable island, last Monday. On the passage from Halifax, La Bourgogne's passenger list was carefully revised and it was shown that there were 711 souls on board the steamer, of whom 550 were lost and 161 saved. Of the saved twelve were second-class, forty-seven steerage and the remaining 105 were members of the crew.

WILL BIDE THEIR TIME.

England Not in a Hurry to Force an Alliance.

London, July 9.—Sir Edward Gray, radical, speaking in London on foreign affairs, said the growth of friendly sentiment between England and the United States was remarkable and was the most favorable symptom of Great Britain's foreign affairs.

"It should be the business of every government," he said, "not necessarily to force matters into an alliance, but take care to do nothing to discourage the growth of the friendly sentiment."

The Week's Deaths.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending July 9:

Clarence Kimmel, 3½ years old, typhoid malaria.

Mayholin Probasco, 55 years old, kidney trouble.

Jerome Gillman, 45 years old, myelitis.

Raymond Ottenweller, 2 years old, dyphtheria.

Carrie Hill, 33 years old, pyosalpinx.

Peter W. Shadon, 45 years old, drowned.

Ann Ward, 50 years old, paralysis.

Carl Sivits, 6 months old, brain fever.

Anna Cass, 26 years old, complication.

Lottie Hoppel, 31 years old, typhoid fever.

John Wort, 61 years old, heart trouble.

Adelheit Gebhart, 6 months old, spasms.

Rose Lalor, 2 months old, cholera infantum.

Robert Muehlfeith, 1 year old, brain fever.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 9.—Wheat—July, 77½c; Aug., 70c; Sept., 68½c; Dec., 68½c.

Corn—July, 32c; Sept., 32½@¾c; Dec., 32½c; May, 35c.

Oats—July, 22½c; Sept., 20½@¾; May, 23½c.

Pork—July, $9.77; Sept., $9.92.

Lard—July, $5.40; Sept., $5.47@5.50; Oct., $5.52; Dec., $5.55.

Ribs—July, $5.52; Sept., $5.52@5.55; Oct., $5.57.

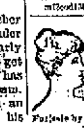
Barley—Cash No. 3, 30@35c.

Rye—July, 45½c; Sept., 42½c.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Nine Summer, July 1 to Sept. 1 1898. Have proved especially profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar; to young practitioners lacking systematic instruction; and to older practitioners desiring to combine recreation with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va.



LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Dreier & Fellens, 94 Calhoun St.

There is no substitute for Royal Baking Powder.

Royal is Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LINGERS LONGER.

Bangs—Whatcher yo' stand on yor head for when yer take er nip?
Jangs—Well, yer see de fluid has to go up hill, an' it taste good longer.

GOLD DUST

THE BEST WASHING POWDER

99c Be sure that you call early. Sale will begin at 8 o'clock, sharp, Monday morning. None sold to Dealers. Telephone or mail orders not accepted. A BARGAIN. Discount will be given on all Lawn Goods Monday.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.

FORT WAYNE IND.

166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE!

GLOBE

$50,000 Finest Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

In Fort Wayne at Absolutly ACTUAL COST.

No Cheap Baits in this Sale, But Our Entire Stock At Actual Cost.

Join the Heavy Rush Before Our Best Styles Are Gone.

THE Spanish-American War

Pictured by PHOTOGRAPH and DRAWING.

Our Nation In War!

HISTORICALLY ACCURATE The Battles of Our Country

BY PHOTOGRAPH AND DRAWING ON Sea and Shore

ARTISTICALLY BEAUTIFUL A Panoramic Story of the Battles and Heroism of American Soldiery.

Comprising a pictographic history of our country, from 1775 to 1898; in the inspiration of master painters' conceptions and the photographic art.

This is the most magnificent, most richly illuminated, and most valuable portfolio of war scenes ever published, presenting, as it does, a wealth of historic illustrations that is almost incomputable, reproduced from collections made by the government and by states at a cost of millions of dollars.

The purpose of this splendid publication is to educate, and to interest the masses in the glory, chivalry, and righteous spirit of our defenders, and to increase appreciation of the sacrifices and achievements of the nation, which have established our reputation as the greatest republic ever founded by the wisdom of man.

The War of Our Nation is published in a series of weekly numbers, 11 x 13½ inches in size, and each part will contain sixteen or more half-toned photographs, specially taken for the work, which will included such subjects as the following: Reproductions of the greatest paintings ever produced, portraying the most tragic events of American history in the war of revolution, of 1812; of our war with Mexico; our Indian Wars; the great civil conflict, and our battles with Spain, representing in pictographic elaboration, the most thrilling incidents that have taken place in our country's history on land and sea. The publication also comprises photographs and original drawings of current scenes; at the front, such as bombardments, naval engagements, acts of individual heroism, batteries in action, cavalry charges, military maneuvres, battleships, sorties, and in fact of every important phase and feature connected with the Spanish-American conflict. The complete series will therefore be the most superb pictorial history of the nation that was ever printed, the value of which is greatly increased by the graphic descriptive text that accompanies each illustration. A better idea may be obtained of the comprehensive scope and invaluable character of the work by the picture contents of Part 1, which include the following sumptuous reproductions, 8x10 inches:

Introduction by J. W. BUEL, Author and Historian.
WAR Map of the World, size 24 inches by 8 inches.
SECTION of a Mountain Battery.
THE First Blow for Liberty. The Battle of Lexington.
Reproduction of Painting.
THE Queen Regent and King of Spain. Portrait.
WARSHIPS of the American Navy. Group picture.
WARSHIPS of the Spanish Navy. Group picture.
THE Soldiers in Camp, Mt. Gretna.
A BATTERY in Action. Civil War Picture.
Reproduction of painting.
THE Struggle at the Stone Fence, Gettysburg.
Double page. Reproduction from painting.
OFF CUBA'S Fleet leaving Curacao.
DEATH of Montgomery. Attack of Quebec.
Reproduction of painting.
TROOP Transports leaving San Francisco for Manilla.
THE "Monterey" enroute to Manilla.
ENGAGEMENT between "Scraps" and "Ben Hommie Richard." From painting.
A FELL-HELL Cavalry Charge. Civil War picture. From painting.
VILLAMIL'S Fleet of Torpedo Boats.
SCENE in Turret of Battleship during an engagement.
A COMPANY of American Cowboy Cavalry

TERMS OF DISTRIBUTION

OUR NATION IN WAR will appear weekly, and will be completed within sixty days of the date of the war with Spain. Part One contains twenty-four pages of illustration and other matter, printed on dated paper, ribbed, handsomely designed cover; the following parts will each contain sixteen pages. NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERS and Cover Portfolios are offered, and delivery guaranteed. READERS at a distance of the Cities per copy, either at the CITIES or by the year, will be mailed to your address.

SHOP AND RAIL.

A Blacksmith Meets With Misfortune.

[Notes at the Depots, Offices and Shops as Kindly Appeared to The Sentinel Reporter This Morning.]

William W. Bireley is confined to his home, 143 Wallace street, with injuries received at the Pittsburg shops yesterday. He was out in the yard adjoining the blacksmith shop selecting some pieces of iron, when a pile of the metal fell over, crushing him beneath it. His left arm was frightfully cut, and his head, shoulders and back were badly bruised. The accident will keep Mr. Bireley from his work for a week or two at least. He considers himself lucky, as the pieces which struck him weighed many pounds.

General and Local Gossip.

John Lalander, a Nickel Plate fireman, is kept from his duties on the road by sickness.

General Superintendent A. W. Johnston, of the Nickel Plate, was in the city yesterday.

Henry Johnelle has recovered from a sickness and is working again at the Nickel Plate yards.

Blacksmith Joseph Carrey, of the Pittsburg shops, went to Chicago today to spend Sunday with friends.

T. S. Tatwiler has been appointed chief engineer of the entire Pfant system, with headquarters at Jacksonville.

Baggagemasters have been notified that they must hereafter put a revenue stamp on all receipts for excess baggage.

J. H. Lohmeyer, patternmaker at the Pittsburg shops, went to Chicago this morning to spend a few days with friends.

The Wabash has inaugurated a Saturday half-holiday for its shopmen, the same to continue during the summer months.

H. B. Nees and family will be guests of friends at Ronne City for the next eight or ten days. They want to that resort today.

Mrs. J. C. Miller, wife of the Nickel Plate brakeman, is recovering from a severe illness and Mr. Miller is again on duty on the road.

A pretty baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lousenhop yesterday. The father is the night baggagemaster at the Wabash.

C. G. Waldo states that carrying out the spirit of the new revenue law would cost the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton $25,000 a year in stamps.

L. O. Harvoot, the Wabash shopman who had his head injured a few days ago, writes from the Perp hospital that he will be home tonight and hopes to resume work next week.

The Nickel Plate employes at Stony Island raised a big American flag yesterday. The affair was made the occasion for an outpouring of the patriotic citizens of that town.

Michael Tierney, stationary engineer at the Pittsburg shops, is "taking in the sights" at Chicago, and during his absence Machinist Henry Sluat is presiding at the engine room.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lynch have gone to the Brindel farm, near Everett lake, for a week's outing. The gentlemen are Nickel Plate engineers.

The steam whitewashing machinery of the Pennsylvania company is being put in shape for the summer campaign. Next Wednesday it will commence operations in the shops in this city.

Samuel S. Metcalf, the Pennsylvania brakeman who had a difficult surgical operation performed upon his head two or three weeks ago, is slowly recovering and is believed to have passed all danger of relapse.

The work of loading a 400-horse power Bass improved Corliss engine is now in progress at the Bass works. The machine will go to White Plains, N. Y., to furnish power for operating an electric street railway.

Henry Surkenbunl, of the Bass machine shop, brought the news of the arrival of a new daughter at his home when he reported at the works this morning. He bears the honors of a new pipe in a dignified manner.

On July 4 the Empire State Express of the New York Central made the run from Syracuse to Buffalo, 150 miles, in 152 minutes, making one regular stop. Seventy miles an hour was maintained much of the distance.

After a week's sojourn in the country, Walter Stanley this morning resumed the duties of train crew caller at the Nickel Plate and Harry Bound, who was working in Mr. Stanley's place, has resumed the night position.

Conductor A. C. Mick, whose misfortune was noted yesterday, is not getting along as well as his friends hoped. It is feared he may have suffered concussion of the brain, though the attending physician apprehends no serious results.

Forty or fifty army volunteers from Michigan passed through the city this morning. The party came down from the north on the Grand Rapids train and divided here, part of them going east via the Pittsburg and the balance south via the Rapids road.

Hon. J. C. Ripps, stenographer in Superintendent G. D. Law's office, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth last evening. There were twelve or fifteen guests and they were royally entertained. Mr. Ripps received several handsome presents.

It is understood that the position of general freight and passenger agent on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley road, which recently came into full control of the Pennsylvania, will be abolished and the work divided among division officials of the Panhandle.

David Edwards, formerly general manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette, and who did so much to develop the property, died at Detroit on Wednesday. He began service with that road in 1874 as its general freight agent, and was appointed its general manager in 1889.

Five engines were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today and during the same period three engines were admitted for repairs. There are now fifteen engines undergoing repairs and four awaiting an opportunity to get in the back shop.

The Electric corporation will not have a pole raising tonight, as announced in a morning paper. The pole is under construction, but the work is far from complete and will not be finished before Tuesday or Wednesday next. The announcement of the flag raising will be made in due time.

After taking a week to think it over, Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has concluded that he cannot serve as arbitrator between the engineers and firemen in their difficulty on the Erie road. Grand Master Sargent visited Cleveland Wednesday to see what arrangements can be made. The point in dispute is as to whether engineers or firemen are entitled to what are known as the "hostler" jobs.

GERMAN DAY.

Robison Park Will be the Scene of the Event.

Manager Heilbroner has just closed a deal which will bring thousands of people to this city July 31. That date has been set aside as "German Day" at the park and excursion trains will be run on all the railways as follows: Pennsylvania, from Lima and Plymouth; Wabash, from Toledo and Lafayette; Nickel Plate, from Fostoria; the Tangent, from Findlay; Lake Shore, from Jackson, Mich., and the Lake Erie and Western from Indianapolis. "German Day" last year drew a big crowd to the city, but it was conducted by only one singing society. The coming event will be under the auspices of the five great singing societies and the Turners. It will undoubtedly bring together at Robison park the greatest number of singers ever assembled in northern Indiana.

PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

Interesting Program to be Rendered at Berry Street M. E. Church.

In accordance with the president's recent proclamation thanksgiving service will be held in Berry street M. E. church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Following is the program:

"America"	Congregation
Prayer	Rev. G. E. Manning
Scripture lesson	Rev. C. L. Hatch
"Hail Glorious Country"	Choir
Music	"Battle for Victory" A. E. Fickel
Song	"Our Splendid Banner" A. G. Wells
Address	"Christian Patriotism" E. M. Holmes, Esq.
Song	"Our Sailor Boy" Lowell Evangelist Choir
Address	"Women and Patriotism Heroes" G. E. Mollen
Song	"America Forever" Congregation

The State Music Teachers' association made over $1,000 at its recent annual convention in Lafayette. Three years ago they lost money in Fort Wayne. They employed a greater number of artists that year than this time, but the attendance was very small.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

"A pint Grape Cream of Tartar Powder." Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE FATAL GUST OF WIND.

—Florence Blatton.

FOR EIGHT YEARS

His Rev. Ainslie Performed His Duties as Pastor

Of the Plymouth Congregational Church—Services of an Anniversary Character Will Be Those Sunday.

Tomorrow will be the eighth anniversary of Rev. J. S. Ainslie's pastorate of Plymouth Congregational church, this city, and the services will have an anniversary character. The church has had a remarkable growth in these eight years; its membership has grown from about one hundred to over four hundred, and a modern brick church, with lot, costing $30,000, has taken the place of the old frame building, which was sold for $1,600.

A few weeks ago, with the aid of a grant and loan from the National Congregational Church Building society, the trustees of the church cancelled a $12,000 mortgage. In order to do this, they borrowed $2,700 on personal notes, a part of which is covered by pledges not yet collected. With the united efforts of pastor and people this church has a still brighter future.

SITUATION AT HAVANA.

Harrowing Tales of Suffering Women and Food Supply Short.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 2.—The British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana on Tuesday, July 5, arrived at Port Royal yesterday with twenty-three passengers, among them Sir Alexander Collan, British consul general at Havana, and Mr. Higgins, of the British consulate there, both on leave, which is given as the only explanation of their departure. Mr. Jerome has been left in charge of British affairs in Havana.

Mr. Higgins said: "The city of Havana is quiet and there are no new complications. The well-to-do inhabitants are subsisting tolerably, but the poor are dying of starvation in the streets. There are many sights of terrible misery. The hatacks are filled with starving women.

"The soldiers are fairly well fed. General Pando has been sending troops into the interior, it is said, en route for Santiago, but I do not see how they will get there.

"The blockade is maintained and vessels are frequently turned back. Everybody is anxious for the conclusion of the war, though the soldiers wish to fight and all the officials are resolute. There is no flour in Havana and no meat, while beans are scarce."

STRINGENT ORDER.

Recruiting Officers to be Held Responsible for Bad Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—General Miles has issued an order notifying recruiting officers that they will be held to a strict accountability for the enlistment of men who may be unfitted for the military service.

The order is made necessary because of the great number of enlistments of persons not qualified to serve, mainly because of their being under the legal age of eighteen years. If a recruit, after enlistment, is rejected or discharged as a minor and it appears that the enlistment was carelessly made the expense incurred may be charged against the pay of the officer responsible.

The Chinese Rebellion.

CANTON, July 9.—The rebels have captured Meaing and Tien Pak and are now surrounding Wu-Chaonhsien, in Kwang-Tung. Many of the internal revenue officials have been killed.

The situation at Woo-Chow is critical. A great exodus of the wealthy natives is taking place.

Hawaiian Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The president has appointed Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois; Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, and W. F. Frear, of Hawaii, to be commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

Governor McCord Will Fight.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 9.—Governor McCord has announced that he has received indefinite leave of absence from his duties as the executive of Arizona and will take command as colonel of the regiment of infantry now being recruited in the four territories.

Ships Tonight to Visit America.

LONDON, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that King Leopold, of Belgium, starts in August on a long yachting cruise, adding that he will make a considerable stay in the United States.

THE BEAR TO THE RESCUE.

Revenue Cutter Leaves Honolulu for the Ice Imprisoned Whalers.

UNALASKA, June 26, via Seattle, Wash., July 9.—On June 14, the revenue cutter Bear cleared for the north with supplies for the icebound whalers. The Bear was detained a few days on account of the dangers to which several ships were subjected, owing to the fierce winds which prevail at this time of the year. There is no doubt that several ships would have gone ashore had the Bear not come to their assistance and towed them to deeper water. Especially is this true of the bark Harry Morse.

PORTO RICO NEXT.

A Movement Against That Island To Be Made.

Plans Completed for Transportation of Generals Lee and Coppinger to the Theatre.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The establishment of army headquarters at Santiago, with General Miles in command and intrusted with the task of directing the military movements in Cuba and Porto Rico, will be an accomplished fact within a few days.

The significant developments of this plan, which has for its chief object the immediate invasion of Porto Rico, is the sailing of Coppinger's army from Tampa, 12,000 strong, tomorrow or the next day.

The war department received official advices from Tampa this evening stating that twenty-four of the transports which took Shafter's army to Santiago are expected back within a few hours. These vessels left Santiago on July 4, and by steaming at a fair rate of speed could reach Tampa tonight.

The embarkation of the army will begin as soon as the vessels are fitted to the dock. As soon as a vessel is loaded it will drop down the Florida coast to the rendezvous at Dry Tortugas. When the last transport reaches that point the fleet will sail.

General Coppinger's forces will form part of the Porto Rican army, together with the corps under General Lee at Jacksonville.

General Miles will organize the Porto Rican army at Santiago. After the city is captured he will take most of the regulars now encamped there and leave in their places volunteers.

A base of supplies will be established on an island twelve miles off the Porto Rican coast and the invading army will march along a fine military road to San Juan for the purpose of solving that town from the rear.

STEAMER BURNED.

Clyde Liner Delaware Destroyed, but Passengers and Crew Rescued.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Clyde line steamer Delaware, from New York for Charleston and Jacksonville, was abandoned off Barnegat, N. J., at 10:30 o'clock last night, the steamer at the time being on fire. The passengers and crew left the burning vessels in boats and on life rafts. There were seventy persons in all and they were rescued by the members of the Cedar Creek life saving station, with the aid of the crew of the fishing smack S. P. Miller.

All the passengers were transferred to the steam yacht Ocean King and the captain and twelve of the ill-fated steamer were landed at Barnegat, presumably to look after the ship.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Ocean King arrived at New York with the passengers and part of the crew of the steamer Delaware on board.

The Delaware was built in Philadelphia in 1880 at Hillman's ship yards. She has three decks and is 251 feet long, thirty-seven feet beam and seventeen feet deep. Her register is 1,297 net tons and 1,646 gross tons.

AT ROBISON PARK.

A Splendid Line of Attractions Booked for Next Week.

For next week the park management has again secured a superb company. There will not be so many in number as were seen this week, but this week was an extraordinary one—it isn't every week that has a Fourth of July in it. At the theater will be seen Lawrance and Harrington the originals of "The Bowery Boy and the Tough Girl"—they are simply immense. Thou will be seen Frank Jones and Lillian Walton in a clever sketch, "Our Country Cousin." Jones will be remembered by every regular theater goer in the city as the original Si Perkins.

He was the first man to introduce a live threshing machine on the stage and run a race with real horses; he was also the proprietor, inventor and sole creator of the first "Rush" band ever put on the road. This is his first season in vaudeville. Carmella and Stark, another team of top-notchers, will appear in an altogether new and novel acrobatic sketch entitled "A Lesson in Courage" and the Deagons, an exceedingly clever sketch team will have everybody in a roar with their travesty on the big theatre hat.

The Park orchestra will render the following excellent program at the band stand after the theatre performance afternoon and evening:

March—"Reubin Chase"	Mohr
Overture—"The Thunder"	Taylor
Morceau—"Forest Scene"	Eilenberg
Gavotte—"Little Jack Horner"	Bemberg
Selection—"Bell Wood"	Hewson
Waltz—"Angel Repose"	Lachner
March—"Our Nation's Heroes"	Nashville

NO BATTLE TODAY.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

United States gunboat Annapolis today at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story, there are many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo in the same condition of starvation. He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

A captain and three privates from Bareuen came into the bay today in a small sailboat and were picked up by the cruiser Marblehead. They were ostensibly greatly surprised and claimed not to have known that the bay was in the possession of the Americans. They report that there is great scarcity of food at Baracoa and that the Spanish troops there are in bad shape.

Over 20,000 rations for reconcentrados have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, and the half-starved Cubans are flocking in from the hills for food.

Twice Beauty and Duty.

When Li Hung Chang came to this country Richard Harding Davis came on the same ship. If was Lord High Executioner, as it were, and his adopted son, a nobleman of degree, was Lord High Everything Else to his suite. Now, the English and Americans recognize the greatness of the one and only Richard, but, not having hobnobbed with Chinese nobility, the soul of Dickie longed to impress them. And one day his chance came, Davis was sitting in the saloon with Li's son when up came two pretty young Americans, socially unknown, who were coming out with Chevalier's company. Both held autograph books, which they put down before the Chinaman and Dickie, "Mr. Davis," one of the girls asked, courteously, "we wanted to know if you gentlemen wouldn't write in our albums?" "You must excuse us," Davis said, frigidly, "I never write except for money." "Really!" exclaimed the nobleman who spoke perfect English, pulling the hook towards him. "You only write for duty? How fortunate. I write for beauty." Dickie doesn't fancy the Chinese.

Did He Break the Game Law?

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Kowanee, Ill.—The Henry county circuit court is to have brought before it a case involving more money than any case previously brought in connection with violation of the game laws of the various states. Game Warden Loveday of Illinois, through State's Attorney Graves, filed a declaration charging H. Clay Merritt of this city with violating the game laws 13,054 times, that being the number of birds he has shipped East in violation of the law. Merritt, who is one of the most extensive cold-storage game dealers in the country, ships birds to eastern patrons at all times and the game warden claims he violates the law in doing so during the close season. On the 13,054 birds the minimum fines are about $65,000 and the maximum over $325,000. The birds were seized in Chicago by the warden and have been received by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, in whose charge they were while in transit.

Greatest Banquet on Record.

The greatest banquet in history took place on Aug. 15, 1889, when the 40,000 mayors of France sat at table in the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris. There were three relays of about 13,000 each. To prepare the feast required seventy-five chief cooks, 1,300 waiters, scullions, cellar-men and helpers, 80,000 plates, 52,000 glasses, knives, forks and spoons in proportion, 40,000 pots, and fish, meat and fowl by the ton. The banquet was part of the centenary celebration of the events of 1789.

The River of Death.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The word Chickamauga, like a great many other proper names of places in this country, is of Indian origin. It is said to be a Cherokee name, signifying "the river of death," and according to a legend which has floated down among the Indians, the stream received its name from the accidental drowning of the people at a village by a sudden rise caused by a cloudburst. Chickahominy is another name of similar character, the Indian word signifying "turkey lick," or a place where turkeys are wont to assemble. Chicopee, the name of a town in Massachusetts, signifies "the place of birch bark."

Not Suited.

Lady (engaging servant)—"But I understood it was all arranged. You wrote me you were quite willing to come." Slavey—"So I was, mum, but that was until I saw you. Why, we ain't anything like a size. We do you think I could possibly wear your clothes?"—Ally Sloper.

Improvements in Artificial Stone.

Artificial stone is just now receiving attention from scientists and the world at large, and every new idea or theory is eagerly sought after. As the result of a series of experiments, it is announced that the stone made from lime and quartzose sand is likely to take rank at the head of these artificial products. This compound, which is 12½ per cent of lime and 87½ per cent quartzose, is ground, sifted and mixed, and then subjected to a very heavy pressure. One peculiarity of the process is the use of boiling water for mixing the ingredients, which drives out air-bubbles and open seams in the stone. It has been demonstrated that stone made in this way will, after a few weeks' exposure to the atmosphere, resist a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. It is a well-understood fact that modern methods of making mortar, plaster and artificial stone have been undergoing a complete revolution. Boiling water is used in laying cement, and every effort is made to maintain a temperature that will cause rapid evaporation and absorption.

PRAISES AMERICAN NAVY.

London Spectator Says It Humiliates Those of Germany and France.

LONDON, July 9.—Most of the weekly papers think the moment opportune for Spain to sue for peace and they advise her to do so.

The Saturday Review says: "The United States is in a position to act chivalrously toward an honorable opponent, who, if defeated, is not disgraced."

The Spectator has, however, little faith in talk of peace and does not believe Spain will make peace until literally compelled to. It thinks the American terms will be too hard to tempt Spaniards to abandon their ideas of what, in the way of resistance, is demanded of them by national honor.

The weeklies pay high tribute to the American navy. The Speaker says: "The Santiago fight proves that so far as the fleet is concerned, the United States need not fear comparison with any country in the world."

The Spectator draws, as a conclusion from the battle, the conviction that the American fleet could fare even the French fleet without great risk of disaster, and it says: "So far as the German and American navies go there would be no comparison."

"I DO MY OWN WORK."

So Says Mrs. Mary Rochlotte of Linden, New Jersey, in this Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"I was bothered with a flow which would be quite annoying at times, and at others would almost stop.

"I used prescriptions given me by my physician, but the same state of affairs continued.

"After a time I was taken with a flooding, that I was obliged to keep my bed. Finally, in despair, I gave up my doctor, and began taking your medicine, and have certainly been greatly benefited by its use.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed been a friend to me.

"I am now able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicine. I was as near death I believe as I could be, so weak that my pulse scarcely beat and my heart had almost given out. I could not have stood it one week more. I am sure, I never thought I would be sagacious to any medicine.

"I shall use my influence with any one suffering as I did, to have them use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Every woman that is puzzled about her condition should receive the sympathetic advice of a woman who understands. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her your ills.

D. D. WEISELL, 36 Calhoun St., DENTIST

Painless Extracting. Office Established 1871.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer. 17 West Wayne Street.

DR. NISWONGER'S

New Catarrh Discovery is giving great satisfaction, and relieving many sufferers of this dreaded disease. Free trial treatment at the Postoffice Drug Store, where we will sell Pure Drugs, but no cheap cut rate drugs.

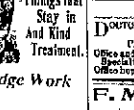
YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new Y. W. C. A. Rooms, 49 and 51 W. Berry Street, should apply at once. Miss Johnston has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street.

HERE TO STAY.

Our Continuous Success is due to

Painless Dentistry And Cheap Prices For First-Class Work. Plates That Fit. Fillings that Stay in And Kind Treatment.

Crown and Bridge Work Our Specialty.



No Charge for Extracting When Teeth are Ordered.

All Work Guaranteed by Contract—10 YEARS.

—Lady Attendant—

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 74 CALHOUN ST., Over Moellhausen's Dress Store.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO., Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, NO 36 CALHOUN STREET Phone 984.

WANTED.

WANTED—Twelve good, steady lady assistants. Call at 104 Harrison street.

WANTED—Chambermaids and dining room girl. Inquire at Rich hotel. 7d

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, small family, 64 West Jefferson. 207

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at No. 30 East Washington street. 6d

WANTED—To exchange vacant lot for family horse and phaeton. Inquire at Auditor's office. 206d

WANTED—Two machinists who have had experience in the machinist trade, at No. 20 Harrison street. 6d

WANTED—If you want to sell your property use "ad" on first page, first column, Sunday Sentinel. 7d

WANTED—Six or eight gentlemen and ladies can find good, profitable employment by calling at 32 Marion street.

WANTED—Intelligent lady in every locality to represent and send income. Wonder Toilet Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Girls who have had some experience in painting on china to call at 64 Indian Lake, Edgerton building. 5d

WANTED—A good happy home in trade for my 3 year high-grade lady's bicycle, K. A. Barrows, 311 Fairfield avenue. 6mo

WANTED—Plumber's apprentice course in the city for fair selling novelty. Apply at 70 Hanna street, to G. S. Johnson Spr. Co. 5d

WANTED—Sealp Children's hair a specialty; also will do light service for ladies; prices reasonable. Call or address 80 Allen street. 27d

WANTED—Experienced office man, one who is familiar with mechanical drawing; steady employment to right party. Rare Mfg. Manufacturing Co. 207

WANTED—Man in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 196-6mo-f-s

WANTED—A second cook and dining room girl at concerned wages paid. Apply immediately at Franklin Hotel, 36 Huron street. 7d

WANTED—To buy improved farm of from 40 to 80 acres near city. Must be good soil and cheap. Send description with lowest cash price to L. D. Rice, 272 Fort Wayne, Ind. No agents. 16d-1mo-f-w-f

WANTED—A very favorable "Peanut" opportunity for man who can write language for sign and sell answered. Natural premium company in Ohio county. Address, Box 1, care of Sentinel. 8d

WANTED—By a good dressmaker, work by the day; moderate; latest style; satisfaction; will go to homes or take work to her home. Call or address Mrs. W. Hall, No. 32 West Main street, corner Ewing. 28d

WANTED—Agents — Kinetoscopes; New wonder; sixty novelty pictures; $15 sample; sixty supplies; display constantly; hundreds; money-maker; lady; select limited territory; exclusive. Lock Box 1051, Cambridge, Ohio.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Only school right; now in session. Write for our special July offer, $15 month; $5 tuition; guarantee; positions; catalogue free. Moler Barber College, Chicago. 8d

WANTED—Big sick! Buy "Consumptive Profits," a book giving points on making and operating roaster, by a Wall street operator, showing, in combination, how $100 grew to $1,000 in two years, $1,000 to $10,000 in $100. Worth its weight in gold. Whether you have a million or only $10 you should read it carefully and profit by it. Send 50 cents for copy. Home Publishing Co., 38 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two-story brick hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at office of Leo. 19d

FOR RENT—Four rooms; barn for horse and buggy. Inquire of D. Burchard, dairy-man. 5d-1st-f-m

FOR RENT—Furnished, or unfurnished, front room, on first floor; bath, gas, etc. 46 Douglas avenue. 1-6d

FOR RENT—A flat of five rooms, first floor; hard and soft water. Inquire at 41 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—A store room, at No. 30 Harrison street. Inquire of L. M. Slack, 12 Berry street. 8d

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn, at 86 Brackenridge street. 25-1mo

FOR RENT—Four room, painted water; also barn for one horse and buggy; rent cheap, at 27 Lillie street. 5d

FOR RENT—New house, modern improvements; also room. Inquire at 117 West Washington street. C. S. MAY. 5d

FOR RENT—Two bright, light, airy rooms; second floor; 6 Calhoun. Inquire at room 3, Arcade, second floor front. 207

FOR RENT—23 to room cottage, No. 81 Fairmount place. Inquire 1 Fairmount place, or 1 Fort Street. Phone 1203. 5d

FOR RENT—A six-room house in Lakeside; best location; good water; gas; furnace. Apply to L. F. Gordon, Philadelphia Blk. 27d

FOR RENT—If you want to sell your property use "ad" on first page, first column, Sunday Sentinel. 7d

FOR RENT—Furnished room; with board; first-class service; rates reasonable. Pleasant front room, 30 West Washington St. 16-1m

FOR RENT—Two-story, brick house, 41-43 Griffith street; lately occupied by Mr. Goodman. Inquire of L. M. Slack, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 5d

FOR RENT—Lower floor of two-story brick, suitable for one or two families; no children and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 112 W. Washington St. 5-1d

FOR RENT—Suite of two or three rooms on first floor; nicely furnished; suitable for light housekeeping, with privilege of bath; and all conveniences. Call or address 126 E. Wayne street. 27d

FOR RENT—A good business building, northwest corner Fairfield avenue and Douglas avenue. Good for grocery and provision store, saloon, butcher shop, and seven nice rooms for family to live in; very cheap rent. Inquire of Edward Zolfo, 54 Calhoun street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A rubber; good cheap. No. 341 Wells street. 5d

FOR SALE—Iron safe and lot at 301 E. Wayne street. Apply at the premises. 5d

FOR SALE—Cheap—Abandoned road horse. If taken quick. Inquire 120 West Washington street.

FOR SALE—If you want to sell your property, use "ad" on first page, first column, Sunday Sentinel. 7d

FOR SALE—On account of leaving city, household goods; chiffonier, baby crib and other pieces, at 192 West Washington street. 6d

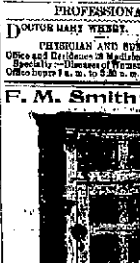
FOR SALE—Two place lots; best at $150 and one at $175. Exhibit on your place between morning and noon. Apply E. East Lake street.

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, large dry corned sugar cure, oak tables, fed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one hundred ounce hunting stove, China banquet lamp, and all in very part cash. Inquire at Schepp. Inquire at Schepp's Arcade, second floor. 5d

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WEBBY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and Residence 28 Madison Street. Specialty—Diseases of Women. Telephone 639. Office hours 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

F. M. Smith & Co.



Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose. At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO., 82 Calhoun Street.

Alterations Have Commenced......

The store is to be transformed into a new one. It's a huge task, and every yard and article of merchandise will have to be handled and re-handled, but we're not going to pack away a dollars' worth. Do you blame us for selling goods at lessened prices? Our patrons get the benefit. We're going by these sales to lessen the work of moving and that of inventory which will follow the last of this month.

Paintings will go out free on $2 and $5 purchases. Our artist, Mr. Wink, is at work on second floor, will be glad to have you go up and see him at his work.

This month you'll need lots of notions for your summer trip; reductions are made on all these. It's to your interest to secure them at lessened prices, it helps us to the room we need.

Perfumery, toilet waters, toilet powders, toilet soaps, ammonia, hair brushes, tooth brushes, hand mirrors, pocketbooks, hand bags and the many little notion accessions you'll need.

The little pounding you'll hear will be more than matched by the bargains given.

Men's Soft Shirt News—Two lines, new, near one-half under value. 75c shirts for 50c, madras cloth, white collars, link cuffs to match and the other madras, 2 detachable collars to match.

10c percales for women's waists and boys' waists, 6½c.

All domestic goods going out at wholesale prices.

Tomorrow a stunning drive on laces and insertings.

25 and 35c belt buckels, gilt, silver, oxydized, at 10c.

Washable fabrics never were so cheap, now ones at that. Sale prices 12½ dimities, 6½c; 10c lawns, 5c; 15 and 18c dimities and organdies, 8½c; 25c French dimities, 15c, and so they all run.

Ladies' muslin underwear at reduced prices.

Parasols for ladies and misses, cost and less.

Delineators for August are here.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Golden THE Hatter.

GOING AWAY.

Everybody moves about these days and those who are experienced in travelling always provide themselves with the most convenient Trunk, Telescope and Traveling Bags they can find. The people of Fort Wayne who are best posted, come to us for everything in this line. A trial will convince you.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own my own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne.

JOE. W. BELL,

11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.

D. L. HARDING,

Insurance & Loans.

Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

KEEP COOL

By getting a gasoline stove.
Gas stoves at 35c and up.
Bake ovens at $1.24.
Shoes at 50c on the dollar.
We buy everything and sell everything at **GOLDSTEIN'S** Place, 96 CALHOUN STREET.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 487. Office open evenings.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

THE HEAD

To be healthy must be kept clean. Our business is to look after people's heads and attend to the dressing and cleansing of them. Can we serve you?

Shampoo from 25c to $1.00.
Dressing 25, 35 and 50c.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
134 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.

LOANS TO Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

Bicycles $5, $10, $15.
CUT PRICE BICYCLE HOUSE, 51 CLINTON ST.

DON'T FAIL TO

Attend the great auction sale of music and musical instruments, Saturday, July 9, at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., at 98 Calhoun street. 7 2t

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11eod15t

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23-eod-tf

Notice.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Allen County Loan and Savings association will be held at the office, 32 East Berry street, Tuesday evening, July 12, at 7:30 p. m. GOTTLIEB HALLER, President.
ERNEST W. COOK, Sec. 913

Parts 1 and 2 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf

Drs. Banning and Casebeer,

Specialists in the treatment of rupture, spinal disese, paralysis, club-foot, bow leg, varicocele and derangements of the male and female system. Over six hundred successful cures in Fort Wayne and vicinity. Pixley-Long block. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., daily. Evening hour on Saturdays and Mondays from 7 to 8 p. m. 25eod1m

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS.

Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $12.00, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 11-1m

Notice.

After this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Andrews & Katzenberg without my written order.
613 WALTER ANDREWS.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

"Everett Lake" again open to the public—Boats, Bathing, etc.—Meals and lodging at the farm house. Eleven miles northwest of Fort Wayne.
515 JACOB KISER, Landlord.

THE SENTINEL has made arrangements with a boy at Rome City to deliver the paper each evening.

Accident Insurance for men.

Accident Insurance for women. C. B. FITCH, 65 Clinton St. 713

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 630.

Today's Temperature.

THE SENTINEL'S thermometer registers as follows:

9 a. m.	87
12 noon	88
1 p. m.	87
2 p. m.	87
3 p. m.	87

The Weather.

Chicago, July 9.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; fresh northerly winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. W. E. Winch left last evening for a visit in Decatur.

Mrs. Carl Gaide has returned from a visit in Grand Rapids.

Miss Eva Daniels is the guest of Kendallville friends and relatives.

Mrs. Fred Sibler has gone to Adrian and will be away for two or three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stouder will leave soon for a lake trip.

Miss Hyger, who has been the guest of Miss Oppenheimer, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Mrs. Clark Fairbank and Miss Agnes have gone to New York city, and from there will go to the seashore.

Mrs. Samuel Wagenhals and children and Miss Hamilton have gone to their summer home near Cresson Springs, Pa.

Mrs. James Skilling, of Garrett, and Mrs. John Skilling, of South Chicago, were guests yesterday of Mrs. Mary McOscar.

Mrs. John Jacobs gave a neighborhood picnic to Gloyd's Mills yesterday in compliment to her guests, Miss Vaughn and Miss Jones.

Mrs. J. V. Blake, who has been the guest of her daughter, Miss Ruth Blake, at the state school, returned yesterday to Chicago, accompanied by Miss Blake.

John Thiebold is missing from home and his wife is anxious to learn his whereabouts. Only a week or so ago Judge Dawson refused to grant the couple a divorce.

U. L. Schramm and bride have arrived in the city and are guests at the Wayne hotel. Mr. Schramm travels for Carnahan & Co., and is receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sullivan and daughter, Miss Florence, Mrs. John House and children and Miss Jennie Isbell have returned from a ten days outing on McGuire's farm, in Whitley county.

Frank A. Manuel, who resigned his position as mail carrier some months since, to go to California, has decided to return to Fort Wayne, and is now on his way. He has been located at Los Angeles.

Councilman G. R. Hench has returned from a trip in the east and is preparing to introduce into the city council a resolution calling for the establishment of public baths, such as are scattered about the quaint old city of Philadelphia. Mr. Hench says the baths are very popular and has figures which show that about 3,000,000 people use them each year.

G. S. Nirdlinger, formerly of this city, now a sergeant in company G, Fourth Virginia volunteers, is the editor and publisher of the only camp newspaper in a United States military camp. He is stationed at Camp Cuba Libre, Florida, and his publication is the Cuba Libre Review. Copies of the paper have been received by friends in this city.

Butter and Eggs.

Meats and Flour.

Fresh Country Butter, 14c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 11c dozen.
Sugar Cured Hams, 9c lb.
Shoulders or Picnic Hams, 6½c lb.
English Breakfast Bacon, 9c lb.
Good Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
All brands City Flour down to $1.60 barrel.
New Potatoes and Onions, 25c peck.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

100 Cases Acme Tomatoes.

California Fruits.

Large, Smooth Tomatoes, 2c lb or 12½c basket.
Michigan Whortleberries, 7c qt., or $2.65 bushel.
Lawton Blackberries, 7c quart.
Black Raspberries, 7c quart or 75c for half bushel cases.
Red Goose Plums, 5c quart.
Fresh Illinois Cabbage, 2c lb.
Georgia Water Melons, 20c each.
Nutmeg Melons, 10 and 15c each.
Egg and Peach Plums and German Prunes, 8c dozen.
Bartlett Pears, 2 for 5c.
Royal Anna Cherries, 15c lb.
Hale Early Peaches, 20c dozen.
Large Messina Lemons, 20c dozen.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson have gone to Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. McOscar will return from Toronto, Can., on Sunday evening.

The Misses Madeline and Rosella Morgan left yesterday for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gandy, of Churubusco, were in the city yesterday.

Miss Atena Allison, of Convoy, Ohio, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Clark Fairbank and daughter, Miss Agnes, are in New York City.

Mrs. Enid Strasburg-Myers has been the guest of Miss Helen Snyser the past week.

The S. and M. club entertained their gentlemen friends at supper last evening at Swinney park.

Miss Fannie Widdicombe, of Springfield, Ohio, is visiting Miss Perfect, of Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Herman Elsonand daughter, Miss Mota, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs Simon Rothschild.

Next Monday, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Reed will leave for a tour of the lakes, via Toledo and Mackinac Island.

The Ministerial Association will meet at the Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles Wright, nee Miss Ada Beyhonser, of Springfield, Ill., is visiting her father and other relatives in this city.

Mrs. Ida May Jacobs was removed from her home on Lafayette street, to the St. Joseph hospital yesterday. She is quite ill.

Mrs. Spoon, grandson and daughter, Mrs. Frank Auer, of Algion, Mich., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Auer, of Wells street, returned home today.

Mrs. Chas Balger who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas B. Heller, for the past four weeks, returned to her home in Hillsdale, Mich., this afternoon.

David Crighton, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Guild, has gone to Danville, N. Y., to visit Mrs. Crighton, who is staying at the sanitarium there.

Messrs. Goiberson and Buntin, representing the Barea and Parkhurst caching, left for their homes today, Mr. Geiberson having secured the contract from the Alcatraz company.

The funeral of the late Miss Lottie Hobble will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Baptist church on St. Marys avenue. The interment will be made at Walton.

Mrs. M. E. Gossett, who has been spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Mungen, leaves today for Lake Pishtakee, Ill., where she will remain the rest of the summer.

Mrs. O. C. Miller will leave next Wednesday for Buffalo, where she will attend the Baptist convention. En route home she will spend two weeks with friends and relatives in Cleveland.

Chas. Bolt, of Taylor street, made a business trip to Ora, Ind., yesterday on his wheel. He was accompanied on his return by his brother, Clem, who had been visiting friends in that vicinity.

The Rev. D. W. Moffat has returned from Petoskey, where he took Mrs. Moffat, who will remain through the summer in hopes of being benefitted in health. Mrs. Moffat is already improving.

Jack DeMass, who has been superintending the grading of streets for the Alcatraz company, will go to Cleveland next week to oversee some street paving which the Alcatraz company will make in the Forest City.

Huntington Herald: "Guests at the Adam Beck home, on West State street, are Miss Darunelly, Miss Anna Aurenth and Miss Carrie Roth, of Fort Wayne.—Carl and Herman Kirchoff returned to Fort Wayne Wednesday evening, where they re-entered the orphans' home after a vacation spent in this city."

Morris Zollinger, a son of Valentine Zollinger, who lives near Maples, was seriously injured while at work in a wheat field. He was cutting wheat, when the horses attached to the reaper became frightened and dashed across the field. The machine struck a stump and young Zollinger was hurled through the air for a distance of twenty feet. He alighted on a platform and was badly bruised and cut. Medical aid was summoned and a number of stitches were taken in the wounds. The horses were injured and the reaper was wrecked.

Court No. 96 Tribe of Ben Hur, met Thursday evening, it being the first meeting held since meeting night was changed from Monday to Thursday. There was a large attendance, and a very enjoyable musical program was rendered under the able direction of Prof. H. S. Vreeland. Three applications were disposed of and more received. Court No. 96 is taking a very decided boom. Next Thursday evening the newly elected officers will be installed and a very interesting program is being prepared for the evening's entertainment.

Dr. C. H. English has received orders from Adjutant General Corbin to report at once at Chickamauga for duty in the regular army as brigade surgeon. A message from Surgeon General Sternberg assigned him to the position of chief surgeon on the staff of Brigadier General Brooke, now in charge of Camp Thomas. Dr. English will leave Monday to assume his duties and as chief surgeon he will have about fifteen regimental surgeons under him. He has not received any information as to what appointments, if any, he will have to make. He has enough applications from this city to fill a large number of positions.

Mrs. L. E. Simons, of Roanoke, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Nehreller, of Zanesville, was a guest in the city yesterday.

Mrs. P. A. Randall left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Albion.

Miss La Follette, of Williamsport, was shopping in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Barnes have returned from an extended western trip.

Mrs. A. J. Lauterder, of Walton, is suffering with a broken ankle.

Mrs. Leo Loeb, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs Theodore Frank.

J. Ross McCulloch was down town this morning greeting his friends.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stahl, of East Washington street—a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gross left this morning over the Wabash for Mackinac Island.

Mrs. Ambrose Ward and son, Allan, will spend Sunday with friends in Warsaw.

The directors of the Home for Emergencies will meet Monday at 2 p. m. at the Home.

The Relief union will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at 3:30, at No. 115 Pritchard street.

Miss Ada Cook, who has been the guest of Miss Ida Chinworth, has returned to Warsaw.

Rev. J. F. Delaney, of St. Patrick's Catholic church, is home from a visit in Terre Haute.

Mr. Bauer, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Slagle, has returned to his home in Defiance.

Miss Mabel Fox, of No 140 Howell street, has gone to Grand Rapids to spend her vacation with relatives.

Miss Elizabeth Troutman and Miss Turner have returned to Grand Rapids after a visit with Miss Hasslor.

Mrs Joseph Slater will go to Chicago tonight to spend a few days with her sons, Dr. George and Will Slater.

Mrs. O. Schmidt and son, Charles, of 318 East Jefferson street, went to Indianapolis this morning to visit relatives.

Rev. S. Wagenhals and family left last night for Pennsylvania, where they will spend part of the heated term.

Mrs. Frank Swartz and daughter, of Adrian, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hanes, of West Williams street.

Mrs. Will Frank and daughter, Miss Nina, of Indianapolis, were the guests of Mrs. Hugh Larrimore yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Armack, of Columbus, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. August Brase, of West Jefferson street.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mossman have moved into their new house, 320 West Berry street, and are now at home to their friends.

H. Ritchie, formerly of Fort Wayne, left today for Chicago, where he will accept a responsible position with a large hotel.

The committee on street lights met last evening and decided to recommend that the gas mains be extended on Sherman street.

The Huntington News-Democrat: "Miss Ferguson, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of the family of Rev. M. L. Denehay for a few days' visit."

There was one train jumper in the city prison this morning, but Mayor Scherer held no police court and the jumper will not have a hearing before Monday.

Miss Florence Franzo entertained a few friends yesterday. Among the guests were Miss Sadie Weldy, of Peterson, Ind., and Miss Lena Steele, of Decatur, Ind.

The dust arising from the tracks and walks in Swinney park is almost unbearable at times. The city should give the tracks a good sprinkling at least once a day.

Abel Baldwin, a farmer of St. Joe township, was injured in an accident near the Reformed Orphans' home. He was thrown from his wagon and kicked in the head by one of his horses.

Huntington Herald: "Monroe McCormick, of Fort Wayne, an early settler in Allen county, is paying a visit to the Rosebrough families in this city. He is en route home from Missouri."

Laura Caldwell, one of the stenographers at the electric light works, is spending a part of her vacation at Muncie, from which city she will go to Ohio and Pennsylvania, and visit for four weeks.

Dr. George M. Fairfield, who for the last four years has been located in Chicago, has returned to Fort Wayne and will assume the place in Dr. D. Dr Weisell's dental office, made vacant by the death of his son, Dr. W. Ellis Weisell.

Thursday evening at the home of Charles Holmhaus, of No. 63 Wells street, a pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Mr. Wheat, of Woodville college, who is spending his vacation here. At 12 o'clock a dainty luncheon was served.

J. Ross McCulloch, who some weeks ago was operated upon for appendicitis, has so far recovered that he was yesterday able to be moved to his home. On the way from St. Joseph hospital he stopped at the home of Fred Peters, who was injured last week.

James K. Cullen, who was transferred to the letter carrier force of the Fort Wayne postoffice from the postal force at Leadville, yesterday severed his connection with the office in this city, and F. E. Anderson, of the substitute force, will be a regular carrier for the time being. Messrs. John Voidermark and Philip Hess have both received promotions since the beginning of the war, and they will be regular carriers when they return.

Elder N. A. Walker has returned home from Ann Arbor, Mich.

Will Arnold, of Muncie, is the guest of his friend, John Wessel, of the south side.

Mrs. Harry Waterman is entertaining Mrs. Fred Kimmons, of Findlay, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Lyons have returned from a week's visit with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. John Moran, of Scranton, Pa., is the guest of Miss Delia Turner, of West Lewis street.

Misses Ina and Ora Young, of Huntington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Robbins, of this city.

J. M. Byler, M. D., has opened an office in the Schmitz block and will engage in the practice of his profession in Fort Wayne.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Seymour, of No. 75 West Williams street—a girl. Mr. Seymour is a detective on the Pennsylvania railway.

A surprise party was held at the home of Charlie Olmous last Thursday evening in honor of Mr. Weul, of Cincinnati. Music and games were the pleasures for the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welch, of West DeWald street, most charmingly entertained a few friends in compliment to their niece, Miss Edith Welch, of Toledo, Ohio. The evening was spent in parlor games and a dainty luncheon was served. The costumes of the ladies amidst the beautiful decorations of flowers made a very pretty scene.

This morning two more cases of contagious diseases were reported to the board of health. One is a case of scarlet fever at No. 267 Hanna street, and the other a case of diphtheria in a family at the corner of Gay and Buchanan streets. The houses have been quarantined and the board of health has slight fears of a spread of the diseases.

The republican county committee met today and made preliminary arrangements for the republican county convention which will be held in Princess rink, August 13. There are not many candidates announced for the offices, but THE SENTINEL learned this morning that the friends of Colonel C. B. Oakley had prevailed upon him to be a candidate for treasurer provided there was no scramble for the office.

Charles Carpenter, a member of Captain Reese's company, writes a Fort Wayne friend that Al. Hassenfuss and Charles ("Chippy") Sanders were among the killed in the battle of Santiago. None of the particulars are given. Hassenfuss was about twenty-four years old and joined the regular army a few weeks before the war broke out. He has a brother in the Zollinger battery. Mrs. Philip Lindlag is his mother. Sanders formerly conducted a saloon on East Main street, but left Fort Wayne two years ago and it was not known that he had entered the army. At one time he was a brakeman on the Nickel Plate.

RAILWAY CASE.

Judge O'Rourke Will Make His Decision Next Wednesday.

George P. Haskell Has Served Two Terms in Prison and Sheriff Melching Has His Record.

Judge O'Rourke this morning sent for the local attorneys in the Consolidated Street railway litigation and informed them that he would hand down his decision in this celebrated case next Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

HASKELL'S RECORD.

Sheriff Melching this morning received a letter from Edward Phelen, a bailiff of Franklin county, Ohio, giving G. P. Haskell's record. Haskell is in the Allen county jail, charged with forging a check on Haug & Roth, the stone workers. Phelen says in his letter that Haskell was sent to the Ohio penitentiary for five years from Toledo, Lucas county, for forgery and when his term expired was rearrested at the door of the Ohio prison for a forgery committed in Franklin county. He was sent up for four years for this crime, but was pardoned June 5, 1896. On April 28, 1897, he was arrested again and on January 24, this year, gave bond and left the state. The last charge is still hanging over him.

NOTES.

Judge Dawson this morning decided the Jacobs divorce granting the decree to the wife. She was also given the custody of the children.

Henry Rush, the Maumee township supervisor, who was arrested by the Paulding county authorities a few months ago, has been vindicated. Yesterday the case came up for trial in the probate court at Paulding and was dismissed. Rush will probably sue for false imprisonment.

Mary J. Weaver sues George McDowell for $300. Colerick & France are attorneys.

Sarah J. Clutter sues Owen Owens and M. L. Kennelly to recover $500 damages. She holds the plaintiffs responsible for the loss of a judgment she obtained against Daniel Gorman. H. A. Bixby is attorney.

Chas. F. Pfeiffer sues Paul H. Koehler for $315. P. A. Randall is attorney.

Mary J. Weaver, administratrix of James Weaver, sues James Farroll for $700. Colerick and France are attorneys.

The Hamilton National bank sues William M. Ninde et al. for $500. Morris, Barrett & Morris are attorneys.

The Old National bank sues Martin A. Neel for $250. Morris, Barrett & Morris are attorneys.

The last will of John M. Wort is filed. He leaves all of his estate to his wife and names her as executrix.

LICENSED TO WED.

Louis Berry and Daisy Redmen.

WINTER'S SPORTS.

The Athletic Club Preparing to Entertain Its Patrons.

Clarence L. Gillispie Will Have Charge of the Amusements—Some Events Already Arranged For.

The Fort Wayne Athletic club has about completed the schedule for the fall and winter work, which promises to surpass anything ever seen in this city. Some great improvement will be made during this month, mainly in the gymnasium. The seating capacity will be increased and every seat will be comfortable and numbered, so that it can be reserved for the entire season if desired. Cushions will be placed on most of them and back attached. Each department of the work will have a man to look after it, so the management will be perfect. Clarence Gillispie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will have charge of the entertainment. Mr. Gillispie comes well recommended by such men as Professor Goldie, of the New York Athletic club, Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard university, which college he attended, besides a number of men who are the leading lights in athletic work. He was one of the organizers of the Gunpunt Athletic club and was, up to the time the Fort Wayne club secured him, connected with the Lenox Athletic club. He will arrive in Fort Wayne August 1, in time to assist in the entertainment to be given during the races. "Kid" Broad will meet some good light weight for twenty rounds. Van Heest has articles in his possion with Broad's signature, and if he will not sign them either Jimmy Reo or Tommy Sullivan will meet him. The other contest will be twenty-five rounds between Steve O'Donnel and Dick Moore. The club has twenty other bouts arranged with such men as Jack Everhart, Tommy White, Casper Leon, Sammy Kelly, George Dixon and Joe Burniston. Carl Miller will look after the membership and Professor Loveless will have charge of the physical department. He will this year devote his entire attention to the gymnasium work. Class will begin September 1.

THIS IS THE WAY

They go for the next nineteen days at Reuben S. Patterson's:
$20 00 suits for $16.
$15 suits for $12.
$10 suits for $8.
$5 suits for $4.
$2.50 suits for $2.00.

Great Excitement.

The latest novelty in photograph buttons. Only next week, $1 size 25c.

ARCADE GALLERY.

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 10-eod

Secure Accident Insurance before it is too late. C. B. FITCH, 65 Clinton St. 713

The stockholders of the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday evening, July 18, 1898, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.
G. W. PIXLEY, Pres.
C. A. WILDING, Secy. 619

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-eod-tf

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 10-eod

AUCTION SALE

Of Fine Musical Instruments.

Beginning Saturday, July 9, at 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., I will offer my entire stock of sheet music, music books, guitars, mandolins, violins, banjos, etc. All go without reserve.

P. DICKINSONS', 98 Calhoun.
H. T. Stapleford, auctioneer. 7-3t

There will be a mass meeting of the citizens of the Eighth ward, at Vogely's hall, on Monday evening, July 11th, at 7:30, to discuss the question of the municipal ownership of electric lights. The city can save $20,000 a year by owning her own plant. 611

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 18eod

There is a Time For Everything! And THIS is The time to be

BOTHERED WITH

Flies and Mosquitos.

Better prepare for them before your house is full. Call and examine our line of

Screen Doors and Windows

At The Lowest Prices.

Also Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

GREAT EXPLOSION.

Quart Mason Jars, 5c dozen.
Pint Mason Jars, 50c dozen.
Quart Tin Cans, 40c dozen.
Full Pint Tin Top Jellies, 25c dozen.
Mason Jar Rubbers, 5c dozen.
Best Sealing Wax, 3 boxes 5c.

S. GANZER.
427 East Lewis Street.

Hewing Them Down.

Although our prices have been planed cut and sandpapered, we always keep pace with the times in that respect and have lately given them another chop. We have tools of all kinds, and for all purposes, of the very best make. Planes that are plain bargains, squares sold on the square, pincers that won't pinch your purse, axes that will chop—but none to grind with you.

Now is the time to buy

PASTIME MOWERS.

They Excel All Others,

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PIANOS!

HIGH GRADES ONLY.

SEE THE EBERSOLE.

34 EAST BERRY ST.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

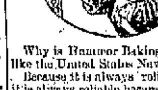
SPECIALIST.

Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,

Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Office, 33 W. Washington Street
FORT WAYNE, IND.

LIKE THE U. S. NAVY.



Why is Hummer Baking Powder like the United States Navy?

Because it is always reliable, and it is always reliable because its component parts are of the best to be found. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Comes but once a year and you make special preparations for the great event. But good plumbing is something that you want at all times, and at no other place in the city can you get better results for less money than from us. Estimates on all kinds of sanitary plumbing cheerfully furnished.

H. F. Franke

THE PLUMBER.

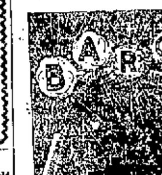
Phone 672. 68 Barr St.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.



OUT!

You had better have the old ulcerated and decayed roots out of your mouth. We can extract them absolutely without pain no matter how bad they are by the use of our celebrated vitalized air, always fresh; any one can take it.

We also use Corola, the pad ... put in the gums. Extracting 25c. Vitalized air 50c. Painless filling and extracting. Examinations and estimates free.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

98 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1178.

OUR CELEBRATION

As a nation, our Fourth of July celebration bids fair to eclipse anything we ever saw before so far as noise and patriotic fervor is concerned. Personally we are celebrating the whole summer season by a series of such bargains in carriages as this town never saw before. Come in and see for yourself.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ROBISON PARK.....

FREE ATTRACTIONS THEATRE.

2:30 Afternoon RAIN, OR SHINE 8:15 Evenings

DANCE and CONCERT

Every Afternoon and Evening.

PARK ORCHESTRA.

CHILDREN'S DAY,

EVERY SATURDAY.

10c Fare for Round Trip. Children under 15 years of age. 10c

Fishing Cars (Sunday only) leave for Park 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m.

ROSE'S HOME-MADE BAKING.

Home-made Cakes, etc., Spring Chickens dressed to order. Ask for them at 91½ Barr St. Telephone No. 1238.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

Pickled Herring, Caviar, Hand Cheese, Imported and domestic Cervelat, Sausage and Salami Sausage.

AT **J. G. STRODEL,**

13 Harrison Street.

Winona Summer School

Winona Lake, Indiana.
Season 1898.

Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments—Six Weeks, July 5—August 12.

JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.

Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, Indianapolis Public Schools will give a two weeks' course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $5.00.

For full announcement, address

Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,

N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily St

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing It With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,

32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.

No Fines or Membership Fee.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar-monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

Pays interest on deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

A Welcome Substitute For the Old Time Sutler.

GOOD THINGS NOW SOLD AT COST.

How Uncle Sam Supplies Approved Luxuries to His Soldiers—Two Cent Beer Makes Trouble, and the Temperance Question Becomes a Timely Subject.

The old time sutler has been superseded by the modern canteen. All efforts to introduce the scandalous system of robbing soldiers which prevailed during the civil war have been turned down by the government. Under the new deal each camp has a canteen, as the place of supply is called, which is under the supervision of the commanding officer and is often run under the immediate charge of a committee of officers appointed by him. Uncle Sam himself owns all the canteens, and he sells

A REGIMENTAL CANTEEN.

everything that a soldier needs to have and some things which the temperance people say he does not need. No profit is made by the canteen. The commissary department buys all the goods in the cheapest market in the country and sells to the soldiers at cost. Uncle Sam carries on really a losing game as a storekeeper, for he is "out" every year just what it cost him to transport the goods from the cheapest market to the different canteens. He pockets this loss, however, with his accustomed good nature, charging it up to the account of what is known as equalization of pay. This equalization is an interesting matter. It grows out of the variations in prices between different parts of the country. For example, an allowance is made to an officer of a certain amount a month for fuel, but in some parts of the country a cord of wood would cost $7, while in others it might be had for $3.

To adjust this Uncle Sam has fixed up what is known as an equalization. He makes a unit of one cord at $8 all over the country, which is declared to be the equal of 1,700 pounds of anthracite coal or 3,000 pounds of soft coal. Thus each officer can take his fuel allowance in coal or wood or its equal in money in any part of the country, and if he desires in any month to exceed his allowance for fuel he can buy from the government at cost price.

Thus by means of the canteen the soldier is the best buyer in the country, for he buys through the government in enormous quantities and in absolutely the cheapest market. A glass of beer in the canteen costs only 2 cents. And here is where the temperance folks enter their protest. This governmental policy of selling a glass of beer at such a price not only sets the prohibitionists by the ears, but it hits the high license men a hard blow.

A list of articles has been approved by the secretary of war, which will be kept for sale to officers and men by the subsistence department. These articles comprise many so called delicacies, which are calculated to be especially acceptable for the use of soldiers in the field. In the list are included canned apples, peaches and pears, canned meats not included in the regular field rations, cheese, chocolate, canned green corn, canned milk, oatmeal, soups of various kinds, sugars, jams, jellies, sirups, canned peas and cranberry sauce. The commissary with each corps and division of the army will also be able to supply smoking tobacco and chewing

A TYPICAL SUTLER'S TENT.

tobacco, soap, buttons, needles, pins, thread, stationery, brushes, combs, handkerchiefs and many similar articles. The quartermaster general in a letter to the secretary of war says that the experience had by the subsistence department in the handling of these articles has been acquired during a long period of peace, but that the only trial which the army has been able to give the "post canteen" system was during the Sioux disturbances in 1891.

While the canteen system will doubtless have its defects, no tears will be shed over the passing of the sutler. The case is known of a man who offered $25,000 for the privilege of starting a sutler's store at a certain camp even with the knowledge that the camp would not last more than 30 days. This gives an idea of the enormous profits the sutler used to reap. It is estimated that four-fifths of all money taken in by the sutler was profit. He often sold liquors and always tobacco and every other luxury or necessity for the soldiers, and it often occurred that at the end of the month the private's pay would be unequal to the task of wiping his score off the slate.

Under the label of "Red Jacket Bitters" the sutler dispensed a drink that never failed to exhilarate. Whisky in small bottles was kept in stock for the officers, and the men in the ranks could not obtain any of it without an order from an officer. When communication with the north was open and free to the transportation of other than supplies for the army, the sutler was enabled to procure a supply of beer. For 10 cents the soldier could get a small tincupful.

On the auspicious day when the paymaster came around on his periodical trips with big bundles of greenbacks to pay off his soldiers the sutler was on hand with his accounts. The sutler was a preferred creditor, and as such the paymaster gave him the first dip into the soldier's money. In many cases the soldiers were in debt to the sutler for the full amount of their pay, and therefore did not get anything. This finally became such a common occurrence that the government took action in the matter, fixing the amount above which the sutler could not give credit.

For everything the sutler sold he charged exorbitant prices. His immense gains were offset in a number of ways, however. Sometimes the soldiers on a lark or to get even for his extortionate charges raided the sutler's tent and carried off what they wanted. On the march the sutler's wagon was allowed to travel with the army wagon train. At times these trains were left in the rear when the troops were making forced marches or were on detached duty, and then the sutler did not see his regiment for months at a time.

The only trouble thus far encountered in the new canteen system is on the liquor question. The post exchanges are not subject to the internal revenue tax nor to the payment for state license. This latter issue was fought out two years ago at Fort Robinson, Neb., where the local officials had the exchange officials arrested for not paying the state tax. In this case, as in the case of most old established army posts, the land which the garrison occupied was ceded by the state to the general government without reserving to the state the power of taxing the exchange or making unlawful the sale of liquors there without a state license. The United States dis-

HAZING A SUTLER.

trict court, therefore, decided that the state did not have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States on lands which had been ceded unconditionally by the state to the general government.

Colonel Clous, now judge advocate of the army, department of the east, who was one of the representatives of the war department in the Fort Robinson case, argued the matter on the sole question of how complete the act of cession was and did not touch another point, which he believes would have been held to be good law, that the post exchange is an instrumentality of the general government and therefore is not subject in any way to the supervision of any state authority.

As an instrument of the general government the state could not touch it. But this view would not hold in all of the states, for by act of congress approved June 13, 1890, it is provided that no alcoholic liquors shall be sold or supplied to any enlisted man in any camp or garrison or military post in any state or territory in which the sale of alcoholic liquors, beer or wine is prohibited by law. This, of course, does not bar officers from running a post exchange for themselves in a prohibition state. There are four such states—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Kansas. There is no army post in New Hampshire. In Maine there is Fort Preble; in Vermont, Fort Ethan Allen; in Kansas, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. Colonel Clous says he understands that no liquor is sold to enlisted men at either of the last two posts.

Besides these prohibition states, there are several southern states in which the principle of local option by counties prevails, and if any of the present volunteer camps are established in these local option counties the federal law quoted evidently applies to them.

Even in the regular army canteens nothing in the way of intoxicating liquors, except beer and light wines, is sold, and this, no doubt, would be the rule in canteens in volunteer camps. In the regular army the proceeds of the canteen, which at some posts are considerable, are devoted entirely to buying additional provender for the soldiers, delicacies which the unyielding army ration does not supply. Thus whatever profit there is goes entirely to the soldiers from whom the profit has come.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

From 123 answers to questions published two or three years ago Messrs. V. and C. Henri find that a person's first memory may be of an extent occurring as early as the age of 6 months or as late as 8 years—2 to 4 years being the usual age.

The wearing of earrings was so general in Rome and the jewels were so heavy that there were professionals known as ear healers, who tended the ears of ladies who had torn or injured the lobes with the weight of the pendants.

Washington's commission as commander in chief of the United States army was approved by congress June 17, 1775, and on June 21 of that year he set out on horseback to take command of the forces encamped about Boston.

Organization Above All.

Hepworth—You have decided not to enlist, eh?

Henpeguard—Yes, under the circumstances I do not see how I can do so and preserve the organization of my family.—Philadelphia North American.

HOW OUR MEN SHOOT.

ACCURACY ACQUIRED BY LONG AND PATIENT PRACTICE.

Special Attention In the Army to Firing as Skirmishers — Caliber of Different Rifles and Elevation of Sights—Why Spaniards Cannot Shoot Straight.

General George W. Wingate, who has won the title of "father of American rifle practice," says that the great skill in marksmanship which is possessed by the regular army and the national guard is expected to give them an overwhelming advantage over the Spaniards. The latter are miserable shots and under very poor fire discipline. In the battles with the Cubans it was re-

TARGET PRACTICE.

ported that every time the Spaniards fired they emptied the magazine of their rifles, which contain five cartridges, without taking any particular aim, and consequently without doing any damage. Our troops, on the other hand, are trained shots, and their fire will be deadly.

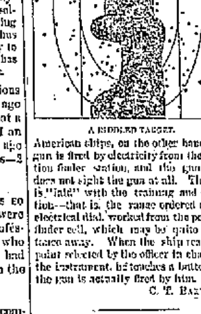
Special attention has been paid in the army to firing as skirmishers. In the skirmishers' practice the men start at 600 yards and go toward the target at the "double" until a bugle sounds. Then they throw themselves down and fire as many shots as they can at the target during half a minute. Again the bugle sounds, and they rise, run forward for 100 yards, lie down and fire again. They keep this up till within 200 yards of the target, at which point they turn and retreat, lying down and firing in the same manner. They have practiced this till they can work their guns so fast that it looks as if a continuous stream of fire were coming from the muzzles.

There is a great division of opinion in the army in regard to the new Krag-Jorgensen gun, with which it is armed. Its caliber is .30, while that of the old Springfield rifle was .45. The smaller caliber gives the bullet great velocity, and consequently a very flat trajectory. It was supposed that this would also prevent its being deflected sideways by the wind. Experience has proved that the bullet is so light that the wind affects it very greatly. In addition, the rapidity with which the bullet revolves causes it to move sideways, being what is known as the drift. The result of this is that frequently it is necessary in shooting in distances above 600 yards to make an allowance of from 6 to 15 feet to the side of the target. Upon the Springfield rifle this allowance was made by what is known as a wind gauge—i. e., by moving the rear sight of the rifle to one side by a screw, so as to make up for this deviation.

The weakness of the Spaniards may be explained by their lack of both nerve and experience.

An artillery expert, in discussing the comparatively poor marksmanship of the Spanish gunners, as shown in recent engagements, explains why they cannot shoot as straight as the gunners on American ships. They are not generally equipped with scientific instruments for finding the position and range of the enemy. It is considered likely that the nearest approach they make to such apparatus is possibly the employment of some such appliance as is used on many English ships, on the principle of the Watkin position finder. They are known also to use a range finder consisting of a telescope with a drum marked in hundreds of yards fitted below it and a sliding bar, which enables the instrument to be adjusted to the height above tide at which it is mounted.

When the telescope is focused on the target, the drum shows the yards in the range, and an arc on the base of the instrument, which corresponds with the arc on the guns, gives the training in degrees and subdivisions of degrees. While this materially reduces the possible error, it entails the necessity of more trial shots than a ship can always afford to be wasting time on, and it is only effective against ships at anchor. With the position finder used on the



A RIDDLED TARGET.

American ships, on the other hand, the gun is fired by electricity from the position finder station, and the gun layer does not sight the gun at all. The gun is "laid" with the training and elevation—that is, the range ordered on the electrical dial, worked from the position finder cell, which may be quite a distance away. When the ship reaches a point selected by the officer in charge of the instrument, he touches a button and the gun is actually fired by him.

C. T. BAXTER.

His Wisdom.

Mrs. Petter—Did you see that? Dixon seized that rocking chair and was into it before his wife had a chance to reach it. And on his wedding trip too!

Mr. Petter—That's just it. There's where Dixon is smart. Nobody will suspect that he is on his wedding tour, don't you see? And besides he gets the chair.—Boston Transcript.

Pronouncing Spanish Names.

A very simple rule to follow in pronouncing these Spanish names is to pronounce them any old way, end in a firm, unfaltering tone, which denies correction and disarms suspicion. Ten to one the other fellow will give you the credit of being posted.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

CLOTHING THE ARMY

MAKING ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND UNIFORMS.

Heavy Garments More Dangerous Than Spanish Bullets—Tropical Suits of White Duck Superior to the Celebrated Khaki Cloth of the Orient.

Clothing the army is a gigantic task at any time and under any circumstances. The invasion of tropical Cuba, however, added a new element to the undertaking and much delay and discomfort have been encountered. For the last two months talk about summer uniforms suitable for troops in a tropical climate has been going on. Newspapers have printed drawings, illustrating how the soldier of Uncle Sam will look in his tropical suit. Some have shown him with the panama straw hat with flaring brim in front. Others have pictured him in the cork helmet and the neat, white duck suit of the English soldier in the Sudan. In the meantime the thermometer gradually has been registering higher daily, and the men have been sweltering in clothing entirely unsuited to the tropics.

The regular army uniform is the same for summer and winter. The soldier eases up as much as possible by discarding his overcoat and may do away with a flannel undershirt in summer, but the heavy cloth blouse, the double turreted trousers, the flannels and the socks of medium weight are the same. While the civilian lightens himself to a minimum, swelters and drops dead the soldier carries his winter clothing, a gun, a cartridge belt, his knapsack, blankets and poncho and marches.

To long service men in the regular army this is a hardship in the summer that they dread even when camped and drilling only twice a day. At the southern camps the men are drilled from four to five hours a day in the uniforms provided by their states when mustered in. To get men into fighting trim while thus equipped is almost an impossibility. It cannot be accomplished without unnecessary loss.

The deaths from pneumonia in all the camps are due to this one thing, according to physicians. The weather is warm enough to prevent a man from catching pneumonia with proper care. The disease is caused by the overheating of the men and the lack of facilities for their proper care after they have become exhausted from hard drills, from which they retire dripping with perspiration.

TROPICAL UNIFORM.

The reason for the exhaustion and perspiration is not the drill, but the clothing they are now wearing.

The delay in selecting a suitable tropical uniform has occasioned much criticism, but when once decided upon the work of manufacture has progressed so satisfactorily that final shipments will soon be made.

The arrangements for the manufacture and delivery of the new uniforms come under the immediate direction of Quartermaster General Amos L. Kimball, who was in business before the civil war, thereby securing practical experience, to which he attributes any financial ability which he now possesses. He joined the Ninety-eighth New York volunteers in 1861 as captain. He was assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe and was in charge of the quartermaster's department during the yellow fever epidemic at Newbern, N. C.

General Sherman, passing through Newbern, was so pleased at the efficient manner in which the young captain had run his department that upon the close of the war he sent in Captain Kimball's name for promotion and a position in the regular army, and in this way he became a soldier, never having dreamt of adopting a military life before the first guns of Sumter.

He received his appointment in Baltimore and was stationed in New York in the quartermaster's department for some years. Then began a life from one army post to another such as no civilian ever dreams of. He served all through the Apache campaign under General Miles, who is his warm personal friend. He was stationed at Los Angeles when the orders came for him to take command of the quartermaster's department here in New York. He has been stationed here since a year ago last April.

It is Colonel Kimball's duty to inspect and buy all sorts of supplies that an army may need, from government mules and uniforms to hospital ships. A few days ago Colonel Kimball drew his check for $450,000 to pay for the hospital ship Relief. This is the largest check he has drawn since the war. He has purchased nearly $2,000,000 worth of supplies for the government up to date.

CHESTER MORRILL.

A Primer to Study Cuban Coast Geography.

Bahia, a bay.
Cala, an inlet.
Ensa. (ensenada), an inlet.
Playa, a beach.
Pta. (punta), a point or headland.
Rio, a river.
Sabana, a plain.
Surgo. (surgidero), an anchorage.
—New York Sun.

FACING THE FEVER.

HOW TO KEEP WELL IN THE CAMPS OF TROPICAL CUBA.

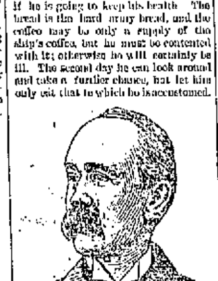
Death Lurks In the Streams and Lakes, and Fruits and Nuts Must Not Be Eaten by New Arrivals—Precautions For the Preservation of Health.

While the authorities are taking every possible precaution to preserve the health of our soldiers in Cuba there is no disposition to belittle the actual dangers that exist. Surgeon General George M. Sternberg calls attention to the fact that in the last week of April last year there were 17 deaths and 70 new cases of yellow fever in the city of Havana. Now, suppose that we had a similar number of cases at the same season in New Orleans and that 20,000 strangers from the north should go there to spend the summer. What would be the result? All past experience supports the belief that a majority of them would have yellow fever and that from 20 to 40 per cent of those taken sick would die.

"If," says Dr. Sternberg, "our troops could be encamped upon high land in the interior and circumstances were such as to enable them to comply with all the exactions of modern sanitary science, I am of the opinion that our loss from yellow fever would not be serious, but in time of war military commanders are expected to take their troops to the points occupied by the enemy, and a picnic in the interior, with frequent changes of camp, etc., is perhaps not exactly what we may expect. I am not an alarmist, but I believe in looking facts fairly in the face."

Cleanliness is absolutely essential to health and life in Cuba, but all baths must be medicated. A plunge in the fresh water of Cuba means sure sickness to the person who takes it. The water is polluted with all the malaria of the soil, and typhoid and cholera are in every drop, not to mention typhus and other harmful influences. The proper drugs for the medication of baths are put up in tablet form and are supplied to the army free of cost.

In the matter of eating inability to resist temptation means death. Cuba abounds in fruits and nuts, but they must not be eaten at first. The first day on the island the soldier must abstain from everything except coffee and bread if he is going to keep his health. The bread is the hard army bread, and the coffee may be only a supply of the ship's coffee, but he must be contented with it; otherwise he will certainly be ill. The second day he can look around and take a further chance, but let him only eat that to which he is accustomed.



DR. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Canned goods, potatoes, dried fish, crackers and such simple food as he has seen upon his own table every day at home are the only ones which he must venture upon.

The matter of clothing is important. Thin garments are essential, but the army blanket should be used at night. Shoes trouble the soldier shortly after his arrival. He finds that his feet are swollen and that his shoes are painful. He has not been accustomed to being on his feet so much nor is he used to the dampness and mud of the wet ground. To use his shoes let him soak them in cold water until they are thoroughly wet, then let him put them on and march in them until they dry upon his feet. He will not take cold on the march. When the shoes have dried, they will have formed themselves to the feet and will be comfortable.

Water is something the soldier must not drink. This he must put down in his notebook as an absolute rule. If he drinks water, he will die of Cuban fever. He can be positive of this, for not one water drinker out of 50 has ever escaped the fever in Cuba during the rainy season unless he be a native.

Instead of plain water a medicated water must be taken. This is boiled water with a drop of acid in it. Boil the water, let it cool and squeeze in a dash of lemon, orange or other tart fruit. It is not necessary to add over three drops, only just enough to give acidity to the water. At first this warm water will be unbearable, but in a few days it will taste as good as ice water.

No soldier during the rainy season in Cuba can eat a heavy breakfast and march after it. He must eat lightly and often. It will also be necessary to take a siesta after lunch. Even the rough and tumble insurgents do this, and they are men who fight to the death. They find it necessary to sleep two hours in the afternoon even though they march at night.

GEORGE EDWARDS.

Keeping the Bank Safe.

One of the largest banks in New York makes a searching examination of each department at least three times a year. No one but the president knows when these may take place. He summons three heads of departments, and they take charge of the clerks' books and firm assets so quickly that nothing can be changed or concealed. Since this system was adopted, several years ago, no trace of dishonesty has been found. Those clerks who get through a year without an error receive a premium.

Chances About Even.

Anxious Old Lady—I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?

Surly Deckhand—Well, she's a leaky old tub, mum, so I shouldn't wonder if she was goin down. Then, again, her bilers ain't none too good, so she might go up!—Answers.

Expert Under Difficulties.

Clare—I suppose our soldier boys will be at a disadvantage in the boats.

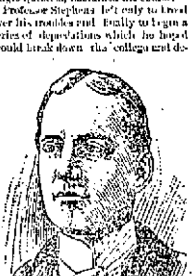
Cora—Oh, I don't know. There were a few of them up at the lake last summer that could use their arms in the boats pretty well.—Yonkers Statesman.

STEPHENS' REVENGE.

A College Professor Who Teaches Ethics and Practices Arson.

George H. Stephens, formerly professor of ethics at Lafayette college, confesses that he is guilty of arson. Stephens is a young man of fine appearance and a graduate of Princeton. He went to Lafayette well recommended, but his work was not satisfactory and he was told by President Warfield that he must retire after the agreement at which he had signed on coming had expired. This led to a conflict between the president and Stephens. The latter's friends advised him to go quietly, but he refused, started a newspaper controversy, and made a sensation. The trustees gave him an hour's hearing by the full board, and then, without asking Dr. Warfield a single question, sustained his course.

Professor Stephens left only to brood over his troubles and finally to begin a series of depredations which he hoped would break down the college and de-



GEORGE H. STEPHENS.

stroy President Warfield, who was at first Professor Stephens' best friend. He cut the ivy that covered various college buildings, then damaged the chapel organ, an instrument he had himself induced a manufacturer to present to the college. He stole all the hymnbooks the day before the day of prayer for colleges and threw them in a cistern. In May last he put tar on the benches, on the carpet, on the organ, pulpit and Bible, causing a great loss.

Subsequently Stephens entered the chapel to smear it with bad eggs. He put the basket down and went to the organ, intending to destroy it, but there was a watchman back of the organ. He attacked Stephens and wounded him with a club, but Stephens escaped. His purpose was to prevent the use of the chapel the next day, baccalaureate Sunday. He had entered by using a key. This key was recognized as the one which had been given to him while he was connected with the college. He had not returned it. This led to his arrest.

It was believed that Stephens had set fire to Pardee hall, which was destroyed last year, and he was asked about that. He uttered a groan and then admitted his guilt. He said that to get even with Professor Davidson, whom he disliked, he went to his classroom in Pardee hall, piled mattings, chairs and other articles in a heap, set them afire and then went out to gloat over the burning of the building. He said he took unlimited satisfaction in all he did and the next day walked about the ruins with glee in his heart.

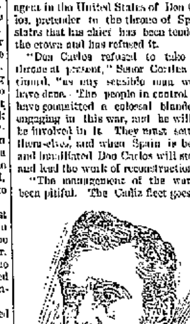
NO CROWN FOR CARLOS.

The Pretender Prefers That Somebody Else Should Rule Spain Just Now.

Senor R. D. Cortina, the accredited agent in the United States of Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, states that his chief has been tendered the crown and has refused it.

"Don Carlos refused to take the throne at present," Senor Cortina continued, "as any sensible man would have done. The people in control now have committed a colossal blunder in engaging in this war, and he will not be involved in it. They must settle it themselves, and when Spain is beaten and humiliated Don Carlos will step in and lead the work of reconstruction.

"The management of the war has been pitiful. The Cadiz fleet goes out,



SENOR R. D. CORTINA.

comes in again and once more starts. No one knows where it is going, and I do not believe the naval authorities themselves do. Montijo is abandoned to his fate in the Philippines and Cervera left without aid in Santiago. There is no sign of adequate preparation for war, and Spain's brave soldiers and sailors are sent to their death by incompetent rulers at home.

"When it is known that Don Carlos will not return at present, the people will turn to republicanism, for they must get rid of the present dynasty. But the republic will not last. The republicans are divided into seven or eight factions."

Masculine Styles In Manila.

A Bostonian who spent some time in Manila says that his winter costume consisted of gauze underclothing and white duck jacket and trousers, and his summer costume of white duck jacket and trousers without the gauze.—Boston Transcript.

Browne—There is no time in life when woman doesn't get in more talk than man.

Towne—Oh, yes, there is.

Browne—I'd like to know when.

Towne—During the marriage ceremony.—Brooklyn Life.

THE NEW ARMY CAMP

FERNANDINA, FOR WHICH TAMPA AND KEY WEST MAY BE DESERTED.

It Is a Quaint Old Florida Seaport, With a Fine Camp Site, Plenty of Good Water and Ample Accommodations For Loading Transports.

Fernandina, which has been selected for the new army camp, is an old Florida seaport 25 miles north-east of Jacksonville. The principal points of advantage which Fernandina has over Key West, Tampa and other Florida ports, from a military view, are the pure and abundant water, the deep water of the harbor, furnishing good facilities for loading troops; the ease of access of the camp site for loading and embarking troops, the magnificent sea bathing for the men, the cool breezes from the ocean and the excellent drainage facilities. All these combine to make it one of the best points for a large camp in the south.

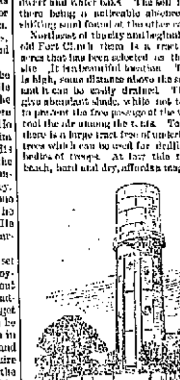
The land is furnished free, and the water is served to the camps at no cost to the government or men. Both these considerations, so utterly different from the conditions prevailing at Tampa, somewhat astonished the officers sent to inspect the sites offered.

The city is located on a fine landlocked bay, the St. Mary's river, a large fresh water stream emptying into its upper end. The bay is possibly four or five miles long by a mile or two miles wide. It has deep water along the water front and in the parts adjacent, so that ample room could be had for a fleet of 20 or more large transports at a time. On the bar at present there is 21 feet at high tide. The operations now going on at the south jetties, according to Colonel [illegible], United States officer in charge of the coastwise work, is likely to give 23 feet soon. This will give ample room on the bar for the largest transports to go out fully laden.

The dockage facilities are excellent. For years past the phosphate and lumber interests have been increasing, and the piers have been arranged and rebuilt with a view to the quick loading of a number of vessels at once. Several transports can lie alongside the wharfs at a time and the supplies and troops be put on board without loss of time and with ease.

The town lies on rolling land and is about two miles from the seacoast. The land between the town and coast is high rolling pine land, wooded with giant dwarf and water oaks. The soil is hard, there being a noticeable absence of the shifting sand found at the other camps.

Northeast of the city and adjoining near old Fort Clinch there is a tract of 120 acres that has been selected as the camp site. It is a beautiful location. The land is high, some distance above the sea level, and it can be easily drained. The trees give abundant shade, while not too thick to prevent the free passage of the winds to cool the air among the tents. To one side there is a large tract free of underbrush or trees which can be used for drilling large bodies of troops. At low tide the sand beach, hard and dry, affords a magnificent



FERNANDINA WATERWORKS.

parade or drill ground. The beach is over 15 miles long and is one of the finest on the south Atlantic coast. The bathing is superb.

The water supply is abundant, and from analysis it has been found to be wholesome and good. It is secured from several artesian wells, the same as at Jacksonville, good water being found at a depth of 900 to 1,000 feet. The water is being piped to the camp site now. Eight inch mains are used to carry the water to the camp site and 6 inch pipes to carry it through the company streets, giving each company as many plugs or hydrants as may be needed. This will prove of great advantage to the troops, giving them an ample supply of water at their tent doors. The tents will be from a quarter to half a mile from the shore of the bay.

There are ample facilities for securing coal and large warehouses for storehouses for the commissary and quartermaster's departments. On the piers there are several where the trains can be unloaded directly. Near by in the town are several others that can be secured, so that the facilities in this line are all that could be desired.

The health of the place is beyond all question. The reports of the city health officers prove that the health of Fernandina summer or winter is phenomenal. It has a low death rate, and the utter absence of malaria makes it a great summer resort for people from the interior. In this respect it has no equal in the state, except perhaps Jacksonville.

Fernandina is an old town with many marks of antiquity about her. The one main street runs east and west leading out from the station direct to the beach. From this radiate many similar thoroughfares, many of them lined with cozy homes and handsome mansions. It has a history and in war times was an important point. It has a large shipping trade now, and it is a lively place in that line. It is a quiet, moral town, and the soldiers will not have the bad influences to contend with that they have had at Chattanooga and other larger cities. It will tend to make the camps much easier to control and aid in establishing a better morale for the soldiers.

Taking Him Seriously.

"Are you actively engaged in politics?" asked the man who had just gone into the insurance business.

"Yes; but I don't see what that has to do with taking out a policy."

"Well, I guess I'd better report the fact to the company anyhow. There seems to be something about politics that breaks a man's health down, so that he's always thinking of retiring to private life, and of course there's no telling how far the malady may go."—Washington Star.

In Self Defense.

Some time ago, in the court of a celebrated Scottish borough, a man was charged with the theft of a pig. The worthy bailie, in sentencing the prisoner, remarked that pig stealing in the burgh had lately been too rife, and finished his peroration thus, "And unless I make an example of you, it's very certain that none of us will be safe."—London Weekly Telegraph.

Life.

"Breakfast, 7 to 11; luncheon, 11 to 3; dinner, 3 to 6; supper, 8 to 12, sir," glibly recited the smart hotel clerk to the young man from the country up for May. And the youth said to himself, "Well, I don't exactly see what time I shall have to go about and see the sights—but this is life!"—Judy.

A HEROIC WAR WRITER.

Seriously Wounded, He Dictated a Story on the Battlefield.

Along with Russell and Forbes, the noted war correspondents of the Crimea, will hereafter be recalled the name of Edward Marshall. Mr. Marshall is the daring New York journalist who accompanied the rough riders in their dash upon the Spanish forces before Santiago and who was so seriously injured in that engagement.

Mr. Marshall has added a new and picturesque anecdote to the annals of the war

EDWARD MARSHALL.

correspondent. Wounded as he was, his muscles convulsed with pain, he called for a cigarette, and then, his head and shoulders supported by a comrade, he coolly dictated a story of the fight to be sent to his paper. The work was interrupted by occasional periods of unconsciousness, and only when it was done did the nervy correspondent consent to be taken in a litter to the rear.

Mr. Marshall is barely 31 years of age, but he has already held some of the most important and responsible positions which the New York newspapers have to offer. He was born in Enfield Center, N. Y., and was christened Davis Edward Marshall. Early in his newspaper career he dropped the Davis and for at least a dozen years has signed himself simply Edward Marshall.

His first newspaper work was done in Rochester, but when barely out of his teens he went to New York city and joined the staff of the American Press Association. After several years of creditable work there he became Sunday editor of the New York Press.

In 1890, while editor of The Sunday Press, he became secretary of the New York tenement house commission and performed the arduous duties of both positions with ease and success and yet found time to write plays and stories, to make considerable money in the real estate business and to prepare a notable series of interviews with men of mark in America. He then went abroad in the interests of a syndicate, and his brilliant interviews with many of the greatest living Frenchmen and Englishmen were published in the leading newspapers of the United States.

When William R. Hearst bought the New York Journal, he engaged Mr. Marshall and soon advanced him to the very important position of Sunday editor at a large salary. The New York World next secured his services as London correspondent, and while in the British metropolis he covered the queen's jubilee, procured an interview with the governor of the Bank of England on gold exports to the United States and did a vast quantity of very creditable work. He returned to America to become managing editor of The Sunday World, but when war was declared he went to the front as chief of the New York Journal's staff of war writers. His brother, L. O. Marshall, is a well known New York journalist.

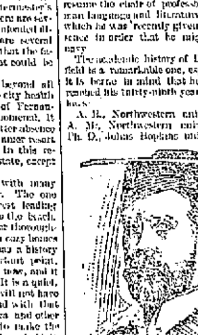
A LEARNED JACKIE.

Professor Hatfield Now One of the Crew of the Cruiser Yale.

In the forecastle of the auxiliary cruiser Yale is a college professor. He is James Taft Hatfield. At present he is just a common bluejacket, scrubbing decks, heaving coal bags, polishing brass work, learning gun drills and messing with men many of whom can barely read and write. When the war is over, he will return to the Northwestern university, Chicago, and resume the chair of professor of the German language and literature, a post from which he was recently given leave of absence in order that he might enter the navy.

The academic history of Professor Hatfield is a remarkable one, especially when it is borne in mind that he has not yet reached his thirty-ninth year. It is as follows:

A. B., Northwestern university, 1883; A. M., Northwestern university, 1886; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins university, 1890;



PROFESSOR JAMES TAFT HATFIELD.

student of Sanskrit, Canning college, Lucknow, India, 1881; professor in Rust university, Mississippi; principal McCormick school, De Funiak, Fla., 1885; graduate student and fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1887-90; student universities of Bonn and Munich, 1890; professor of German language and literature in Northwestern university, 1891. From June 1, 1896 to the autumn of 1897 he attended lectures in the universities of Berlin, Gottingen, Leipsic, Jena, Heidelberg, Tubingen and Oxford.

The Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, pronounced Al-me-ran-tay O-ken-do, was named in honor of Admiral Oquendo.

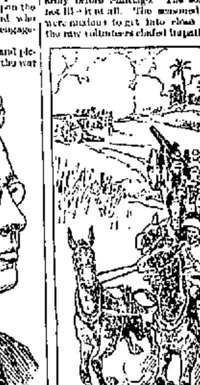
The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, originally spelled Biscaya and pronounced Veeth-kah-e-ah, derives its name from the Basque province of Biscay, bordering on the bay of the same name.

MODERN SIEGE G

WHAT THEY ARE LIKE AN THEY ARE USED.

Their Mission Is to Batter Down fenses of Cities and Fortified They Are Heavy and Clumsy, b Times Extremely Useful.

"Wait for the siege guns." the order given by General Shaf army before Santiago. The so not like it at all. The moment were anxious to get into close the raw volunteers chafed impati



SIEGE GUNS TO THE FRO

der the delay, and the Cubans b less, but wait the army did unt cannon could be landed from th and hauled, with almost supe fort, through the dense, roadle

The use of siege guns at San first occasion in many years particular arm of the service such a prominent part in warfa old days of walled cities siege g conspicuously. The most rec of their use was when at Vic thundered for days on end bot the fortifications.

A siege gun is not a distin ordnance except as to its weig big cannon, heavier than those the light artillery is equipped than those mounted in forts defenses.

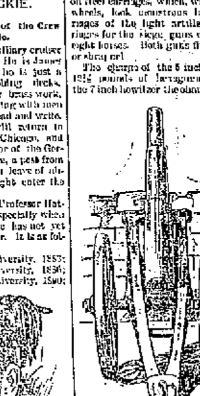
The province of the siege gu mer down fortifications and sc fenders. It throws bursting charged with small missiles a plosives. It is unwieldy and c therefore it is only when an a before a fortified camp or city be used. Only under the mo conditions can siege guns kee army on the march. Gene the case in Cuba, roads have before the big cannon can c when they do arrive they cl siasles in the most amazing

Field fortifications have in slightly in the last quarter c Masonry is out of the game n the modern projectiles. Ear thick at that, still offer the b

With General Shafter's co light batteries of field artille midable siege train. To al the guns two companies of accompanied the train. The are called in this country he men because they man the the seacoast forts. With t ments went four more he The siege train consisted of cannon, four 7 inch howitz inch mortars. All of th course were rifled, and They were of the newest pat

The 5 inch guns weigh are 12 feet long and thro projectile. The howitzers pounds, are 8½ feet long an pound projectile. These gu of 3,500 yards or two miles, inches of steel. All the gu on steel carriages, which, w wheels, look monstrous b riages of the light artille riages for the siege guns c eight horses. Both guns fi or shrapnel.

The charge of the 5 inc 12½ pounds of hexagonal the 7 inch howitzer the charg



FIVE INCH SIEGE GUN ON ST

of hexagonal powder, an breechloading mortars 6½ der is used.

These guns may be fired a minute, and their pow is almost inconceivable. by army officers it has b shrapnel shell fired from burst with terrific force ments. A 7 inch shrapn tribute 700 bullets and distance 300 yards long

These siege guns are attached each to a limbe horses or mules. From is the most effective ra rifle. The mortars and fired at an angle of 4 more, and can be used objective or at a conside

More Sen

"My gal's learning ell Chorus,'" said a

"Waal, I swan! like. When I was up she was thumpin on a the north end farmer. man.

Scored A

Jack—Madam, I c travagance to requi for personal adornme

Maud—Your are ri extravagance for yo never realized.—Ally

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

BRAVE ROUGH RIDERS.

Organization of Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's Regiment.

HIGH STANDARD SET FOR THE MEN

The Gilded Youth of New York Were as Eager, to Enter the Ranks as Plainsmen—Upwards Came From Collegiana, Volunteers From Gotham—All Were Anxious to Get to the Front and Strident Without a Murmur.

It was about May 1 that Theodore Roosevelt finally decided that with fighting at the front he could no longer be content to hold down a safe and peaceful desk in Washington, even were it the lucrative one of assistant secretary of the navy. "If should not be doing justice, to my ambitions if I were to stay behind," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt had expressed a desire to go into the cavalry service, and President McKinley offered him the colonelcy of a regiment. But he did not feel that he was qualified to take command of a regiment, as he had received absolutely no military training. "Put my

COLONEL WOOD.

friend Dr. Wood in as colonel," he said, "and I will be willing to take second place. What I wish to do is to organize a regiment of rough riders, western cowboys and Indian fighters. I believe that such a body will prove extremely serviceable in a war in Cuba."

The idea took like wildfire. Roosevelt's rough riders became a household word at once. The papers teemed with the topic. And soon the desk of the assistant secretary was piled high with letters from all parts of the Union from men anxious to be enrolled in the ranks of the First regiment of mounted riflemen, or, in other words, "Roosevelt's rough riders," the name whose alliterative chime struck on the ears of every man who knew how to ride a horse. There were many surprises in this mail. It was not alone the rough riders of the west who wished to join Teddy's regiment. It is true that about every cowboy of note, men from all parts of the frontier frontier, from Texas to Idaho, were eager to volunteer under the valiant Roosevelt, who at least showed that he had red blood in his veins. But there came other notes. There were society men in New York just as eager. Not the slender, good for nothing dudes of society, but the husky, hustling fellows—the kind that go in for athletics for polo and racing and hunting and other out of door sports afield or afloat. Then came letters from the colleges. Men famed on the football teams, in the racing shells, in the gymnasiums of the great institutions of learning put in their applications. There were enough offers to fill a dozen regiments, and Mr. Roosevelt said the hardest part of the business was the necessity of drawing the line.

Among the New Yorkers who surprised their friends by volunteering were the hopeless Hamilton Fish, Jr., whose name previously had been bandied in the lists of Woodbury Kane, the brother of Alexander Kane, Townsend Burden, Jr., Willis Tiffany, Reginald Rosalds and Craig Wadsworth. In every one of these young men flowed fighting blood, though its presence had not perhaps been suspected. Woodbury Kane came of fighting stock. His brother, Colonel Delancey Kane, was a graduate of West Point, and another brother was a graduate of Annapolis. His father, S. Nicholson Kane, is on the staff of Captain Sigsbee of the Yale. Craig Wadsworth comes of the fighting Genesee Wadsworths. William Tiffany is a nephew of the late Mrs. August Belmont, and therefore a great-grandson of Commodore Perry. Reginald Rosalds was his chief fame in the peaceful battles of football and other rough and tumble games.

There were other rough riders to be named in the east. There was Higgins of the Sixth cavalry, who fought Indians to the death before he went on the New York Polo Club's team; there were Guy Murchie, the Harvard coach, and Dudley Dean, the most famous quarter back that Harvard ever had; there were Waller, the champion high jumper of Yale; Ball of California, one of the leading members of the Harvard crew; Romeo Davenport, from Colorado Springs, a leader in the Princeton team; Burt Ricketts, a son of the late General Ricketts, U. S. A., and a host of young men who had already made names for themselves in one way and another.

Against these, college bred men was the dark but spirited background of the western brawn, men from Arizona and Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Indian Territory; cowboys and miners, bred to the use of the bowie and the rifle, to savage enemies in ambush and to rough life in the open air. "Teddy's Terrors" they came to be called, for they grew weary of the long wait and at frequent intervals broke up the echoes of San Antonio, the rendezvous of the regiment, with the echoes of wild shooting and harum scarum escapes and tows and infinitely lawless of all sorts.

On May 1 Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of allegiance and was sworn in as lieutenant colonel of the First volunteer regiment of mounted rifles. A day or two later he met a party of Washington recruits and spoke his platform in a few brief and forcible words:

"Gentlemen, you have now reached the last point. If any one of you doesn't mean business let him say so now. An hour from now it will be too late to back out. Once in, you've got to see it through. You've got to perform without flinching whatever duty is assigned you, regardless of the difficulty or danger attending it. If it is garrison duty, you must attend to it. If it is meeting the foes, you must be willing! If it is the driest kind of fighting, you must be anxious for it. You may have to ride, fight, dig, labor, but let him who is not prepared to do his duty leave the regiment to a better leader."

Among the men who responded to the call for volunteers from the college were men of all sorts and conditions. There were athletes, men who had been prominent in college affairs, men who had been in business, men who had been idlers, men who had been students, men who had been wanderers, men who had been stay at homes, men who had been travelers, men who had been poor, men who had been rich, men who had been—men who had been men.

Men came from Yale, from Harvard, from Princeton, from Cornell, from Columbia, from Amherst, from Williams, from Dartmouth, from Brown, from Lehigh, from Lafayette, from Rutgers, from Stevens, from Pennsylvania, from Lehigh, from Bucknell, from Gettysburg, from Swarthmore, from Franklin and Marshall, from Lehigh, from Lehigh, from Lehigh

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.

Vashti the Veiled, Vashti the Sacrifice, Vashti the Silent.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Commends Modesty in Women and Draws a Useful Lesson from the Story of Drunken Ahasuerus and His Lovely Queen.

Dr. Talmage's text for last Sunday's sermon was Esther I., 11, 12: "Bring Vashti, the queen, before the king with the crown royal to show the people and the princes her beauty, for she was fair to look upon; but the Queen Vashti refused to come."

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the grooves, the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields and emblazoned until it seems the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leaf of architectural achievement. Golden stars shining on glowing arabesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea foam. The tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose, filled with luxuriant couches, in which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. Those for carousal where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black and inlaid with gleaming pearl. In connection with this palace there is a garden where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling with crystalline bandlets upon flowering shrubs, then rolling down the rich channels of marble and widening out here and there into pools swirling with finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemones, hypericums and many colored ranunculi.

Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and figs and oranges and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulaus filling the urns and dropping outside the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz, in bottles of tinged shell, and lily shaped cups of silver and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace Queen Vashti is entertaining the princess of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants, "You go and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women and bring her to this banquet with the men and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command, but there was a rule in Oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here is a mandate that no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king, and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rise up into one sublime refusal. She says, "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Ahasuerus was infuriate, and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the applause of after generations, who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone, the last garland has faded, the last arch has fallen, the last tankard has been destroyed, and Shushan is a ruin, but as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women familiar with the Bible who will come into this picture gallery of God and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place I want you to look upon Vashti the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robes! See the blaze of her jewels, and yet it is not necessary to have place and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with stout faith in God putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and Godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say, "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of Heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she comes up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square I greet her with the shout, "All hail, Queen Vashti!"

What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catharine of Russia compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory; or of that woman mentioned in the scriptures who put her all into the Lord's treasury; or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism; or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband; or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi; or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to staunch the battle wounds of the Crimea; or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burmah; or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn, and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's throb, and curfew's knell at the dying day; and scores and hundreds of women unknown on earth who have given water to the thirsty, and bread to the hungry, and medicine to the sick, and smiles to the discouraged, their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and by prison gate! There may be no royal robe. There may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever struck hospital and plague stricken lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti!"

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very man who in their intoxication demanded that she come in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in a while does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thy hands." And when the women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions God prepares them for it, and they have iron in their soul, and lightnings in their eye, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wildflowers and cross seas as though they were glimmering sapphire, and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of womanly indignation.

But these are exceptions. Generally Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy, Rebecca would rather fill the trough of the camels, Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel, the Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy, the woman of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah, Phebe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle, Mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures. When I see a woman going about her daily duty, with cheerful dignity at the table, with kind and gentle, but firm discipline presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following the footsteps of Him who went about doing good, I say, "This is Vashti with a veil on."

But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out: "Vashti has lost her veil." When I see a woman struggling for political preferment, trying to force her way up to conspicuity amid the masculine demagogues, who stand with swollen fists and bloodshot eyes and pestiferous breath to guard the polls, wanting to go through the loaferism and defilement of popular sovereigns, who crawl up from the saloons greasy and foul and vermin covered to decide questions of justice and order and civilization—when I see a woman, I say, who wants to press through all that horrible scum to get to public place and power, I say: "Ah, what a pity! Vashti has lost her veil!"

When I see a woman of comely features and of adroitness of intellect and endowed with all that the schools can do for her and of high social position, yet moving in society with supercilliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place and with an undefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significant meanings in plain conversation, prodigies of baldinage and innuendo, I say, "Vashti has lost her veil."

Again, I want you this morning to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this that I see coming out of that palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change! It was from regal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago approved and sought for. Now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice.

Ah, you and I have seen it many a time! Here is a home empalaced with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done; but Ahasuerus the husband and father, is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will flounder and struggle like a wild beast in a hunter's net—farther away from God, farther away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Lapithae. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes in all parts of this land that are in danger of such breaking up. Oh, Ahasuerus, that you should stand in a home by a dissipated life destroying the peace and comfort of that home! God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street and say: "There goes a drunkard's child!" God forbid that the little feet should ever have to trudge the path of poverty and wretchedness! God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine cup or the brandy glass should come forth and uproot that garden, and with a lasting, blistering, all consuming curse shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children.

One night during our civil war I went to Hagerstown to look at the army and I stood on a hilltop and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those campfires, and I stood and watched them, and the soldiers who were gathered around them were no doubt talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight, but after awhile I saw these campfires begin to lower, and they continued to lower until they were all gone out, and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the campfires. It was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep. Well, God looks down from Heaven and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. These are the camp fires where we warm ourselves at the close of day and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower until finally they are extinguished and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth of the old homestead it may be because we have—

> Gone to sleep that sleep
> From which none ever wake to weep.

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we shall be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

Once more, I want you to look at Vashti, the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a resist, but there are crises when the most triumphant thing to do is to keep silence. The Almighty then, confident in his newly discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh as the lightning rod and cotton gin and steamboat and telegraph, waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical schools in grand and magnificent silence.

Galileo, condemned by mathematicians and monks and cardinals, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming up of stellar reenforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system, then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave. The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the slow fires of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of Heaven. Affliction enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang, and the violence of the storm, and the heft of the chain, and the darkness of the night, waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang, and hush the storm, and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort, waiting, waiting until the Lord shall gather up his dear children in a Heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the rapturous consummation when—

> Angels thronged his chariot wheel
> And bore him to his throne,
> Then swept their golden harps and sung,
> "The glorious work is done!"

Oh, woman, does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of Heaven. You can endure the hardships, and the privations, and the cruelties, and the misfortunes of this life if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through those gates or never go through at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels, and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred, and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Export Business Will Not Be Affected by the War—How Shipments Will Be Made.

"Iron and Steel" in a recent issue says: A quite natural gain that has been made is the certainty that war will not affect our export trade in iron or steel nor in any other commodities, save as it may be retarded by advancing values. The possibility that exports might be cut off and thrown back upon the domestic market to burden and depress has been a retarding influence since war became a certainty, but aside from the official promulgation of Spanish policy that American goods not contraband of war would be protected in neutral vessels methods of doing business are changing to make confiscation impossible, whatever the Spanish policy may be. Instead of selling pig iron to be delivered on dock at Liverpool or Hamburg, the American furnaceman sells it to his European customer on dock at New York or other seaboard port and guarantees an ocean freight to receiving ports. The title during transit on the high seas has thus been transferred from the American to the foreigner. On the other hand, the American importer still buys his goods deliverable at an American port. He delays ownership till the goods are beyond the chance of forcible detention. Iron and steel and their products will continue to go abroad, irrespective of international hostilities.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It is against the rule to carry matches on board a modern man-of-war.

A British antiquarian has discovered that Shakspeare was of Welch descent.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum consists of nearly 250,000 specimens.

Dartmoor is the largest tract of uncultivated land in England; it occupies one-fifth of the county of Devon.

The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway and lowest in Italy and Austria.

It is said that excessive tea drinking among the humbler classes of Ireland has caused an alarming increase of insanity, especially among women.

The cries of sea birds, especially sea gulls, are very valuable to sailors in misty weather. The birds cluster on the cliffs and coast, and their cries warn boatmen that they are near the land.

Though Jay Gould died in 1892 his affairs are still partially unsettled. The state of New York imposed a tax of $587,000 on his estate; his executors contested it and the case is now before the court of appeals. This is probably the final step in its settlement.

The most wonderful bridge in the world is one of solid agate in Arizona. It is a petrified tree, from three feet to four feet in diameter, spanning a chasm 40 feet wide. More than 100 feet of its length is in sight, both ends being embedded in the sandstone of the canyon.

The stomach of an ostrich is often made the receptacle for strange things. One of these birds mysteriously died on a California farm and a post mortem was held. It had followed about a gang of men who were building wire fences, and swallowed the bits of wire they chipped off from time to time.

No member of the French parliament is more correctly or fashionably attired than Mr. Legitimus, the new socialist deputy from the West-Indian island of Guadeloupe. He is a Negro, believes in ghosts, witches, etc., and is a famous sorcerer in his own country. In fact, he owes his election to his defeat of the devil on one occasion by dancing and yelling for several hours.

Amy Sampson is a religious man. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington, and the Men's society, which is a literary club connected with the church. He was always regular in his attendance during the several years he was stationed in Washington, and took a great deal of interest in philanthropic work.

Courthouses were built with little regard for the needs of the counties. Out in Western Kansas is a courthouse costing $20,000. With scarcely a load of wood in the county there is a handsome fireplace in every office. The total population of the county is but 1,600 and the bonds of the county have not yet been reduced. Several courthouses, through the process of merchants' liens and other legal processes, have come to be owned by individuals, who have been puzzled to know what to do with them.

A SONG OF TRUST.

> I cannot always see the way that leads
> To heights above;
> I sometimes quite forget He leads me on
> With hand of love;
> But yet I know the path must lead me to
> Immanuel's land,
> And when I reach life's summit I shall know
> And understand.
>
> I cannot always trace the onward course
> My ship must take;
> But, looking backward, I behold afar,
> Its shining wake
> Illumined with God's light of love, and so
> I onward go,
> In perfect trust that He who holds the helm
> The course must know.
>
> I cannot always see the plan on which
> He builds my life,
> For oft the sound of hammers, blow on blow,
> The noise of strife,
> Confuse me till I quite forget He knows
> And oversees,
> And that in all details, with His good plan
> My life agrees.
>
> I cannot always know and understand
> The Master's rule;
> I cannot always do the tasks He gives
> In life's hard school;
> But I am learning with His help to solve
> Them, one by one,
> And when I cannot understand, to say,
> "Thy will be done."
>
> —Gertrude Benedict Curtis, in Chicago Advance.

THE MAN FROM SING SING.

How a Little Thing Sometimes Proves to Be the Turning Point in One's Life.

A very little thing proves to be the turning point in many a man's life, and a few kind words have saved many a soul. Little acts, little words, little deeds cost but little, take but little time, but they are mighty in results when done in the Master's name.

A story is told of the late Henry Raymond, whose heart was always open to the cry of the needy, and whose large, generous nature quickly responded to the sufferings of the great hopeless world, that illustrates the value of a beneficent act in the life of one man. It is said that while very busy, one day, there appeared to him a man, saying: "Is this Mr. Raymond?" Being assured of this he continued:

"Can I speak to you a few moments, sir?" The work was shoved aside.

"I have just come from Sing Sing," hesitated the man.

"Not from the prison, I hope," said the editor, by way of putting the caller at ease with a joke.

"Yes, sir," said the visitor; "I got my discharge a few days ago."

"Well, my man, I hope you were innocent."

"No, sir," replied the convict, "I was guilty. You see, sir, I am an engineer and machinist by trade; I want to lead an honest life, and when I got a place to work all went well until some kind friend came along and told my boss that I was a prison bird, and I had to be out of that. Then I got another place and got well to work, and the same thing happened. Now I am looking for another job, and I would like to borrow some money to help me along until I find something to do; and I am going to begin by telling what I am, and when I get anything to do I shan't lose it in the same way I did the other places."

"How much do you want?" asked Mr. Raymond.

"Well, sir," replied the man, "I haven't got the price of one dinner with me now, and I don't know where I am to sleep to-night. I think if I had ten dollars I could get along until I found somebody to take me for what I am worth, and give me some honest work to do. I don't want to go downhill, sir."

The ten dollars closed the conversation on the instant. Perhaps a year afterwards, Mr. Raymond was at a fair of the American institute, and while looking at some machinery on exhibition, a decent man in charge of it approached him and said: "Is this Mr. Raymond?"

"Yes," he replied. "I don't remember you."

"Don't you remember the man from Sing Sing?"

"No," said Mr. Raymond, "I don't remember any man from Sing Sing."

"Why," said the man from Sing Sing, "don't you recollect?" and then he related the story recounted here.

Taking a bank-note from his pocket, the engineer repaid the borrowed money, saying he had carried it for some months without finding an opportunity to leave his work and come to town for the purpose.

"It's a good ten dollars, Mr. Raymond, for it's the cost of saving me from ruin, and it has made a Christian of me."

When he told the story afterwards, Mr. Raymond said it was cheap, and that he had charged all his other loans to the account of the engineer and balanced it.—Union Gospel News.

QUIET HOUR THOUGHTS.

Confine your tongue or it may confine you.

A life devoid of noble motives is a dreary one.

Preaching with power is not necessarily preaching with a loud noise.

The most pious church members generally have the least to say about their piety.

It is not enough to be orthodox in our belief, we must be orthodox in our actions also.

Christ is not only a revelation of what God is, but he is also a pattern of what man should be.

Success has her dwelling on the top of the mountain, and she can only be attained by climbing the mountain.

While God reigns, nothing but that which is for their highest good will be permitted to befall any of his children.

The great object of religion is not to prepare people to die, but to prepare people to live. If people live right they will die right.

Covetousness is a dangerous sin, and it is to be feared, a very common one. It is especially condemned in the Bible, and yet how seldom do we hear of a member being disciplined by a church for this sin?—Rev. J. W. Neyman, in Chicago Standard.

Law of Divine Association.

Christ says of the Father: "He is with me because I do the things that please Him." In this we have the law of Divine association. A determination to live a life correspondent with the will of God insures Divine companionship. Protection, preservation, perpetuation of noblest impulses and principles—these are guaranteed to the obedient and submissive.—Rev. A. Z. Conrad.

Dealing with New Truth.

There are two ways of dealing with new truth. The one is to test it and see whether it will work. The other is to smash it for fear it will work.—Chicago Interior.

DOING GOOD.

Life Is Short, But Long Enough to Say Kind Words and Perform Many Gracious Acts.

"Let us do good!" was the exhortation of a useful man who, having served his own generation faithfully, by the will of God, suffered at last a violent death in defense of those faiths which, of all possible principles of conduct, are best calculated to advance the truest interests of the world.

In the thought of Paul, life is opportunity. He was an intensely virile and industrious man, who, while ever and anon blessed with marvelous visions and ecstacies, left no littlest duties undone. Paradoxical as the statement may appear, Paul dwelt in two worlds at once. No man perhaps ever combined the mystical and the practical with a more even balance than did Paul of Tarsus. Gordon of Khartoum has possibly been his nearest modern counterpart in these respects.

It was this metaphysical, indoctrinating apostle who constantly, in imitation of his Master, went about doing good. The Gospel which he preached was a very practical Gospel. Rightly understood, the doctrine of Christ always eventuates in Christly deeds. No Christian is warranted in remaining simply a dreamer, but is required by every urgency of his faith to be also a doer of the Word. God requires nothing less than a whole souled love and loyalty. He demands "a hundred per cent. duty" from all His followers.

There is one thing, however, which comes before doing good, and that is, being good. It was the frequent exclamation of a faithful old soul, now long since dead: "It is best to be good!" That platitude, which yet had a persuading point, summed up the whole of her philosophy of existence. There could be no better ideal for life. For the very being good is frequently in itself a positive means of doing good. Character is a conservative and constructive force in the world. "I tried to be a skeptic when I was a young man," said Cecil, "but my mother's life was too much for me." Example energizes. Every good life anywhere, though lived quietly, helps to create a sentiment in favor of godliness and supplies a real impulse toward the imitation by others of its own high ideals.

But when a man is good, he is by that very fact prepared and pushed forward to do good. There is no real goodness of the heart that does not manifest itself in some form of practical good works. The best are the busiest. If we are not occupied in some form of useful service, we have grave reason to doubt the genuineness of our Christian hope. "Inaction," it has been observed, "is the greatest heresy." The spirit of a slothful selfishness is really the spirit of a rank apostasy from the faith. It will never do, after all these centuries of missionary and philanthropic effort, to call Christianity a weak, impracticable faith, or to dignify any weakling, idle sentimentality by the name of Christianity.

"As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good." Opportunity of some sort is always present. It is there if we look for it. Sometimes the opportunity may be thickly disguised under the form of an obstacle, and a little enterprise may be required in order to develop its position and promise. But "love is ingenious," and if there be in the heart a sincere affection for God and man, abundant ways of serving both may readily be discovered. It is not asked of any man that he should do everything, but it is required of every believer that he should do something. In China, north of Peking, there is a celebrated pagoda which was built on a curiously cooperative plan. No rich man provided for the cost of its erection, but every worshiper coming to the locality was asked to bring a single brick toward its construction. No Chinaman was so poor but that he could bring a brick, and so in time the structure grew into the form of a spacious pagoda.

In this world it is always possible to bring a brick for the temple of Christian service. There is no life so noble as the life that serves. The loftiest ambition possible for man is the aspiration to be good and to do good. Life is short, but it is always long enough for the saying of kind words, the uttering of Christian testimonies, the outshining of a godly character and the performing of many a gracious act and helpful ministry. "Let us do good!"—N. Y. Observer.

THE CHRISTIAN'S RESOURCES.

He Needs Often to Take a Sort of Inventory of His Spiritual Advantages.

To appreciate what the Christian's resources are and how advantage is to be taken of them the intimate relation of Christians in this world to one another and to the Almighty Himself and all Heavenly beings needs to be remembered. They include whatever of spiritual sympathy, advice or aid, coming from outside of one's own self, which can be made use of at any time and the value of which can be depended upon. We sometimes name prayer and the study of the Bible among them, and there is a sense in which this is proper. Yet prayer is but a means of intercourse with God, and the study of His Word does but remind us of His promises to us, of how He has dealt with others of our race, and of how our human predecessors have used, or failed to use, the spiritual resources which He had placed at their disposal.

The Almighty Himself is our first, chief and sufficient resource. He is the source of all resources. To Him is due the sympathy and whatever of aid we receive from the unfallen and the redeemed alike on high. He inspires the fellow feeling and cooperation which other believers around us afford us. It is the fundamental fact of our own religious experience that we have become truly acquainted with Him and have learned to love Him. This, then, is the primary, vital thing for us—to cultivate reverent, affectionate, obedient appreciation of the Divine nearness to ourselves individually. We are to remember that nothing which concerns us is indifferent to Him, no matter how trivial it may seem to us. The consciousness of His ever-present and positive interest in us is our most important resource.

Nevertheless we may not disregard those resources which are more directly and visibly human. He has ordained them and wishes them to be appreciated at their full worth. And He has so constituted us that they are very precious to us. We should indeed be poorer and weaker if we could not look confidently to one another for not merely the various aid which human affection prompts, but also that which is distinctly the outcome of spiritual fellowship. Both the giving and the receiving it enriches the soul. It has a peculiar and lasting sweetness and power. Heavenly agents may be fighting for us, indeed, but they are invisible, and the assurance of human sympathy and help supplies a real need of every Christian heart. This, too, we are to accept thankfully and use freely.—Congregationalist.

ARMY OF DRUNKARDS.

It Is Being Constantly Recruited from the Ranks of Moderate Drinkers.

Rev. A. P. Doyle, in an address delivered at Philadelphia recently, spoke of the terrible effects of intemperance and impressed on the audience that it is the mother of most of the vice and degradation that exists; how the bright and promising life was marked off as a failure by reason of drink; how the parent, who was looked to with dependence by wife and children, became even unable to help and assist himself; how the one with the best of promises and expectations was cast upon the shore of life a wreck and all his hopes and ambitions cast aside.

The one most blamable for this condition of affairs is the moderate drinker, because it is from the ranks of the moderate drinker that the vast army of drunkards are recruited. It is the occasional taking of the glass that leads to the habitual indulgence in it. The moderate drinker of to-day is the drunkard of to-morrow.

He said that he feared that the people did not stop to consider the terrible effects of drink and how farreaching it was in its influence. Seventy-five thousand people a year die as the result of drink. Bringing that down to an hourly subdivision people would be appalled to consider that within the hour that he would speak to them eight persons would die in this country as a result of drink. He urged his hearers to come with him in thought to the rivers, where the suicide was cast, to the saloon where the murder was committed and to the hospital where the maniac lay, to witness the manner and form in which those afflicted by excessive drinking passed out of the world. Not only did it mean the wrecking of temporal hopes and earthly ambitions, for by his death—a drunkard—all hopes of a future happy state were cast aside, and there could be but the one conclusion reached by the person who died from drink, for there was but the one punishment stated for those who died a drunkard's death.

PROGRESS OF THE MODERATE DRINKER.

He urged the parents to associate themselves with the movement, for by it they would do much to save their children from the temptations of the world. The great danger that the child had to confront was that of drink, and an early association in a total abstinence society would do much to guard the child against this evil and strengthen him against the danger of in later years becoming addicted to the habit.

TEMPERANCE SOLDIERS.

An Illustration of the Growth of Intelligent Total Abstinence Sentiment In This Country.

The growth of intelligent total abstinence sentiment in this country is well illustrated by the following extract from a letter of a correspondent from Battery B of the Pennsylvania volunteers, Chickamauga park, to the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette:

> The part of the park we are in is in Walker county, Georgia. It is a prohibition county, as are the majority of the counties of the state. That does not in any way interfere with the army canteen. This canteen is conducted under the laws of the United States, and pays no tax of any kind. The profits of the business go into the regimental mess fund. No other intoxicant is sold in it than beer. Battery B has no canteen, and will not have one for two reasons—first, because Capt. Hunt, commanding the battery, is opposed to it; second, because there are not enough men in the organization who drink to support an affair of that kind.

This artillery commander, who will not allow a beer-selling canteen in his command, is the son of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, author and leader of the movement for scientific temperance education in the public schools of this and other countries. Capt. Hunt's experience as an army officer seems to be an illustration of Mrs. Hunt's theory, that wherever there are enough men who are too intelligent as to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks to support a liquor shop, prohibition will be easily enforced. Another officer from the same battery says:

> The men who drink beer here can't stand the temperature of this climate; when exposed to this heat, they drop like flies under a flame. Happily, there is but little drinking in the army, almost none with the 10,000 Pennsylvania troops. Most of the men are actuated by very high moral principles.

Pennsylvania has had a strong temperance education law longer in force than any other state, and we are now seeing the fruit of that study. These abstaining young men who are bearing arms under our flag in defense of the oppressed of another land, learned in school that alcohol is more dangerous than bullets. Similar testimony in regard to the effects of drinking among the troops is current everywhere. It is a case where theory founded on scientific truth is being conspicuously demonstrated.—Union Signal.

Music as a Stimulant.

If the men in America who imagine that their brains need prodding would substitute music for whisky as a prodder, they would be amazed at results. Unless a man has the mind and nerves of a Laurian there is more stimulus for his brain in an hour's good—or moderately bad—music than in all the whisky from the corn of two mules' plowing. The man who wrote the declaration of independence played upon the violin. He played very often and very well. He did not drink whisky. Who knows what this nation owes to the old fiddle of Monticello?—N. Y. Journal.

Drunkenness a Crime.

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime, and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the bravos of any country or of any age. Exer.

THE SMOKING NUISANCE.

Time That a Vigorous Protest Was Made Against the Pollution of the Air We Breathe.

To a person who lives habitually in a clean atmosphere nothing is more surprising than the apathy with which the majority of men and women submit to the wholesale poisoning of the air which they breathe in theaters, lecture halls, even churches, as well as on the streets, in sleeping cars, street cars, in hotels—in fact, wherever men congregate in the cities and towns of civilized countries. If some lunatic should take it into his head to carry around a stinkpot, promenading up and down all the streets of the town, passing through street cars, churches, hotels and now and then, on some pretense, getting access to private residences, it would not be long before the public protest against such insane behavior would become sufficiently vigorous to induce public officials to arrest such a purveyor of filth as a public nuisance.

If a man wants to make a smokestack of himself and to defile his body with nasty-smelling and deadly poisons he has, in a certain sense, a right to do so; but he has no right to compel everybody in his neighborhood to participate with him in his stupid abuse of a God-given body. The smoker never seems to realize that his vice is one which "smells to heaven," and that only a person who himself has the breath of a turkey-buzzard can breathe the second-hand smoke which he exhales without qualms of stomach too vigorous for comfort. The smoking habit is inherently selfish and cultivates selfishness in the man who indulges it.

But smoking and tobacco using in all forms is something more than a nuisance. It is a physical as well as a moral and mental vice, and produces the direst consequences upon the bodies of those who habitually use it.

Another surprising thing in relation to the use of tobacco is the fact that so large a number of physicians who are perfectly acquainted with the poisonous properties and with the destructive influence of the habit still indulge in it to their detriment and to the detriment of their patients. Tobacco is unquestionably one of the most prolific of the active causes of the race deterioration which we see taking place about us. On this account it is refreshing to find now and then a physician sending a note of warning into the ears of the multitudes of young men who are ignorantly becoming slaves to the twin vices—alcohol and tobacco.

Dr. Francis Dowling, in a paper read before the Mississippi Valley Medical association, gave the results of careful investigations made by him respecting the influence of tobacco upon the eyesight. It has long been known that tobacco, when used in considerable quantities, lessens the acuteness of vision and produces color blindness. Dr. Dowling proposed to determine whether the ordinary or so called moderate use of tobacco does not, to some degree, impair the eyesight. He personally tested the vision of 150 men employed in a large tobacco factory. He found that vision was very greatly diminished in nearly one-third the entire number. In 39 cases there was very serious impairment of vision and the men were almost absolutely color blind. In 75, or one-half the total number, there was a persistent contraction of the pupil and accompanying defects in vision. Other statistics equally convincing might be quoted.

The effect of tobacco using upon the eyesight is very insidious, and progresses so slowly that it is not appreciated until after great and perhaps irreparable damage has been done. It is for this reason that men go on for so many years blindly indulging in this poison habit without awakening to the fact that they are slowly but surely undermining their constitution. What tobacco does for the nerves of sight it does to every other nerve in the body; it has not the power to select out a single nerve and injure it to the exclusion of all others, but spreads its mischief throughout the whole vital domain. Not only the nerves, but the muscles, glands, and indeed every cell and fiber of the body, are brought under the baneful influence of this disease-producing drug.

Some years ago an eminent Scotch physician showed by examination of urine that fully ten per cent. of ordinary tobacco users have albumin in the urine, which furnishes a strong suggestion that the use of this drug may be one of the causes of the rapid increase in the occurrence of Bright's disease in countries in which tobacco is largely used.—Good Health.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENTS.

Every man should shun liquor drinking as he would taking arsenic.—National Temperance Advocate.

When the nets are long drawn out it's quite a distance between drinks.—Chicago Daily News.

The wealthiest nation is not necessarily the greatest. That nation which has the best men and women as it citizens is the greatest.—Patriot-Phalanx.

You pay big money to insure your house against the fire fiend. Why not put a little money in a cause to insure your son against the drink fiend?—National Temperance Advocate.

But the enemy we fight is vastly more insidious and dangerous than Spain. It is relentless, destructive, tireless. It spares neither age, sex nor condition. It is costly, demoralizing, degrading. And whether viewed from the standpoint of correct morals, sound business principles or good politics, it is dangerous and abhorrent.—Wisconsin Good Templar.

Liquor Laws of Ohio.

The liquor interests of Ohio secured the passage during the session of two important laws. One amends the Adair law so that a person can give notice personally upon a saloon-keeper not to sell intoxicants to a relative, etc. The other provides that a saloon regularly established within two miles of a fairground does not have to close up during the fair. The law now shuts out temporary booths and shops and prohibits anyone but permanent dealers from doing business.

Fight on Bottlers.

The liquor dealers of Springfield, Mass., who do a bottling business, have been warned by the police that if they are caught selling liquor to illegal sellers, they may expect to have their license revoked. There are 17 firms in that city doing business. If all these discontinue selling to illegal parties the latter will be unable to secure beer, and in this way the authorities hope to be able to put a stop to illegal selling. The license commissioners are aiding the police in the work.

All Evils Joined.

All evils join together in their war on righteousness. They mass themselves like battleships and fire upon the good from every side. There ought to be an object here for Christians. In the great conflict with sin they should stand together as one man. A divided church is the best friend the devil has.—Baptist Standard.

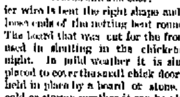
PLAIN CHICKEN COOPS

SOMETHING NEITHER INTRICATE NOR EXPENSIVE.

No Slant to the Roof and No Hinges on the Door. A Simple Putting Together of Plain Boards and a Little Wire Netting.

To the man who is compelled to run out after dinner and knock a chicken coop together while the horses are resting the average poultry coop illustrated or described in poultry papers or departments is an aggravation. There are a number of things to be considered in coop construction, but much depends upon the order of points desired. The average man puts them about this way: (1) Utility, (2) cheapness, (3) ease of construction, (4) convenience and (5, if at all) appearance.

After a good deal of trying, says a writer in The National Stockman and Farmer, I have one which satisfies me. Dimensions are made to fit my lumber, generally 2 by 3 feet and 12 to 15 inches high. I cut my lumber to make a solid box, no slope for roof. In putting together I nail the bottom to battens, making a platform which is not fastened to the box. Instead of putting in the front board I lay it aside and nail in an inch strip at top and bottom of point and cover with one inch wire netting. This netting is cut three or four inches longer than front and stapled fast except one end, which is left loose for the last few inches and laps round the corner of coop and is hooked over two nails, one each at bottom and top. This is the door. When hen is to be let out or in, unhook netting and fold it back, bending it if necessary to have it stay open or hold it in place with stick or stone. For the little chickens a few wires are cut near the floor and loose ends bent back. There will be less danger of this being stretched and enlarged if a heavier wire is bent the right shape and the loose ends of the netting bent round it.



SIMPLE CHICKEN COOP.

The board that was cut for the front is used in shutting in the chickens at night. In mild weather it is simply placed to cover the small chick door and held in place by a board or stone. In cold or stormy weather it can be placed over the entire front. This is a perfect ventilator. In hot weather this board can be placed in front of the coop to make shade for both hen and chicks.

No slant is given the roof. It is covered with paper, felt or anything else that will turn rain, and it is scarcely possible to place a coop so it will not have slope enough to carry off all water. A sloping roof adds one-third to one-half the time of construction. A hinged door is also a dreadfully costly thing in time. I make my coops as high as I can get them by using only one board. That is rarely over 16 inches; 12 will do. If two boards are used to get the height, the sides ought to be papered the same as the roof. Lap the paper or felt over the edges of roof so as to stop all cracks and drafts and then get ventilation in front by adjusting the front board.

Guinea Fowls.

These birds must be well known to be appreciated. From childhood we have had them on the farm, from 5 to 250 in a flock. They are no trouble whatever, lay their eggs in nests which they make in the grass and wheatfields, we often finding nests with from 3 to 75 eggs piled on top of each other. From some of the nests we take part of the eggs, and leave some for them to raise their young. They sit, hatch and raise their broods, and we often do not see them until late in the fall, when they bring their chicks home, sometimes as many as 30 in a flock. Such chirping, such flying up trees! The little ones look much like partridges when about that size. They are splendid meat to fry or roast or for potpie, and to enjoy a breast of fowl one should eat a guinea fowl. The eggs are considered the richest of all eggs and keep well. We put them up to use in winter, and two years ago, when illness and death in the family made me forget the eggs until June, we found them just as good as when put away. If you try guinea fowls, you are sure to have eggs and fowls for your table, and no trouble to get them.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Egg Statistics.

A statistician has drawn up a table to show how many eggs the various kinds of domestic fowls lay per annum and how many eggs go to the pound: Geese, 4 to the pound, 20 per annum; Polish, 9 to the pound, 150 per annum; bantams, 16 to the pound, 100 per annum; Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, 200 per annum; turkeys, 5 to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum; game fowl, 9 to the pound, 100 per annum; Leghorns, 9 to the pound, 200 per annum; Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, 150 per annum; Langshans, 8 to the pound, 150 per annum; Brahmas, 7 to the pound, 130 per annum; ducks, 5 to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum.—American Fancier.

Demand For Eggs.

An exchange says that New York city market requires more eggs each year than are sent out by the three largest egg producing states. If one considers how many other large cities there are in sections where the egg production does not equal the demand, we will see why it is that the business cannot easily be overdone. And there is also now a considerable export demand for eggs.

Tame Hens the Best Layers.

Keep the fowls tame, for tame hens are better layers. If you doubt this, just try it one year, and you will be well satisfied with the result. A scary hen is never to be relied upon either as a layer or a mother.

Cautious Man.

"Were you able to sell old Billings a lot?" asked the superintendent of the cemetery.

The agent shook his head.

"He was afraid he might not get the full value of it," he explained.

"But, hang it all, a man has got to die some time," exclaimed the superintendent.

"That's what I told him, but he only answered, 'Suppose I should be lost at sea.'"—Chicago Post.

Not to Blame.

"Do you think it proper," said the man who was trying to keep his temper, "to laugh at a man who slips on a banana peel by accident?"

"Well," replied the spectator apologetically, "I laughed by accident, too. I didn't think of such a thing until I saw you."—Detroit Free Press.

One of the Drawbacks.

"Why do you and Harold prefer a buggy to a tandem wheel?" they asked.

"Even though a man learns to ride with his arms free," she replied blushing, "of what practical value is it when one is on a tandem wheel?"

And it so happened that no one could tell her.—Chicago Post.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound—This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 16c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Lev ering in Packages, 12c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 30c lb	Roasted Java, 30c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 5½c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 6½c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5¾c lb	Best Powdered, 6½c lb

Teas—Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealer, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 55c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 30c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 20c

Canned Goods—Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 10c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 5c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 1c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 15c can
Gallon Apples, 25c can	Early June Peas, 8c can

Dried Fruits—Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, 10 lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 9c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 45c
London Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish! Fish!

Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.00	Mackerel, kitt, $1.10
Family White Fish, kitt, 35c	Holland Herring 80c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl, $6.00	Scotch Herring, $1.15
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 70c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 6c lb

Oils—Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon	Lard Oil, No. 1, 60c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Paraffine, 8c lb	Fan Bens, fruit, 20c lb
Pure French Mixed, 10c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
French Mottoes, 15c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 8c lb	This is the lowest price for candy in
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb	a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c	Plug, Battle Ax, 27c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 40c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 45c lb
Fine Cut, best, 55c	Plug, J. T., best, 38c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 1c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 17c
Arabic Cigars, 75c box	Sweet Conqueror, pound, 18c
Royal Cuban Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 25c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 85c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 85c gallon	California Muscatel, 90c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 85c gallon	Wines in bottles, 35c
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and also assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display. Our prices:

Window Shades, good, 15c each	Linoleum, good, 45c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 25c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 35c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c square yard
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 50c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 55c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 65c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 50c yard
	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON 8, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 10.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Kings xvii, 2-10. Memory Verses, 2-6—Golden Text, 1 Kings xvii, 16—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

1. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand." This is the first recorded word from Elijah the prophet, as he comes to Ahab with his message from God. This is that Ahab who did more to provoke the Lord God of Israel to anger than all the kings of Israel that were before him (chapter xvi, 33).

2. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." A true test of the reliable his message from God and delivers it for God, seeking only to please God. While in most of morality stand before people to deliver his message, he does not aim to please people, but like Paul says, "As we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God which tries the hearts" (1 Thess. ii, 4; Gal. i, 10).

3. "Get thee hence and turn thee eastward and hide thyself by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan." It is a great thing, perhaps the greatest thing, in the life of a child of God to learn to be alone with God. Our Lord Jesus was much alone with His Father both in the humble home in Nazareth and after He entered upon His public work.

4. "And it shall be that thou shalt drink of the brook, and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there." When we are on the Lord's business and just where He would have us to be, all our needed needs are sure to be supplied (Matt. vi, 33). We shall always find "that which we have need of day by day without fail" (Exra v, 8).

5. "So he went and did according unto the word of the Lord." Willing and obedient he is always the way of Healing (Isa. i, 19). Elijah asked no questions and made no suggestions, but simply obeyed. God has no clear a plan for each of us as He had for Elijah, and if we are only willing and obedient He will guide us to it.

6. "And the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening, and he drank of the brook." We are not to have fellowship with that which is in God's sight unclean or seek help from the ungodly, but if He commands the ravens to bring or more us we are to accept all things as from Him and be thankful (1 Thess. v, 18).

7. "And it came to pass after awhile that the brook dried up, because there had been no rain in the land." If Elijah had depended upon the brook, he would naturally feel disconcerted as he saw it growing less and less day by day, but depending upon God he could say, "All my springs are in Thee" (Ps. lxxxvii, 7). "O Christ, then ask my fountain ever flowing, and my sweet waythe break in Thine and mine." He is El Shaddai, the mighty God who is all sufficient (Gen. xvii, 1).

8. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." We need a fresh word from the Lord for every occasion. When He told us to do last thing may not be the message for us next time, even though the circumstances may be very similar (Ex. ii Sam. v, 19, 23. We must wait on our God continually and trust in Him with all our heart, and lean not to our own understanding, then we shall always be sure of guidance (Hos. xii, 6; Prov. iii, 5; Isa. xxx, 21). We must gather manna fresh every morning.

9. "Arise, get thee to Zarephath, which belongeth to Zidon, and dwell there. Behold, I have commanded a widow woman there to sustain thee." There are His own orders. God has been watching His child, and doubtless Elijah had communion with God every day.

10. "So he arose and went to Zarephath." And there was the widow woman at the gate of the city gathering sticks, and he asked her to bring him a drink of water. Perhaps as the Lord whispered to Samuel, "Behold the man" (1 Sam. ix, 17), He may have whispered to Elijah, "This is the woman of whom I told thee."

11. "And when she was going to fetch it he called to her and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand." His wants were not many, either in the way of food or raiment. "Godliness is to be a means of gain" (1 Tim. vi, 5). "O Christ, then ask my fountain ever flowing, and my sweet waythe break in Thine and mine." He is El Shaddai, the mighty God who is all sufficient (Gen. xvii, 1).

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12. "And she said, As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel and a little oil in a cruse." This is her pitiful story, with the added fact that when she said her son had eaten this she expected they would have to die. Perhaps her poor heart was saying, "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" Perhaps she was wondering what sense of the promises could mean. It was surely her extremity and His opportunity, for God helps those who cannot help themselves (Ps. lxxii, 12).

13. "And Elijah said unto her: Fear not. Go and do as thou hast said. But make me thereof a little cake first and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son." It was not a very abundant welcome for the man of God, and some would feel that there was a great mistake somewhere. But one who had been ministered unto by ravens could not be apt to faint in this emergency.

14. "For thus saith the Lord God of Israel, The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth." The God of Israel had fed millions of people for 40 years with bread from heaven. He had brought water out of the rock for them. He had divided the Red Sea and the Jordan. He is the Creator of heaven and earth, and there is nothing too wonderful for Him (Jer. xxxii, 17, 27).

15. "And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah, and she and he and her house did eat many days." The strength says "to fall year." Faith just believes what God says without any other evidence, in spite of all seeming evidence to the contrary, and acts accordingly.

16. "And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which He spake by Elijah." But suppose, if possible, that she had refused to share it, what then? There had been no increase. Are you sharing all you have with others or are you saying, "I have not enough to eat and raise, and giving to others is out of the question?"

Hard places give the food a chance to show His power, and in the hard incidents we see that He is the resurrection and the life, and the sun gives back from the dead would be more noble rather than if he had not died. The word of the Lord is truth.

All He Could Say.

The Judge—And for the levity with which you have conducted your self during your trial I shall give you an additional fine of $10. How does that suit you?

The Villain—That is what I would call extra fine.—Indianapolis Journal.

Looking Forward.

Big Sister—Now, Tommy, you must be good—I tell you. You know I am older than you are.

Little Brother—That's all right, sir, but the time will come when you won't care to be reminded of that.—New York Journal.

Deducting Continued.

Miss Chatter—I have my mind to have today to see sister.

Mr. Cuddler (interrupt.)—Inhibition!

Miss Chatter—No; observation. You always appear on the same day that Ethel refuses onions at dinner.—Tit-Bits.

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GRIM ISLE OF CEUTA.

DESTINED TO BE COMMODORE WATSON'S CASE OF OPERATIONS.

It Is Spain's Pet Island Colony For Convicts—Her Exiled Prisoners Tortured Here For Centuries Past Natural and Artificial Fortification of the Town.

Ceuta, Spain's pet island colony for convicts, which commands the approach to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, is destined to become a base of supplies for Commodore John C. Watson and the squadron with which he is to attack the seacoast of Spain. The Canaries are all there is between him and this grim island, where, under the cover of forbidding walls and mountains, Spain has tortured her exiled prisoners for centuries past.

Commodore Watson has been ordered to command a detachment of Admiral Sampson's fleet and to make of them a transatlantic squadron. The Canaries subjugated and the American flag hoisted over the islands, he is to proceed direct to the island of Ceuta and establish a base of supplies. Once in possession of the self fortified island and town of Ceuta, Commodore Watson should be able to run back for supplies of coal and ammunition almost as easily as though he were off the coast of Florida.

Ceuta is a rugged island, rock bound island off the northern coast of Tangier, Morocco, and is 12 hours' sail from the entrance to the strait of Gibraltar. In night as well be called the island of the seven hills, for from these it derives its name. Of these the most conspicuous is Monte del Hacho, which looks eastward from Spain. It is the point set up to say "All's well." Stretching back from the mountain a narrow peninsula connects the island with the mainland of Africa. On this neck of land the town of Ceuta is built.

All around are fortifications, the high hills put up there by nature and the prison walls and moats built by successive by conquerors and remodeled and rebuilt by their successors and strengthened again by the Spaniards when they made of it a prison hell. The seven walls coiled about the town itself are thick and impassable, save here and there where arched bridges have been cut through. Between each wall there is a deep moat, in which water is drawn like a seductive trap to catch any unfortunate convict who might escape the vigilant guards stationed all around the walls.

Every one of the seven hills is fortified now. Up high on Monte del Hacho there is a strong citadel garrisoned by Spanish soldiers. Here and there the walls are pierced by the mouths of cannon, but there is no evidence that they have ever been used except for signals, and it is doubtful if they could be brought to much better use owing to their immovability.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A MERRIMAC RELIC.

The Brooklyn Letter Carriers Get a Reminder of Hobson's Bravery.

Portsmouth, N. H., Hill of the cruiser Brooklyn has sent a strip of sailcloth taken from the Merrimac to the Brooklyn letter carriers, accompanied with this note:

"I inclose herewith a strip of sailcloth taken from the Merrimac. It was could have seen the mouth of hell into which this ship went you would say with me it was the bravest deed ever done. I believe me that we owe it to the kindness of your society in sending us the Brooklyn papers, and that the boys of the Brooklyn will not forget you for it."

The strip is in the shape of a fine streamer 14 inches long and 3 inches wide. It will come beside the United States flag in the rotunda.—Exchange.

Climatic Influences In Cuba.

A Cuban quoted by the Philadelphia Record says: "Climatic influences in Cuba affect animals almost as quickly as human beings. Horses and mules taken to the island from the United States and Europe invariably die within six months after their arrival. Many attempts have been made to acclimate mules, but without success, although they live longer than horses. The mules soon give way to unknown complaints and drop by the wayside. The native mule, a dwarf, lives on little food, but has great endurance and adults good naturally to any amount of trouble from riders and volante drivers. The sugar plantations are important cattle of all kinds from Texas or Mexico, only to find that they soon became crippled and had to be killed to end their sufferings."

Company of One Eyed Veterans.

The Ben Tom Tank, a stalwart Confederate veteran from Lumpkin county, Ga., has applied to the war department for permission to raise a company of one eyed veterans. The Hon. Hugh L. Haynes, ex-member of congress, has joined the company in the office of Tom Allen R. Candler, the one eyed nominee of the Democratic party for governor. Both says that a one eyed man having already swept the seats, there is no reason why he could not in equal extermination the Spaniards. He will be back the matter to President McKinley, offering himself as captain for the organization.

A WOMAN OF SANTIAGO.

Mme. Graham Is a Descendant of Forty de Leon and Works For Cubans.

Mme. Rosalia Claila Graham, a native of Cuba, now residing in New York, is an active worker in behalf of the Cuban sufferers. She was born in Havana and educated in Spain. Her father held many responsible places, including that of minister of marine, which he was awarded shortly before his death. Her grandfather was an admiral in the Spanish navy. On her maternal side Mme. Graham traces her lineage from Ponce de Leon, who conquered Porto Rico and explored Florida in his fruitless search after the fountain of perpetual youth.

Mlle. Claila showed evidences of great musical ability at an early age, as well as of humanitarian impulses, by giving a concert with the assistance of her sister in behalf of some poor old man, whose infirmities, added to their poverty, aroused her childish sympathies. The concert was such a success that a temporary home was secured for the man, which was the foundation of a permanent home. After her marriage to H. H. Graham she and her husband resided in Santiago, where they now have a beautiful home, which in the event of a bombardment will in all probability be shattered into ruins.

At the outbreak of the war Mme. Graham identified herself with Cuban interests, and a few weeks ago gave a concert in aid of the Cuban refugees. Among the beautiful and interesting souvenirs which Mme. Graham possesses is a silver medal bearing the cross crucifix which was a wedding gift to her from Pope Leo XIII. Mme. Graham and her husband look forward eagerly to the freedom of Cuba, and they anticipate nothing their future home there under the new order of government.—New York Tribune.

COLONEL WITHOUT FEET.

War Department Said to Have Accepted J. S. Candler of Georgia as an Officer.

A recent decision by the war department has established a peculiar precedent. By it Colonel John S. Candler of Atlanta, who has lost his feet, is permitted to retain command of the Third regiment of Georgia volunteers, to which place he was assigned by Governor Atkinson. Previously he has commanded the Fifth regiment of the state forces, and, of course, his duties as a peace soldier were confined to riding horseback along well paved streets, and his misfortune did not affect the good of the service. But when he volunteered for service in Cuba and the governor named him as commander of the Third he doubtless came to his ability to pass.

Major Mills, the mustering officer, opposed him, but pressure from the governor and the entire Georgia congressional delegation succeeded in overriding his objections. Some of the recruits of Candler's regiment will be taken from his old command, and the Third will possibly be the last drilled and equipped of the state forces. Colonel Candler was just 18 years old when Alexander Stephens, formerly vice president of the Confederacy, was elected governor of Georgia. Stephens appointed the young man as colonel on his staff, and this was his military start. For eight years he was solicitor general, and now is judge of the Atlanta circuit. He lost his feet in a railway accident 15 years ago. Taken altogether, he is one of the most popular soldiers, men and political citizens in the state. He will not accept in actual service, but is unless compelled to do so.—New York Sun.

Assistant Cupids at Port Said.

It all seems like an admirable place of business this appearance of Cupid's grocery at Port Said. It looks very much like that famous restaurant described in Mr. Turtleton's songs:

"We take the pleasure to inform the public
Of our intention to supply
Ice cream and oysters—and we shall
Add to the occupation."

It may be that the Spanish criminal will endeavor to escape and be pursued through the canal for the Philippines, but what he will do when he gets there is hard to say.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Their Views.

First Tramp—Bet I'll bite the best meal I find. A man slightly injured in the head is not to be known who he was.

Second Tramp—No. He only thinks he's caught to be kept quiet in the place he goes for his vote.—Brooklyn Life.

COAST LINE IS SAFE.

FROM CUCDEY HEAD TO BOCA CHICA KEEN EYES SCAN THE SEA.

The Most Complete System of French Patrol and Signal Service Ever Established. Every Mile of the Shore Connected by Wire With Washington.

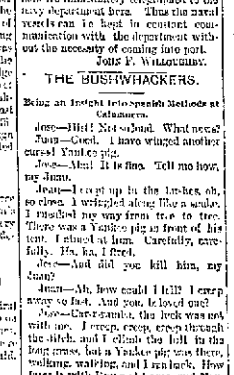
From West Quoddy Head to Boca Chica extends the sleepless eyes of watchful patriotism year out from our coast line. West Quoddy head is a promontory on the northeast point of Maine and is known to the "Down East" as the jumping off place. Boca Chica Channel separates the tip end of Texas from Mexico. Over all that stretch of coast run wires which end in Washington. In a hostile warship or even a spurious looking steamer appear anywhere between West Quoddy and Boca Chica and the news will be in our national capital before the stranger can get within two miles of shore.

Six weeks or hard work and $10,000 in cash were required to accomplish this, but it is the most efficient and comprehensive system ever put into operation. A new bureau has been created for this purpose, known as the coast signal service, in charge of Captain Bartlett, who attends to this as well as the work of the naval intelligence.

The system has the service of about nine hundred along the coast. There are divided into 21 central stations about 60 to 100 miles apart. These stations are in turn connected directly by telegraph with the coast signal office of the navy department, and operators are on duty night and day keeping the navy department in constant telegraphic touch with the entire stretch of Atlantic and gulf coasts.

Secretary Long projected this plan a month ago, and an opportunity was made to establish the points of observation along the coast. After selecting the 21 central points from Maine to Texas in orders were given to build observation towers and shelters for observers. The naval militia was drawn to man the different observation towers, and the militiamen, with the rank of naval quartermasters, are now on duty at each of these stations.

The next step was to have the lighthouse service made an adjunct to this coast observation. This was done through the co-operation of the treasury department, and the lighthouse force of 1,200 men, scattered from Maine to



COAST PATROL SIGNALING AT NIGHT.

Texas, are assisting the work of observation. The life saving service was brought into similar co-operation, so that now 1,000 life savers are added to the observation force. The 21 central stations, with the numerous lighthouses and life saving stations, make a complete chain of observation points, all connected by telegraph or telephone with one another and with the navy department.

By arrangement with the telegraph companies the reports from these observers take precedence over the private telegraphic business, so that the navy department is enabled to get immediate telegraphic notice of the appearance of any hostile fleet or suspicious ship.

The life saving crews in particular are assigned to night duty, and they patrol the beach throughout the night on the outlook for approaching ships. All the central points and the observers have been supplied with telescopes and full appliances for marine observation. They are also supplied with rocket, rockets and other paraphernalia for signaling.

A member of the signal corps or a life saver can flash his warning to the next station the moment he sights a hostile vessel without wasting the time that would be consumed in running back to his local headquarters and then telephoning. He might be out of sight and hearing from his station when he discovered the enemy.

If it were in the daytime, it would not be more than an instant before his semaphore flashes were being read by the lookout at the next semaphore station, ten miles away perhaps. A code much like the telegraph code is used in signaling by semaphore or by flashes, lingering flash for a dash, and a short, quick flash is a dot. These flash letters are repeated and sent on from one station to another as soon as received.

The results already secured have shown the efficiency of the plans adopted. Naval records pending along the coast are able to signal day or night by torches and searchlights, and the naval observers along the beach, and these signals are immediately telegraphed to the navy department here. Thus the naval vessels can be kept in constant communication with the department without the necessity of coming into port.

JOHN P. WILLMUTH.

THE BUSHWHACKERS.

Being an Insight into Spanish Methods at Calmarien.

Jose—Hist! Not so loud. What news?

Juan—Good. I have winged another cursed Yankee pig.

Jose—Most it is fine. Tell me how, my Juan.

Juan—I crept up in the bushes, oh, so close. I wriggled along like a snake. I crawled my way from tree to tree. There was a Yankee pig in front of his tent. I aimed at him. Carefully, carefully. Ha, ha, I fired.

Jose—And did you kill him, my Juan?

Juan—Ah, how could I kill? I crept away to fast. And you, to loud one?

Jose—Caramba, the luck was not with me. I crept, crept, crept through the ditch, and I climb the hill in the long grass, but a Yankee pig was there, walking, waiting, and I ran back. How fast it with Juny and Lopez and Pancho!

Juan—Not so good. They creep, they crawl, they crawl on the belly, but they kill no pigs. The pigs are more watchful than I. They say, "Come out and fight us like men." Ha, ha, but Carmanal We know a trick worth ten of that, Juny, Lopez and Pancho. We go not upon strong. And we creep up close. And in the dark we fire into, there, everywhere—always toward the cursed pigs. And when we see no pigs away. And the pigs look for us, all a, but they and we not. Is it not a merry game?

Jose—Yes, my Juan. War is pleasant sport. No danger, no anxiety. It is like hunting lop eared rabbits. We sneak, we shoot, we run away. Ha, ha, ha! It is a noble justice.

Juan—It is indeed, my Jose.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEW CUBAN PROJECTS

COLONEL CISNEROS PLANNING FOR INVESTMENTS AFTER THE WAR.

Wealthy Congressman Shown to Be Interested in His Railroad Scheme—He Will Probably Be Cuba's First Postmaster General.

Colonel Fernandez Javier Cisneros, a wealthy Cuban civil engineer, well known in the United States and South and Central America, is in Washington outside the congress of 3 members of congress for several projects which will be undertaken in Cuba at the close of the war.

Colonel Cisneros spent a couple of days recently in company with Senor Quesada of the Cuban legation and Lieutenant J. P. Argin in visiting the possible ports of entry. They went also through the various divisions and acquired a general idea of the workings of the office. Considerable time was also spent in conference with the local officials of the Western Union Telegraph company for the purpose of gathering information which will be useful in establishing a telegraphic system in Cuba when peace has been established on the island.

The postal and telegraphic systems in Cuba have in anything but efficient during the Spanish regime, and since the outbreak of the revolution both have been almost entirely abandoned. The insurgents have cut and destroyed the few telegraph wires and poles, and the transmission of mail by the Spanish government is a thing practically impossible. Only on the eastern portion of the island is there a semblance of service, which is maintained by the Cuban republic. It is the purpose of Colonel Cisneros to so familiarize himself with the methods employed in these two systems in the United States that at the close of the war he will be able to undertake the establishment of similar institutions in Cuba.

At present there is no official in the Cuban cabinet corresponding to a postmaster general, for the reason that there is no postal system, although the constitution of the republic provides for such an officer. Colonel Cisneros would probably be the man to fill that position in the first postal cabinet of Cuba after the close of the war, and it is for this reason that he is now investigating the department at Washington. He will also have the supervision of a telegraphic system, which he already has the capital pledged to construct as soon as the Spaniards have evacuated the island.

Colonel Cisneros also has plans for the construction of a Cuban central railroad, to extend through the island from east to west, connecting Havana and all the principal cities and towns on the island. This project will cost many millions of dollars, and Colonel Cisneros has been in the United States for several weeks conferring with large capitalists concerning the organization of a company to begin the work as soon as peace is declared. Several wealthy congressmen are known to be interested in the formation of such a company, and Colonel Cisneros has conferred with them, and the matter has been quietly considered.

Colonel Cisneros is a native Cuban and was educated in Havana, Paris and Boston. He has been consulting engineer for a large English syndicate which built a railroad in Colombia and has conducted a large number of engineering projects in South and Central America. He received his rank while fighting in the Ten Years' war. He has made a large fortune in engineering and expended more than half of it, several hundred thousand dollars, in the support of the present revolution in Cuba. He believes that Spain will sue for peace at the fall of Havana, and that American capital will readily be invested with assurance of large returns in Cuba.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Salaries in the Navy.

Salaries of United States navy officers are as follows: Admiral, $13,000; vice admiral, $9,000; rear admiral, $6,000; commodore, $5,000; captain, $4,500; commander, $3,500; lieutenant commander, $2,800; lieutenant, $2,400; master, $1,800; ensign, $1,200; midshipman, $1,000; cadet midshipman, $500; chief engineer, $4,400; first assistant engineer, $3,000; second assistant engineer, $2,400; passed assistant engineer, $2,000; assistant engineer, $1,800; chief boatswain, $1,500; chief gunner, $1,500; chief carpenter, $1,500; chief sailmaker, $1,500; paymaster, $4,000 rank; surgeon and paymaster, $3,800 rank; chaplain, $2,000.—New York Journal.

Fill the Box That Goes to Tampa!

"Way down south in the land of cotton,
Show the boys they're not forgotten!
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Get out your dimes and put your nickels,
Soldier boys are fond of pickles
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Fourth of July! It be hot this summer,
Make that boy think it a bummer.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Auntie dines on salmon tartar;
Dougherty's serves up the commissary.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Annapolis dinners ain't enough lean;
Chief engineer and wife hard to wean.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Pork and beans would be delicious
If they didn't have to make dishes.
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

Yellow and the earth's red flannel shirts; tens
No dancing, no dances, no boys—God bless them!
Fill away—
Fill away!
Fill the box that goes to Tampa!

—Soldiers in Delmonico Xerx.

The Last Resource.

Husband—Dear me, the conversation is dragging! What can we do to amuse our guests?

Her—I don't know unless we leave the drawing room for a few minutes and give them a chance to talk about us.—Harlem Life.

Not Suitable For Publication.

Author to editor—My friends say that for a love story this one is satisfactory.

Editor—Then we don't want it. There must be patches in all our love stories.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE MAJOR'S EXPERIENCE.

How He Spent the Greater Part of His Life—A Time When His Life was in Danger.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

One of the staunchest supporters of the deepwater way from the Great Lakes to the ocean is Maj. A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, Mich.

MAJOR A. C. BISHOP.

Maj. Bishop has had unusually excellent opportunities for observation and is well qualified to speak intelligently of it as he. For the greater part of his life he has been engaged in water work, and one of the oldest and best known civil engineers in the Ohio river.

Commencing in 1856, he was for a number of years as assistant engineer for the Hudson River Railroad, and later held positions with the Genesee Valley Canal, New York, and also the Big Mahoney River improvement and Railroad Co.

He has been superintendent of large mining operations and when the State Reformatory at Ionia, Mich., was built, he was superintendent and engineer in charge of the construction.

Major Bishop was attached to the staff of Brigadier General Chandler, of the National Guard of New York, with the rank of Major from 1861 to 1865.

He has been located in Detroit since 1865, and has a large organization among the business men and manufacturers of this city.

Two years ago, for the first time, Major Bishop was in the hospital. For two months he had been hard at work and was taken ill which he was declared he was not like the Major Bishop of old.

When asked regarding his health, he said: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a mere wreck. I could not gain my strength, and could not walk over a block for several weeks.

"I read some articles in the newspapers regarding the Dodd's Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and bought two boxes. I did not take them for two months, but I persisted. After using the pills I felt better, and know they did me much of good. I am pleased to recommend them to anybody who is in a state of health or in bad physical condition.

"A. C. Bishop."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of January, 1897.

Dean H. Hall, Jr., *Notary Public.*

The newly powerful vitalizing properties of Dodd's Pink Pills for Pale People supply the missing elements in the blood and add those elements needed to build up body and brain. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. They are effective in young or old, time honored in their nature, but powerful in eliminating disease.

THE BANK OF SPAIN.

A QUEER CONCERN WITH MORE HISTORY THAN INFLUENCE.

Nothing Like the Bank of England or the Bank of France—Not Treated Seriously as a Factor in International Finance. The Bank's Note Monopoly.

It is natural to suppose that the Bank of Spain is something like the Bank of England or the Bank of France, but nothing could be much farther from the truth. In 1829 private institutions secured from Ferdinand VII the first charter for the Bank of Spain. This charter was renewed in 1856 and again in 1871. The present charter expires in 1921, if the bank survives until that time. When granted in 1856, it was intended that it should compete in 1861, but the government, while not recognizing the institution as a fiscal part of the concern, at the same time has continually made it a "convenience" for securing rapid funds and willingly extended the charter limit 17 years.

The capital of the bank is limited to 150,000,000 pesetas. A peseta is equivalent to 19.3 cents and the practical equivalent of a franc. The French monetary system was introduced in Spain in 1868 and the old Spanish name peseta was retained for the unit (the franc) and the peseta divided into 100 centimes. In our money the capital of the Bank of Spain is $29,000,000.

Spanish law requires that the minimum surplus of its bank shall be 10,000,000 pesetas, or $1,930,000, not an extremely large sum when it is considered that the entire financial affairs of the Cuban war and now the war with the United States has been forced upon the bank by the crown. But on a cross sides to the private individuals interested in the bank, and who, it may be assumed, are not sufficiently by any condition of the bank today. Its note issue is limited to only five times its capital, twice to 150,000,000 pesetas, or $1,930,000, provided the amount issued in denominations of 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesetas. The only paper money in Spain consists of the notes of the Bank de Espana, and they are not depreciated in value today than exchange in America among their south would be that of cuatro for a zero look at scrape.

Spain, although not adhering to the Latin union, adopted the same monetary system in 1868, in reality in imitation of the French system accepted in 1866. But in delegating to the Bank of Spain the right to act as an agent for the crown and to issue notes the crown reserved to itself the right of coinage. The Bank of Spain only issues paper money, and the crown coines pieces either silver or gold cast from the government dictates. In addition to the gold coins which the crown has placed in circulation there is the special piece of 25 pesetas, or $4.82, and 100 pesetas, or $19.30. The coins of silver in gold is 10½ to 1. Silver coinage was suspended in 1878, except on government contracts. The Bank of Spain now circulates its notes in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands if it wishes, but has not done so to any great extent.

The Bank of Spain since 1874 has enjoyed a monopoly of issuing paper. The government does not share in the profits of the bank and is not a stockholder, but it does not hesitate to make use of it whenever occasion demands, and the very recent large increase in note issues have been due to the demands of the crown.

The commercial operations of the bank have been peculiarly subordinated to the interest of government, and as a consequence of the war in March, 1897, gold in Spain was at a premium of 20 per cent. Specie payments were suspended by the bank in the early days of the Cuban war, in 1868, and in July, 1894, the premium on gold was 19 per cent.

The impending fall of Spain as a commercial power, her certain decline to the position of a fourth rate power, taken with it the fortunes of the Bank of Spain, an institution which has never secured recognition from other nations save where, as in the case of France and Germany, heavy loans were made, and which, after all is said, is and has been a private and speculative institution backed up by a government credit to larger seeing credit by direct application to the money interest of the world.

How We Have and Follow a Crude.

A building on a down town street was on the point the first floor was full of thick, suffocating smoke. The crowd outside it rushed as if a man could not breathe. It is a fact that human beings are peculiarly cautious it, and yet there were two firemen in the crowd. They had gone in, and had not yet come out. At the end of ten minutes a fireman struggled out of the door and crawl across a ladder, gasping and struggling for breath. In a minute or two he was apparently all right.

"Why, gentlemen," said a man, "that fellow must have dropped dumpy. Below wonder."

After it was all over and the firemen had returned to their engine houses and were chatting themselves and the spectators with the story of the fire, the man who had crawled out of the smoke was found. He was as chipper as if he had never been in a fire.

"How do you do?" asked a man.

"Fine, thank you, I'm quite well," said the man.

"Why, I thought you had dropped dumpy."

"Dropped dumpy? How much have you learned?"

"I can say 'caramba!'"

"What does that mean?"

"It means—"

Of course, Johnny put the severest qualifier of his whole career and his mother in the Spanish language came to a dead close.—Chicago Tribune.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally developed in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Drefer & Bros.' drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no one suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Drefer & Bros.' drug store, only 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Drefer & Bro.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

I was troubled with constipation for a long time. Then I began to have bilious colic, and having Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets in my house for sale, I took two Liver Pills one week, following with one Tonic Pellet every night for two weeks. My colic spells are no more, and the constipation entirely cured. I give Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets credit for my cure, and believe no family should be without them. I send you an order herewith for $36.00 worth.—H. C. Roberts, Silver Hill, Sevier Co., Ark. Jun28-ecd-1m

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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Groceries, provisions, fresh garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., delivered prompt. Home phone 892, Bell 867.

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